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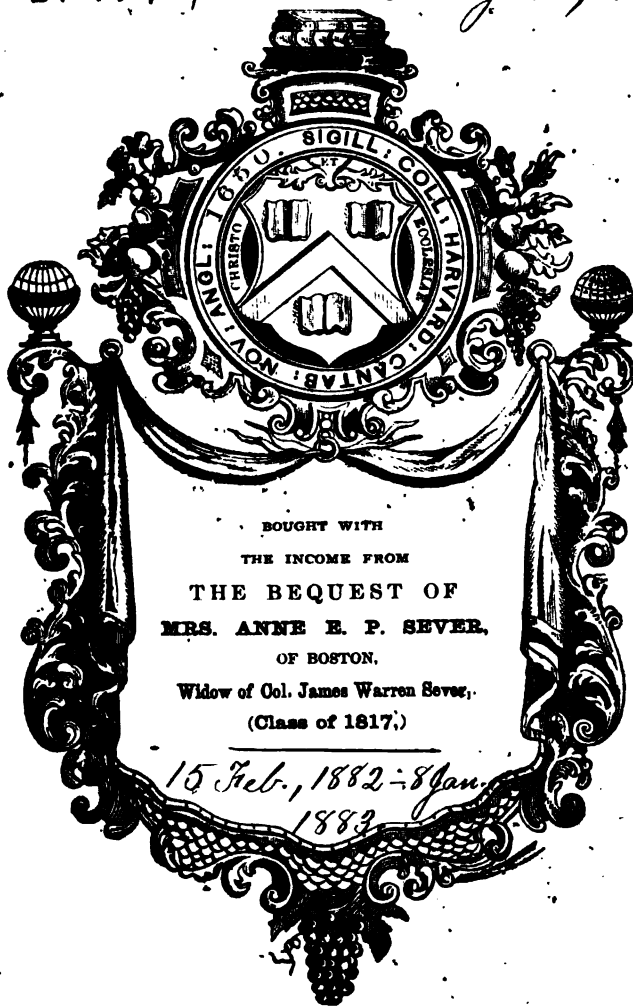
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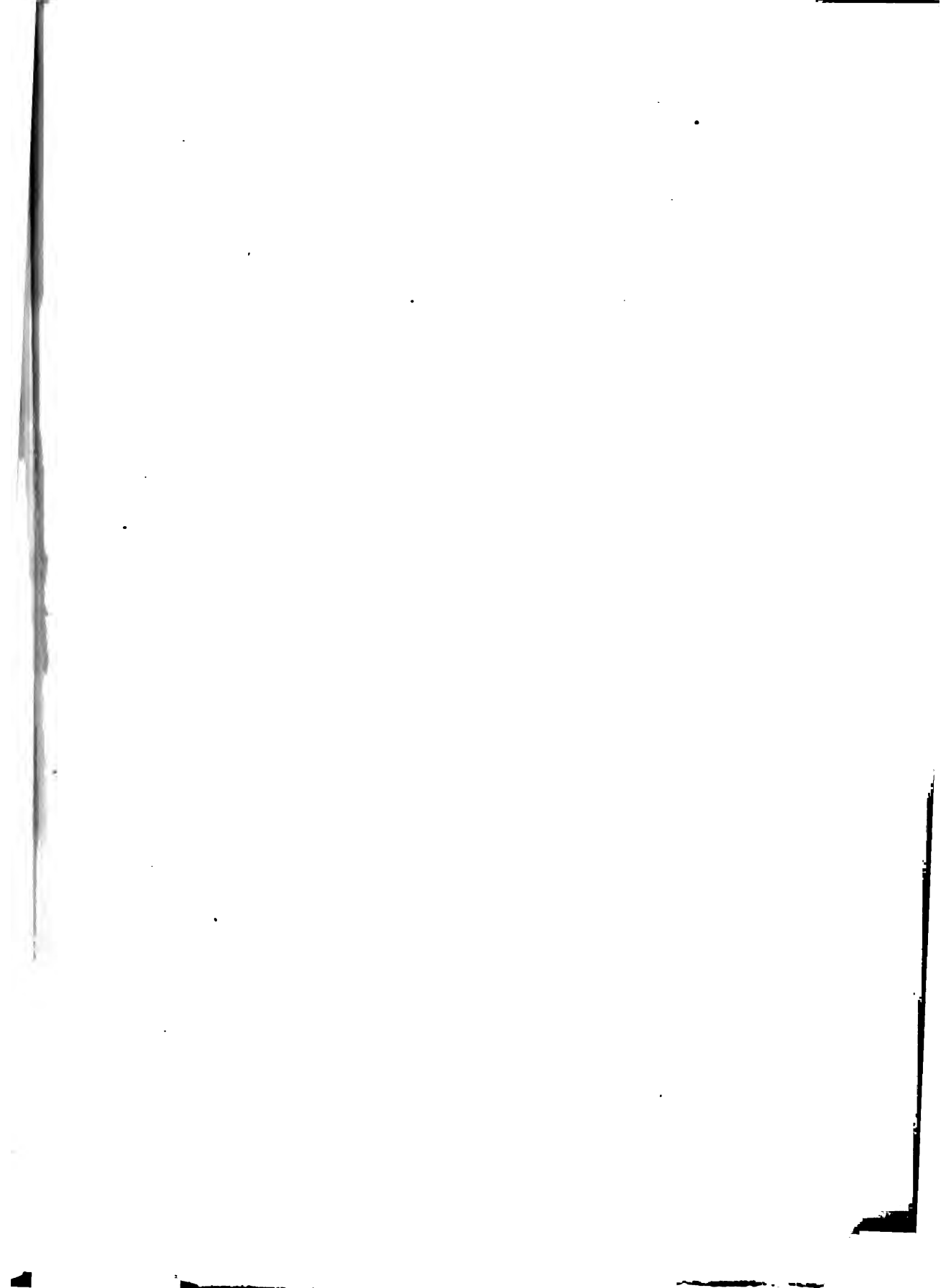
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THE  
Library Journal<sup>14</sup>

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*L.* CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO  
**Library Economy and Bibliography**

*Editors:* C: A. CUTTER; F: LEYPOLDT

Vol. 7

(JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1882)

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 7.

JANUARY, 1882.

No. 1.

C: A. CUTTER, *General Editor.*

F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

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*European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Sec. L. A. U. K., Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.*

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*Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of five lines free of charge.*

THE source of liberality to libraries shows no signs of failing. Pittsburgh not long since, Baltimore twice lately, have drunk freely at the fountain. New York and Brooklyn are striking the rock. It will be strange indeed if the metropolis of the country and its sister do not get the small rills which they ask for. After Baltimore's million, New York's \$200,000 and Brooklyn's \$160,000 do not look very large. But it is one thing to receive from unsolicited generosity and quite another thing to beg. To him that asks shall not be given is too apt to be the way of the world. Mr. Choate will not see his millionaires jostling one another in their eagerness to get to the treasurer and offer their \$100,000 checks.

Nevertheless we have no fears of the result. Agitation is needed; hard work is needed; but the work will be fruitful. Before many years we shall see branch libraries springing up in all poor quarters of the city close to the homes of

the people who will use them, each serving a district not so large that the personal influence of the librarian cannot come into play—the parish churches of literature and education.

BALTIMORE is to have a new library building, capable of holding 200,000 v. at a cost of \$225,000, given by Mr. Enoch Pratt, who is to add a gift of \$833,000 on condition that the city will guarantee an income of \$50,000 a year for the maintenance of the library. Truly, Baltimore is a city of magnificent donations—witness the Peabody Institute and the Johns Hopkins University. Now Baltimore will have provisions of books for all classes, not like Boston in one establishment, but like New York, with her Free Public Library (which has not yet found its millionaire), her subscription mercantile libraries, and her uncirculating Astor and Lenox collections. Our descendants will be able to watch the working out of the problem of the comparative efficiency of the two systems. All that we are in a position to say is that both are good, and to pray that munificent millionaires may be multiplied.

THIS removal of the Baltimore Mercantile Library is made possible by the generous offer of Mr. J: W. McCoy to guarantee the rent (\$2500) for five years, and to give \$10,000 if a fund is raised for the library which shall yield \$3000 a year. The attempt to reinforce and maintain an excellent library is worthy of all praise. How it will succeed will depend in great measure upon the way in which the Pratt Free Library is managed. Public libraries do not always kill proprietary libraries in the same city; but the proprietary library must be well established and well endowed, or it cannot meet the competition. If it depends wholly upon its receipts from subscribers, its extinction is merely a question of time.

## United Kingdom Association.

### NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

At the November monthly meeting no business of importance was done. The *Monthly notes* for Nov. is therefore filled with interesting "Library notes," among which we may notice a demand from Mr. E. Marshall for a new arrangement of the Bodleian reading-room that would accommodate more readers and present a better selection of books of reference; and a speech of Prof. Rogers, M. P., at the opening of a branch of the South London Free Library. "In America," he said, "every large town has its free schools, and its free public library supported out of the local rates. The consequence is that an uneducated American, of the second generation, is hardly ever met with." He considered there was never a baser calumny than the stock phrase that education puts a man above his work, and he showed how the employers were the better for the skill of educated workmen, and described what philosophers and authors have done for mankind, dwelling upon the influence produced on men's minds and characters by reading and study. There is also a page of "Bibliographical notes" and five Latin inscriptions relating to libraries.

The December monthly meeting was also confined to routine business. The *Monthly notes* for December contain a page of "Library notes," a title and table of contents to the 2d volume, and the report of a committee of the Council on a journal for the Association, from which it appears that the *Monthly notes* are to be increased to 16 pp. and wrapper, and to be brought out in better style, that advertisements are to be accepted, and that the Council are to pay half the cost of printing, but not over £25 a year. The transactions of the last annual meeting are to be printed in the same manner as those of former years.

## American Library Association.

### MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A REGULARLY called meeting of the Board was called to order by President Winsor at 2 P.M., Jan. 1, 1882. Chairman Cutter, of the Co-operation Committee, reported on the plans for carrying on the A. L. A. Catalog, reading a letter from F. B. Perkins. After full discussion it was

Voted, that the Co-operation Committee select specialists to edit the A. L. A. Catalog in sections under the supervision of the Co-operation Committee.

A letter from C. W. Merrill, of the Cincinnati Reception Committee, was read, and its suggestions approved by the Board.

On motion of the Secretary it was

Voted, that the Executive Board appoint,

after each general meeting of the A. L. A., chairmen of sections to report at the next general meeting on the progress and state of the matters referred to each section.

In accordance with this plan, the Board appointed to report at the Cincinnati meeting, as follows:

General progress of library interests, Justin Winsor, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Legislation, H: A. Homes, State Librarian, Albany, N. Y.

Buildings (including location, heating, lighting, ventilation), W: F. Poole, Chicago Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification, C: A. Cutter, Boston Athenæum.

Aids and guides for readers, S: S. Green, Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

Fiction, F: B. Perkins, Public Library, San Francisco, Cal.

Reading of the young, Miss C. M. Hewins, Hartford Library, Conn.

The Secretary stated the plan to be that each Chairman should carefully collect and preserve everything bearing on his topic during the year which he might see or have sent to him. This he would condense and put in shape for a concise annual exhibit at the general meeting. Each member, or other person interested, should send to the proper chairman any experiences, suggestions, reference, or queries, that might be of service in making the report complete, thus focalizing each topic.

Adjourned.

A true copy: Attest,

MELVIL DUI, Sec.

Present, Winsor, Cutter, Green, Scudder, Jackson, Whitney, Dui.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### ANNOTATED CATALOGUES.

IN the preface to the very convenient classified catalogue—Supplement of the New York Apprentices' Library—just issued, Mr. Schwartz says:

"An innovation in catalogue-making has sprung up within ten years in the shape of brief notes appended to special subjects in which, among other objects, a critical estimate of the principal authorities is attempted. The field thus far covered is a very narrow one, and is mainly restricted to history and historical fiction. . . . It seems to the compiler that an annotated catalogue of this kind, to be of any real value and authority, should be done by a body of experts, and that the system of notes and suggestions ought to be carried out in detail in all the principal branches of knowledge. . . . Even in the limited range of the notes already published, it has seemed to him that in some cases the information given is misleading and that the value of the suggestions made would have been greatly enhanced had the notes been submitted to specialists for revision."



The catalogues instanced in support of this criticism are five (pioneers) issued under my supervision while at the head of the Public Library in Boston, and the Quincy and Brooklyn catalogues. I speak only for myself.

*First.* I did what I could in the four years of my service at the Public Library which followed the first publication of such catalogue there in 1873; and that other "principal departments of knowledge" have not been covered is, so far as I am concerned, owing to the fact that I only professed to make an experimental beginning, and when their usefulness was established I was called away to other service.

*Second.* In all my notes so printed, which were of any scope, my drafts were "submitted to specialists for revision."

*Third.* I have not found specialists always able to put themselves in the proper position to instruct the *general* reader concerning the bibliographical apparatus of their department. It is often enough the fact to be almost a rule, that "specialists" have, and sometimes desire, no knowledge of books on their subjects intended for the *general* reader. It is quite a different function to be a good investigator and a good purveyor of knowledge. Possibly, the "misleading" element can be traced to the very source in question. JUSTIN WINSOR.

#### THE MANNER OF INDEXING PERIODICALS.

WITH the hesitation natural to, and becoming in, one who first treads a foreign province peopled by native giants, the writer ventures a question and a few observations to the august constituency of the *Journal*.

The subject in general, the indexing of special articles in periodicals; the question in particular, the manner of indicating volume and issue containing the same. This subject may be mummied in the pyramids of the bibliographical art for aught the ignorant questioner knows; if it is, his ignorance is demonstrated and his enlightenment may ensue.

Briefly: in indexing articles on particular classes of subjects, in both general and special periodicals and eccentric publications, many difficulties are encountered in classifying and arranging in available form, the contents of a library of any size. The labor of the cataloguer becomes child's play, however, when compared with that of the special investigator, if the catalogue be not full and accurate.

In journals devoted to specialties many instances occur where a series of articles is published at irregular intervals and scattered through two or more volumes or years. How are you going to present an entry in such a case so that the investigator won't have to examine page by page the volumes if they happen to be without indexes, which is often the case, or with useless indexes, as is the rule where there are any? The usual method of indicating the locality of these articles, in the more perfect catalogues, is by volume and page. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but let us see if

the material cannot be presented in a form more valuable to the hypothetical investigator. Not the least valuable information to him is the date of publication, which is rarely or never given in connection with an entry of this kind.\* This is valuable for comparison, and to enable him to form some idea of the contemporaneous value of an article. Take an example of the ordinary usage, and see what the result will be. Suppose it is desired to investigate the general subject of fine arts. The entries under this title are examined, and, among others, you find one of a review by J. Neal, of Jarvis's Art Hints, that is entered *North Am. review*, v. 81, p. 436, or 436, v. 81. Perhaps there are a dozen men in the country who could tell, without examination, in what year that volume of the *North American* was published. Perhaps there are not. Why not at once give this crumb of information, saying *North Am.* r., Oct., 1855. If the article was resumed in the issue of April, 1856, add that fact.

Perhaps some one would suggest the addition of an essay after each entry. Well, why not, if funds are available and eternity doesn't begin too soon?

The tendency of all cataloguing is in the direction of fulness, and the old single-line entry is taking its place in the congregation of things that were. It is quite possible that some one has been thoughtful enough to provide dates following numbers of volume and page, but if so, why not further concede uniformity, and instead of 436, v. 81 (1855), substitute the form suggested. If the article be prolonged through a number of months and the prospect of a formidable line of names of months be appalling, why not substitute arbitrary letters of the alphabet for names of months?

The precise page is a great convenience in bound volumes of current periodicals, but I contend it does not meet the requirements of investigators of the class indicated.

H. M. WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1882.

[The precise page is too great a convenience to be omitted. Why not give the reference thus, *N. Am. rev.*, 81: 436, 1855? The year alone is all that is wanted for a date.—ED.]

#### IN RE FOTHERGILL.

ON page 325 of our last volume, M. M. M. queries "which of the works of Jessie Fothergill could, as implied in the circular of the Co-operation Committee, possibly be placed on the library black list, and on what ground? The question is raised in justice to one of the purest authors of to-day."

M. M. M. perhaps has not read the circular of the Committee very attentively. They issued a "list of authors, all or some of whose works are sometimes excluded from public libraries by reason of *sensational* or *immoral* qualities." It is no imputation on the *purity* of an author to include her in this list. Miss Fothergill,

\*[It is given in the Boston Athenæum catalogue.—ED.]

however, is not so entirely above reproach as M. M. M. thinks. Of "Healey," Mr. G: Saintsbury writes in the *Academy*, Sept. 4, 1875, that it "is probably one of the worst books (we use the superlative thoughtfully and deliberately) ever written. . . . It is emphatically *bad*. Its plot is improbable, its views are unreal, its ideals of character mischievous, its reflections theatrical." The Committee thought it possible that such a book might have been excluded from some very careful libraries, and put in the name as a sort of high-water mark of exclusion. CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

THE Co-operation Committee has not quite met my question. The disclaimer, "It is no imputation on the purity of an author to include him in the list," is actually reversed in the same breath, viz., "Miss Fothergill, however, is not entirely above reproach, as M. M. M. thinks." Clearly the latter sentence in its direct relation to the former, and in its relation to the fact that M. M. M. has taken no other ground than that of "purity," does not remove the "imputation." Possibly it was not so meant; nor, in fact, is such meaning conveyed by the verdict of Mr. Saintsbury. The "emphatically *bad*" was evidently used in a general literary sense, as shown by the particulars, and the "not entirely above reproach" may thus be taken "by reason of *sensational* qualities." Yet, whether or no Mr. Saintsbury has meant "*bad*" also in the sense opposite to "pure" (chaste, moral), unless the Committee's action was based on tested library experience, neither his nor any *one* person's judgment should be taken upon so serious a matter as an author's reputation. Mr. Saintsbury is a very able critic, but, with due respect to his superior ability, I venture, in this matter, to disagree with him on every particular—without, however, claiming for one individual opinion what I deny to the other. But, waiving my own opinion and granting that Mr. Saintsbury was right, I still hold that the Committee was wrong in identifying, on account of a single work, the name of the *author* (collectively) with names representative of the qualities condemned. If "Healey" were a typical work of Miss Fothergill, the case might stand; but "Healey" above all, one of her first works, if not her first, published here anonymously some seven years ago, when no one even knew of the existence of a Miss Fothergill, has been so little associated with that author in the mind of the general reader, that in this, if in any case, it would have been more proper to quote, in place of the name of the author, the book itself, and as an exceptional one. But, then, who could not quote "an exceptional book" even by a Charlotte Brontë, Thackeray, Charles Reade, George Eliot—aye, by a Nathaniel Hawthorne—that it would not be wise to put into the hands of *every* reader; and yet, would it not be doing these writers gross injustice to use their names even as a "high-water mark of exclusion"? M. M. M.

#### SCRAPS OF SCRIPT.

"You require your readers in calling for a book to give '*author's name*, first part of the *title*, and the *number*.' Mr. Dui obliges them to write on their call slips only the number. Is not his plan an improvement on yours?" C.

"According to my notion it would be better to train the employés to get books without numbers than to compel readers to put them on their lists. Systems of numbering and classification are primarily and *ought* to be entirely for the *use of the Librarian and his staff*, and that system is the best which imposes the least trouble on the reader. Practically we are independent of the number in our library, and it is rather the exception than the rule that our assistants ask for it, although our rules and cautions might make you think otherwise. He must be a dull boy, indeed, who does not soon learn where the popular classes, such as Biography, History, Poetry, Amusements, etc., are, and knowing the class there is no real difficulty in finding any individual book in it. In an ideal library (which I hope to see realized) one would no more expect to ask the reader to find the *number* of the book he wants than a grocer would expect his customers to designate the shelf on which he keeps his Young Hyson. That we have not attained this perfection here is less the fault of our system than our inability to employ competent assistants.

"In Mr. Dui's plan the number is everything. It is therefore simply Hobson's choice with him to compel his readers to give the shelf mark. He couldn't do otherwise if he wanted to. It is no merit of his system that readers put down the numbers on their call slips, and you will find the same 'improvement' in *every* library where books are arranged by *arbitrary* numbers. We could easily enforce such a cast-iron rule, but we don't want to. I hope to see the day when a reader will have no more difficulty in asking for a book in a library than he would in a book store, and when it will be no more necessary to consult a catalogue in the one than in the other." J. S.

"Your plan is what we have always done here, only with the fixed location we worked at a great disadvantage, which is disappearing in proportion as we apply our new movable plan; but there are libraries (Amherst is one, I think) in which the call slip signed by the borrower is the only proof that he has the book. In such libraries he must write on the slip something to identify the book, and a number is much easier to write than '*author's name, title, and number*.' Our system, you remember, identifies the book, without any writing on the part either of the reader or the clerk, by a card kept in the book and left at the charging desk by the borrower as his pledge.

"There is another point worth noting. Readers can dispense with the catalogue when they know what they want. But suppose they want one of Carlyle's works and have forgotten the

title; they must consult the catalogue to refresh their memory. Suppose they want a book on a certain subject and do not know what the library has on that point. In our library they will go directly to the shelves; but in yours and in all public libraries this is not allowed. Again they must consult the catalogue. If they select more than one book, their surest course is to make a written memorandum, and, as I said before, it is easier to write a number than a title. Again, I find considerable difficulty arising from the *asking* for books in foreign languages, often not merely because the attendants do not understand spoken French, German, Italian, Spanish, but because the borrowers cannot, or have not courage to, pronounce the words distinctly. Writing is an easy solution of this difficulty, and writing a number is a very easy solution.

"You hope to see the ideal library? You are more sanguine than I. The ideal library, in a librarian's estimation, is the one in which he is able to carry out his own ideas. To that there are always two obstacles, one of them the want of money, and both usually insuperable."

C. A. C.

#### THE PRATT FREE LIBRARY.

*Extract from the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 23, 1882.*

BALTIMORE has long needed a popular library to supplement her noble scholars' library in the Peabody Institute. That collection of books will supply students with all they require in their difficult recondite pursuits. It solves the problems of the historian, the antiquarian, the scientist, and those seeking knowledge in many strange and curious paths; but in no sense can it supply the want of the great mass of the people. More than half of its books are in language that they do not understand, and, as a reference library, all its books must be kept within its walls ready for instant use, while books for the people, to be of real service to them, must go into their homes, to be taken up at odd moments of leisure, when there is no time to walk to a distant reading-room. This great want of books at home, which the Peabody library as a reference library cannot possibly meet, will now be supplied by the munificent endowment of Mr. Pratt. These two libraries will form a complete library system, each supplementing the other; each supplying a want that the other does not reach. In the past a heavy pressure has been brought to bear on the Peabody Trustees to render their library more popular for the benefit of the many. In the future, and because of the great convenience there is in having the books for use at home, this pressure is likely to be transferred to the Pratt Library, to render itself more learned and scholarly for the accommodation of the few. Both libraries are indispensable in a cultivated community. It will be the business of the Pratt Library to keep abreast of the times; to furnish in a popular form the latest and best thought of the day in all departments of knowledge. Its

books will be those of the living present rather than of the dead past. For the Pratt Library to spend its funds in merely duplicating the rare and expensive books at the Peabody will be to defeat the chief object of its founder, and cripple its power to serve its own clientele to the best advantage. All its resources will be employed to render its books accessible to the entire reading public, with only such restrictions upon their use as shall be necessary to maintain proper regulations and reasonably guard them from abuse and pillage. For this purpose branches with comfortable, cheerful, and well-lighted reading-rooms will be gradually opened in various parts of the city, convenient to the homes of the people.

By providing without cost the best literature in the world, discarding immoral works, and especially immoral works of fiction, this library will generate in the minds of thousands tastes, habits, pleasures utterly unknown before; it will keep many an ungarded youth from low haunts and dangerous associations. Such is the library Mr. Pratt proposes to provide for the city of Baltimore. Boston in her great Public Library provides for both her scholars and her people, but in doing this she draws from the city treasury every year \$160,000. By dividing the work—and even Boston keeps the popular, circulating, and the learned reference libraries in separate halls and under separate administrative service—two generous-hearted, liberal-minded men, not natives of the city or the State, have provided Baltimore with all that Boston pays so dearly for, without the expense of a dollar to her treasury, except it be to free the two institutions from the payment of taxes.

The library building, as designed by Mr. C. L. Carson, architect, will have a front of 81 feet 10 inches, and a depth of 140 feet to a 20-foot alley, and is thoroughly fireproof in construction throughout. The building is treated in the bold Romanesque style, with its characteristic semicircular forms, relief mouldings, enriched carvings and embellishments. The façade, from the ground-line to and including the cornice, will be constructed of Baltimore County white marble. In the centre of the front a tower rises to the height of 98 feet, and clearly designates and marks the main entrance, vestibule, and staircase hall. On each side of this tower are clustered three large semicircular headed windows, over which, and in line with the second floor, there is an enriched moulded cornice. Above this point the two wings (east and west) are treated differently as to arrangement of openings. The east wing being three stories and the west wing but two stories in height, they are designed so as to come within one level cornice line at the roof, thereby presenting evenness of sky lines, broken only with the tower, which rises in solemn earnestness from base to finial. In the upper story of the tower there will be an artistically-carved allegorical panel in bas-relief representing History, and in the east and west wings on each side of the tower, in spandrels formed by the circular win-

dow heads, there will be five medallions, full relief busts of eminent authors and artists, all to be modelled and carved out of Italian statuary marble. Other appropriate enrichments are introduced in proper places and evenly distributed throughout the building, which, with the general treatment and outline, are designed to produce a feeling of earnestness and repose.

The building is entered by a large centre doorway 10 feet wide. The vestibule is beautifully finished with tiled floors and marble wainscoting, and contains a broad marble staircase, with bronze rail and balusters. The room to the right, 30 feet square and 20 feet high, is the delivery-room, and also, till the circulation becomes large, the room for the return of books. This room, which will be the one most frequented by the people and the one where borrowers must wait till the books called for can be brought from the shelves and charged, will be provided with an open fireplace and a large heated ventilating flue 4 feet by 14 inches, running directly through the roof in an inner wall to keep the air sweet and pure during the busiest hours of the day. A counter runs the entire length of the room; a window for books and a door for attendants open into the large book-room behind, and a small lift extends to the upper stories for ready and safe transition of books. On the left of the vestibule is another room of the same size for the return of books. This room is also connected with the great book-rooms and with the delivery-room and will be used whenever the crowd in the delivery-room shall cause confusion or interfere with the rapid delivery of books. Behind these front rooms are the two large book-rooms, arranged one above the other in two half stories, each room 75 feet long, 37 feet wide and 9 feet high, the building being drawn in 20 feet on each side, to furnish light and air. Shelves, crossing each of these rooms from east to west, divide it into alcoves five feet wide, and every alcove is lighted by a window at each end of it. Passages three feet wide run north and south along the walls and through the centre of the rooms. No books are placed on the outer walls, and all shelves can be reached without climbing. The two stories are connected by stairs and lifts for the easy and rapid transmission of books to the delivery-room. These two rooms will hold 150,000 volumes. At the top of the marble staircase in the vestibule is a spacious hall, paved and wainscoted with tiles, and lighted by a large window of stained glass. In the southwest corner of this second story on Mulberry Street is a suite of rooms for the trustees, consisting of a large meeting-room, a smaller committee-room, and suitable offices. It is certain that the office of a trustee in an institution like this can be no sinecure. Frequent meetings must be held, and interests so important to the public will require careful and constant supervision.

But the grand feature of the building is the reading room, in the second story directly above the large book-rooms. This hall is 75

feet long, 37 feet wide, and 25 feet high. It will be handsomely wainscoted and decorated, and lighted by 10 large windows—5 on each side—set 5 feet from the floor, to admit a flood of light from above, the most agreeable light possible for reading. It is provided with two large well-headed ventilating flues, to insure a constant supply of pure air, even when the room shall be occupied by the 250 readers that it will accommodate. A light rail will separate the female readers from the male, and both have proper and separate retiring-rooms. A long desk is placed in the southeast corner of the room, near the entrance door. This desk is connected by a staircase with the book-rooms below, and by a door with another large book-room directly over the delivery-room. This book-room, situated in the southeast corner of the building, on the Mulberry Street front is 30 feet square, is divided into two stories of 9 feet each, and will hold 50,000 volumes. While this room is designed especially to accommodate the reading-room, which adjoins it, and will contain maps, books of reference, and such other works as will be most used in that room, it is rendered conveniently accessible by stairs and a lift to the delivery-room below it. Space is thus provided for the safe and convenient storage of 200,000 volumes of books, and 25,000 more can be placed in the returning room without interfering with its usefulness. Besides these four rooms there are two others in the basement that can be filled with shelves in case of need, and the walls of the librarian's room and the work-room can be lined with them. Ample accommodation will thus be afforded for 250,000 volumes, but the building was planned for only 200,000 volumes, and this number its three book-rooms will hold without crowding.

North of the reading-room and the two principal book-rooms the building again expands for 20 feet into a width of 76 feet, and extends back to a 20-foot alley. This portion of the edifice contains the janitor's apartments, a room for receiving and unpacking the boxes of new books, and for packing, unpacking, receiving, and sending off books to the branch libraries, a room for repairing books injured by use, a work-room for recording and cataloguing new books and preparing them for the shelves, a librarian's room, separate lavatories, and other offices for male and female attendants, a large chimney to be utilized in ventilation, staircase, and a large lift extending from the cellar up through all the stories. In the front basement are two large rooms that can be used as a bindery, for storing books, or for any other purposes, that the future wants of the institute may develop. It will be seen that the reading-room occupies the centre of the lot and is separated both from Mulberry Street and the back alley by the wider intervening parts of the building. It is thus removed from the noise of both streets, an important gain for undisturbed reading and quiet study. While the books will be



freely loaned for home use, many persons in boarding-houses and in homes not provided with suitable accommodations for reading, and many others desiring to read the periodicals that cannot be taken away, will find the reading-room a most comfortable and attractive place of resort.

### THE NEW YORK FREE LIBRARY.

A MEETING of about 350 persons was held on January 21 to consider the establishment of free circulating libraries in New York, Mayor Grace presiding.

Dr. J. Hall said: "I have already a real connection with three or four large institutions that have expended many thousands of dollars annually in the dissemination of good literature all over the country. The knowledge I have thus gained has satisfied my judgment as to the wisdom of this movement. Idleness and vacant, unoccupied minds are materials out of which crime is produced. If you want to reduce crime you must reach these points. Such work is accomplished through ministers, teachers, missionaries, and benevolent people.

"It is hard to get good agents and hard to gain access to all those you desire to reach. The best and highest thing in the world is a book. . . . The imagination is a fact of the human nature; it has its cravings and has to be dealt with wisely. Some people will listen to things that they will not get in any other way in fiction. To suppose that everything can be ticketed with 'bad' or 'good' is baby-talk. Better say that they are first-rate, second-rate, and so on, to tenth and twentieth-rate, even to a hundredth-rate. What we want to make people seek is the first-rate and not to waste their strength on the tenth-rate. There are bad books of every kind, but they will not be admitted into this library."

Mr. Joseph H. Choate said: "It is a discreditable thing to say, that in this great city, at the end, nearly, of the nineteenth century, with a population of almost a million and a quarter, there hasn't been a single instrumentality for bringing home books to the poor—the working classes. As a charity, the work is commendable. With our houses filled with books, we have no conception of the want of the poor. To them a bookcase is an unknown article of furniture, and books are almost as unknown. There is ample provision for the rich and educated in the way of books. Any men with nothing to do can go to the Astor or Lenox libraries—I believe you can go to the Lenox Library. It was never open when I was unemployed and could go there. [Laughter and applause.] When a man has to work, as I do, for ten hours a day, there is no place in New York where he can go and find books except Peter Cooper's Institute. [Applause.] Where can you go on an evening or a Sunday to get a book? . . . You teach the pupils in the public schools to read; that is the whole object of education, and then you turn them out in the world and give them nothing to read. If well dressed and properly introduced they can

get into the Young Men's Christian Association—perhaps they can even get in without being well dressed. It is not so with this library. It will put a book into the hands of every man and woman in the city if they have homes. It is proposed to have it open on Sundays. I will enter here my protest against the bigotry of some people against opening such places on Sundays. In the presence of so many clergymen it may not be well to say it, but I will say that a good book is a great deal better than the average sermon."

The Rev. Dr. Potter said: "It is the aim of this society to educate the poor people in good thoughts, and it has a great claim on us. In the Old World the classes are bound together by ties not existing among us. Their relations are different from those of the rich and the poor in New York. The relations here of indifferent wealth to the poor may reach out until they become so distant that it may be hard to unite them. . . . There should be at least one free library to every station-house. In that way we could place our hands upon the throat of crime in this city. [Applause.]" In concluding his remarks Dr. Potter read a note from Mrs. Benjamin H. Field contributing \$5000 to a permanent fund for the library.

Mr. G. W. Curtis said: "New York is the giver of great gifts, helping those without and aiding those within. I am afraid, however, that very much of the generous giving of New York is worse than wasted. The question is, how can we give most wisely? That is the question the persons having this library in charge intend to answer this evening. They intend to feed hungry minds which else will go unfed. The twelve libraries will be twelve great fires to warm the souls which else will go uncheered. There will be a great difference in the future peace, repose, and order of this city if all the poor who learn to read are also taught what to read—good books or bad books. You bring to these libraries the great moral mentors that mould all our lives. We are asked to be the magicians who will accomplish this good. Write me as one who loves his fellows well."

It was:

*Resolved*, That the establishment of an adequate system for the free circulation of books should commend itself to all those who are interested in the future welfare of the city, as an almost necessary supplement of our common school system. That the excellent work which has already been accomplished by the New-York Free Circulating Library entitles it to our fullest confidence, and that the method it proposes, of supplying the best books to the greatest number of people by the establishment of a system of small, carefully selected libraries, which shall be perfectly free and furnished with all the means for assisting readers in their choice of books, receives our cordial approval. \$200,000 has been fixed by the library as the sum which is needed to enable it to erect its first and model library building, and to place its affairs upon a firm footing.

## Library Economy and History.

### A. Bibliography.

CLARK, Rev. F. E. Pernicious reading for young people, its cause, its tendency, its cure. (In *Portland d. Press*, Nov. 16.) 3 col.

An argument in favor of more careful supervision of the reading of the young, and more thorough enforcement of the laws against obscene publications.

CLARKE, R. L. The Library at Queen's College, Oxford. (In *Notes and q.*, 6 s., 4 : 441-443, 461-463.)

DAWSON, Oswald E. Hints and suggestions on the formation and maintenance of libraries and reading-rooms in schools, and a scheme for the establishment of local, county, and English unions of school libraries. London, 1881. 23 p. O. 6d.

Full of minute practical details.

[HEWINS, C. M.] One boy's reading ; practical illustration of how to guide the youthful mind. (In *Springfield Sunday republican*, Jan. 8.) 1½ col.

"A sentence in a new novel contains the essence of a dozen treatises on the training of children. 'My Rosamond,' says her aunt, 'has never heard very much of the things she ought not to do, she has been so very much occupied with the things I have chosen for her to do.'"

"Just a year ago I begged the privilege of directing the reading of a boy of 11, whom I saw every day. His books had always been carefully chosen, and he had never been turned loose into a library, but he had just begun to go to a public school, where he met boys in the habit of reading six or eight volumes a week of Optic, Alger, and Castlemon. He was fond of history, when written in an attractive style, young enough for his taste, but was not, and is not, a precocious boy, although he has an active mind, a love for knowing the 'why' of things, and an imagination which leads him and his little brother, three years younger, to act out every story which they hear or read. Five hours of school, with out-of-door exercise, and bedtime at 8 o'clock, left little time for reading, and Tom's library allowance was limited to one book a week, or for a longer time if he wished."

The course of reading we unfortunately have not room to quote, and can only give the concluding paragraph.

"The danger, of course, in trying to guide a child's reading is in judging of his taste by one's own, and wearying and disgusting him by trying to force him to a level far beyond him. It is to guard against this that Tom has been allowed to read certain books that are not

classics, but suit his taste better than if they were. It is best to let him choose for himself within certain limits. He sometimes picks up a book in the library and says: 'Is this good?' I often answer: 'Not very. I think that I can find you one that you will like better.' A little care, a little painstaking, a little time, and giving a child only books that you have read and approve, are the whole secret of teaching him that there are tales of adventure more fascinating than the 'Frank' books, and of real life better than 'Tattered Tom,' and histories of the war far more thrilling than the 'Army and Navy series.'"

MORRISON, N. H. Pratt Free Library. (In *The Sun*, Baltimore, Jan. 23.) 1 col. [See extract, page 17.]

MUTILATION of books by members of the Young Men's Assoc. (In *Albany times*, Jan. 10.) 32 cm.

"In many books the first ten or last ten pages are missing, and all through the books leaves have been cut out carefully with scissors. Not a few books have all the illustrations missing. As for the magazines, the best pictures and the poetry are cut from them before they have lain on the table twenty-four hours. This is done chiefly by the women members. This mutilation of books is bad enough, but their frequent defacement by readers who are desirous of making marginal notes, is even worse. Sometimes these notes are positively indecent, and always silly. Strange to say, in the generality of cases the handwriting shows the vandalism was committed by a woman."

Upon this a friend remarks: "Note especially the conduct of that portion of the human species who are not allowed to vote, as being the worst. Does not one reason of their particular liability to offend in this matter come from the fact that, in the forcible language of that Advocate Paul of Tarsus, they are not 'those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil'? Then, again, if a man does such things, he is told he is a thief or a liar. A woman is politely left unscathed."

WORCESTER (Mass.) FREE P. L. Rules, regulations, and documents. Worc., 1881. 24 p. O.

### B. Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

*Harvard University Lib.* "The purchasing and cataloguing of books for all departments of the University have been done at the College Library during the greater part of the year, excepting that the cataloguing only has been done for the Law School. The plan has secured uniformity of ordering and payment ; has made it possible to prevent needless duplication of books in the several departments ; has diminished in some cases the cost of the books ; has provided for a uniform system of cataloguing.

"On Sunday, Oct. 3, 1880, and thereafter on Sundays, the library in Gore Hall was kept open for the use of such members of the University as desired to use the books in the building only. For 37 Sundays (till the long vacation came) 1846 persons availed themselves of this opportunity, an average of 47 each Sunday. The hours were from 1 to 5 o'clock. The highest number on any one day was 64."

*Indianapolis P. L.* "The Reading-room is more and more a favorite resort of youths, who can there improve spare hours." "Beginning in Nov., 1879, the School Board have put in the schools small reference libraries, selected by the Library Committee." "The books chosen were Chambers's 'Encyclopædia,' Lippincott's 'Biographical dictionary,' Wood's 'Natural history,' Johnston's 'World atlas,' and Champlin's 'Young folks' cyclopædia of common things,' 14 volumes in all. Afterward Champlin's 'Young folks' cyclopædia of persons and places' was added." "The work they are doing is a very large and growing one. . . . The relief to the Reading-room on the crowded afternoons of Friday, Saturday, and Monday soon became very noticeable, and from this I infer that they will minister very decidedly to the comfort and convenience of the school-children of our city. With a little co-operation on the part of the principals and teachers, they will also do much in the way of training the children how to make use of the reference department of the main library."

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* The 1st ann. report, 1880-81, gives a sketch of the establishment of the library, beginning in 1854.

"Arrangements were made to accommodate 20,000 v., and serve 200 borrowers from one room, books being issued to them at the rate of one per minute from each of the six issue desks.

"The issue desks are so arranged on the counters as to place 4000 volumes within three yards to the right or left of each assistant. By this means the borrower is enabled to go at once to the particular desk from which the book he requires is issued, the time of the library staff is saved, and each assistant made responsible for the safe-keeping of his own department.

"The 'Library Indicator' of Mr. J. Elliot, of the Wolverhampton Public Library, has been adopted with great success. Ordinary book-keeping is by this method practically superseded, and yet so perfect has the system proved that, with an annual issue exceeding 300,000 volumes, only two have in any way miscarried.

"The room is lighted by means of three sun-lights of thirty-two jets each. From each sun-light ventilating tubes are carried to the top of the building, and are so protected as to prevent any down draught.

"Excellent light has been secured, and the temperature, after the gas had been lighted for several hours, has never exceeded 65° Fah. No appreciable injury has been noticed in the books least in demand, which have been placed on the higher shelves.

"Buckram has been introduced as a binding material, and has given great satisfaction; it not only wears much better than cloth, but it has for durability and cost been found superior to either calf, roan, or skiver."

*Russell Lib. Co., Middletown, Conn.* "Allows teachers in the city schools to take to the school a number of books upon any topic which may be the subject of study by their classes for the time, and to retain them beyond the time regularly allowed. The books taken in this way are, of course, intended for the use of the scholars, under the direction of the teacher. Of course it is not intended to furnish textbooks for the use of either teacher or scholars."

*Swansea (Eng.) P. L.* "No accession of new literature has been made within the past two years."

## Bibliography.

### A. Catalogs and cataloging.

DECATUR (*Ill.*) FREE P. L. Classified catalogue. June 1, 1881. Decatur, 1881. 8+48 p.+10 l. of advertisements. 58 classes. Title-a-liner. No imprints.

LONG ISLAND HIST. SOC. Recent additions to the library. Brooklyn, 1881. 9+132 p. O.

NARDUCCI, Enrico. Plan eines "Catalogo generale alfabetico dei libri stampati delle biblioteche d'Italia." (In *Neuer Anzeiger*, Dec.) 2 p.

Followed by Narducci's list of the Italian public libraries, 4 p.

N. Y. APPRENTICES' LIBRARY. Supplement to the catalogue, Mar., 1874 - Dec., 1881. N. Y., 1881. 8+184 p. l. O.

Divided into 15 classes arranged alphabetically, "further divided into as many sub-classes or topics as the amount of material on hand seemed to render necessary," three subordinate heads being also arranged alphabetically. Prefixed is an index of nearly 700 special topics, and special indexes are prefixed to each main division. There is no index of authors. Under Fiction the books are entered under author and title in one alphabet. "In the class Poetry, the *authors* of Plays appear under DRAMA, and the *titles* under PLAYS." Elsewhere there are no title entries. "References to Essays and Articles in Periodicals are omitted," the catalogue "claiming to be nothing more than a convenient temporary substitute."

"The system of alphabetical notation—the principal peculiarity of the plan—is original with the compiler, having been invented by him in 1870, but not applied until December, 1871.

An experience of nearly ten years has convinced its author of its great practical utility and convenience, and did he need any further evidence of its value, it would be afforded by the fact that several prominent librarians have paid him the flattering compliment of adopting and imitating his ideas. The author's system is in use, with more or less modification and improvement (?) in some half a dozen prominent libraries, and in as many or more of less note. It is fair to assume that, in applying the plan, the part that was his own would naturally make more impression on the copy than the part that was derived from the compiler, and it is only on this supposition that he can account for the fact that he has not always received the public acknowledgment that he considers due to him as the original inventor. A careful examination of the proposed 'improvements' has only confirmed the author in his preference for the plan as first conceived."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOC. OF GR. BRITAIN. Catalogue of additions to the library, 1880-81. (Suppl. to the *Pharm. journal*, Jan. 7, 1882.) 19 p. l. O.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Catalogue of the works relative to the law of nations and diplomacy in the Library of the Dept. May 13, 1881. Wash., 1881. 87 p. O.

"SIG. ENRICO NARDUCCI, librarian of the Alessandrina, has conceived the project of compiling an alphabetical catalogue of all the printed books in all the libraries of Italy. With this view he has sent round a circular to his fellow-librarians, requesting them to fill up a form with the titles of the books in their charge commencing with the syllable 'ab.' He also hopes to obtain the support of the Italian Government."—*Academy*.

FULL NAMES FOR CATALOGERS.—H: Albert Gouge, author of works on ventilation; Alfred Mason Williams, "The poets and poetry of Ireland." A. E. H.

#### B. Bibliography.

CONGREGATIO INDICIS. Index librorum prohibitorum. Ed. noviss. usque ad an. 1880. Romæ, 1881. 360 p. 8°. 4.50 lire.

ETHERIDGE, Robert, jr., and JACK, Robert Logan. Catalogue of works and papers on the geology, palæontology, mineralogy, mining, and metallurgy of the Australian Continent and Tasmania. London, E. Stanford, 1881. 8°. 10s.

HILDEBURN, C. R. List of the issues of the press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1734. (Pages 44-55 of *LIBRARY Co. of Phila. Bulletin*, Jan., 1882.)

HINRICHS' fünfjähriger Bücher-Catalog. 6: 1876-80, bearb. v. R. Haupt. Lpz., Hinrichs, 1881. 1 l.+746 p. 4°. 33 m.

LEBON, Léon. Recherches bibliographiques sur les annuaires statistiques existant dans les différents pays. Paris, impr. nationale, 1881. 56 p. 8°.

"Extrait du Compte rendu des conférences internationales de statistique, Paris 22 juillet 1878."

LUNSTEDT, Dr. Bernhard, *Ass't Lib'n Roy. Lib.* Förteckning på de böcker, som varit begagnade vid undervisningen i de Svenska elementarläroverken och pedagogierna, 1876-77. Stockholm, 1881. 49 p. l. Q.

NAUROY, C. Bibliographie des impressions microscopiques. Paris, Charavay frères, 1881. 138 p. 32°. (250 copies.)

PIERRUGUES, Ant. Dom. La profumeria dai tempi più antichi fino giorni nostri; cenni storici e bibliografici. Nuova ed. Firenze, 1881. 40 p. 8°.

MULLER (F.) & Co. Les Indes orientales; catalogue de livres et de cartes, de planches, etc., en vente. Amst., 1882. 238 p. O.

SOMEREN, J. F. van. Essai d'une bibliographie de l'histoire spéciale de la peinture et de la gravure en Hollande et en Belgique, 1500-1875. Amst., Zutphen, 1882. 9+[1]+207+9+[3], O.

Arranged in 6 classes, with subdivisions. The titles are full, with number of pages and plates in general; there is an index of authors, and the whole execution seems entirely satisfactory.

TESAR, L. Katalog über die Literatur des Feuerwehrwesens, 1750-1879. Brünn, Rohrer, 1881. 24 p. 8°. 20 kr.

WOLF's Theologisches Vademecum; alph. u. systemat. Zusammenstellung d. neueren u. besseren Literatur-Erscheinungen. Lpz., 1881. 1 l.+129 p. 8°. (3324 nos.)

Gustav Wolf has also issued a jurist.-staatswissenschaftliches V., a medicinisches V. (2d ed.), and a naturwis.-mathemat. V., and promises a philos.-pädagog. V., a linguistisches and a philologisches Vademecum.

OPIUM.—There is a list of more than 70 titles of books and articles in the preface to Dr. H. H. Kane's "Opium-smoking in America and China. N. Y., 1882." W. E. F.

Notice the useful review of the year's literature, in the *Literary world*, Dec. 31, 1881? Also that appearing in the *Athenæum*, Dec. 31. The memoranda on "Early historical collec-



tions," also, in *The Nation*, Dec. 22, 1881, p. 492-93; and Dec. 29, 1881, p. 511, are of interest to librarians. W. E. F.

### c. Indexes.

HABIRSHAW, F. Catalogue of the diatomaceæ, with references to the published descriptions and figures. Ed. by R. Hitchcock. N. Y., 1881-82. Part 1, 22+[1]+58 p. 1. O.

To be in 4 pts. at \$1.25, or after pt. 2 is issued at \$1.87½. Prefixed is a "Bibliography," p. 5-22.

REVUE politique et littéraire et Revue scientifique. Table des matières cont. dans les 26 premiers vols. (1864-80). Paris, [1881]. 36 p. Q.

A classified table of contents, not an alphabetical index; very unhandy, therefore, for finding anything; not as inconvenient as the tables of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, simply because it is not so long.

U. S. ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION. Bulletin 6: General index and suppl. to the nine reports on the insects of Missouri; by A. C. V. Riley. Wash., Mar. 24, 1881. 177+1 p. O.

The *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for Jan. contains a "Chronological table of American patents, published in the *Journal* 1825-59, prepared by E. Hildebrand." 2 p.

## Notes and Queries.

DUMMIES ON SHELVES.—What is the best device to represent a book permanently removed from its place on the shelf? The want of a substitute telling its story occurs when the books are lost and not replaced, removed to another class, or where, being too large for the ordinary shelves, they are put on special large shelves.

Some use bricks covered with paper. These take up too much room, and are liable to be dropped and broken, or to break one's toes.

Some use wood blocks with leather back, lettered to represent the book. This costs too much, and still takes too much room, unless made very thin, when it seems best of all except for the cost.

Some use the thin block without any leather back, pasting a slip of paper on the side, with title and present location of the book represented. A black muslin cover for the outer edge costs little, and avoids the bare look of the plain edge of wood.

Some use binders' board instead of wood, lettering on the side. Will those who have had actual experience report through this column the merits and faults of the system they have tried? M. D.

## Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Ecce Spiritus*, recently published by G. H. Ellis, Boston, was written by Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter, pastor of the Hollis St. Church.—*Bost. Tribune*, Jan. 6.

*An essay on intuitive morals* is attributed in Halkett and Laing's admirable "Dictionary of the anonymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain" to Miss M. Cobbe. But Prof. Ezra Abbot writes to us, in reply to a question, that it "was written beyond all question by Miss Frances Power Cobbe. So I have noted in my own copy on the authority of the American publisher of the work, who was in correspondence with the author. See also Weiss's *Life of Theo. Parker*, i. 459."

*Jack Haliburton's quandary*.—Miss Frelinghuysen, the eldest daughter of the Secretary, is said to be the heroine of this pleasant story, which was published several years ago.

*My wife and my wife's sister* (Bost., Roberts, No name ser., 1882) is by Miss K. P. Wormeley.

*The queen of Connaught* is by Miss Harriet Jay.

The reviewer of Schliemann's *Ilios* in the (October) *Edinburgh* is Prof. Jebb.—*Acad.*, Nov. 26, p. 403.

*Carmen Sylva*.—Q. Elizabeth of Roumania has just published under this pseudonym four stories in verse, "Stürme. Bonn, Strauss."—*Acad.*

S. A. L. E. M.—The lady who writes stories over the initials S. A. L. E. M. is the wife of Mr. J. C. Wyman.—*Chic. Tribune*, Jan. 7.

*Skenandoah*, a ps. of Lewis H. Morgan, signed to papers on the Iroquois in Cotton's *American quarterly review*, 1847, reprinted by N. B. Craig, of Pittsburgh, in his monthly *Olden time*, 1848, and five years ago in Robert Clarke & Co.'s reprint of *Olden time*.—*Nation*.

*Stuart Sterne*, ps. of Miss Bloede, in "Giorgio and other poems. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1881."

*Vernon Lee*.—Belcaro, being essays on sundry æsthetical questions, by Vernon Lee, [Violet Paget]. London, W. Satchell, [1881]. 285 p., sm. 8vo.

In Alphonse DAUDET's "Numa Roumestan" M. Leon Gambetta is said to be the original of the hero.

In H. ROCHEFORT's "Mademoiselle Bis-marck" "Mme. Maunoir," the secondary character, is said to be a portrait of "Juliette Lamber," the famous editress of *La Nouvelle Revue*, and Gambetta figures as "Talazac," the hero.

## Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF  
COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

*Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.*

BLACKMORE, R. D. Christowell: a Dartmoor tale. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) N. Y., Harper. pap. 20 c.—Same, Q. (Seaside lib.) N. Y., Munro. pap., 20 c.

"Worthy to come after some of his best works. There is no danger that his reader will drop his book, or that he will skip the pages."—*Nation*.

BUCHANAN, Rob. God and the man: a romance. N. Y. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.

"A strong subject handled with real power. . . . The heroine is a very natural and a very pleasant character. . . . The gradations of mood are excellently managed, and the writing is for the most part as good as the character-drawing."—*Academy*.

CLARKE, Ja. Freeman. Events and epochs in religious history. Bost., Osgood. il. 8°, \$3.

"Dr. Clarke's survey of 'Ten great religions' has become a standard work, and these later essays form as it were a preliminary study of the great landmarks, in the field previously examined in detail. The author has chosen topics of profound and general interest. The Catacombs; the Buddhist monks of Central Asia; the Christian monks and monastic life; the Christian Fathers; Jeanne D'Arc; Savonarola and the renaissance; Luther and the Reformation; the mystics in all religions, from Platinus to Emerson; George Fox and the Quakers; the Huguenots; and John Wesley and his times."—*Bost. Traveller*.

CLEMENS, S. L. ["Mark Twain."] The prince and the pauper: a tale for young people of all ages. Bost., Osgood. il. sq. 8°, cl., \$3.

"A sweet and gracious romance which will delight a very wide circle of readers and win for its author a new and significant title to fame as a literary artist."—*Bost. Traveller*.

CONFLICTS (The) of the age. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. O. 75 c.; pap., 50 c.

Four papers recently published in the *North American review*. An advertisement for a new religion, by an evolutionist; The confession of an agnostic, by an agnostic; What morality have we left? by a new-light moralist; Review of the fight, by a Yankee farmer.

DARWIN, C. The formation of vegetable mould through the action of worms. N. Y., Appleton. 12°, \$1.50.

DAUDET, Alphonse. Numa Roumestan; from the French by Virginia Champlain. Bost., Lee & Shepard. 16°, \$1.

"Every new production of his pen is a delightful surprise. As a faithful representative of contemporary life, 'Numa' must be ranked among the author's masterpieces; and whether dealing with the tumultuous reception of the hero at his native town or with the varying phases of Parisian society, from the student's café to the ministerial salon, it is marked throughout by that wonderful power of word-painting of which Mr. Daudet alone possesses the secret."—*Literary world*.

DIMAN, J. L.; D.D. Oration and essays: with selected parish sermons; a memorial volume. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$2.50

A memorial volume of the late Prof. Diman. It contains some of his most important essays and addresses, with selections from his sermons, and is prefaced with a

memorial address by Prof. J. O. Murray, of Princeton, who edits the volume.

"Not only a precious memorial for a great company of friends and a far wider circle of hearers and pupils, but also a contribution to American letters. . . . It was well to add this volume to the able discussion of 'The theistic argument,' which has been published since his death."—*Christ. register*.

EATON, Dorman B. Civil service in Great Britain; a history of abuses and reforms and their bearing upon American politics. N. Y. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap. 25 c.

ECCE spiritus; a statement of the spiritual principle of Jesus as the law of life. Bost., G. H. Ellis. D. \$1.25.

"The quality of the writer's thought reminds us of the 'Republic of God,' and the two works may well stand as the best words American theology has uttered during the last year, admirably fitted for comparative study, and representative of opposing schools."—*Literary world*.

FAITH and unfaith: a novel; by the author of "Phyllis," etc. Phil., Lippincott. D. \$1.25.

"Does not differ materially from 'Molly Bawn,' or any other of the same author's previous productions. It is written in a style whose luxuriance betrays a female hand, and is surcharged with sentimentality; but the characters are attractive, the dialogue is bright, the plot is interesting and well constructed, and so the book can be read with pleasure."—*Phil. North American*.

FENN, G. Manville. The vicar's people. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. sq. S. (Transatl. novels.) \$1; pap., 60 c.

"A vigorously written novel with an uncommonly interesting plot, abundant in dramatic incident, and characters that are drawn with remarkable power. The scene is laid in the mountain districts of Cornwall."—*Bost. Gazette*.

FORRESTER, Mrs. —. My lord and my lady. Phil., Lippincott. S. \$1.25.

"One's prayer on finishing such a book might be: 'From all inordinate and sinful affections, good Lord, deliver us.' And yet there is nothing very bad in the book; and if Mr. Hubbard should have his way with it and its class, and shut it out of our public libraries, a good many real people, we suspect, would lose a profitable opportunity of seeing themselves in the glass."—*Literary world*.

FOSTER, W. E. The civil service reform movement. Bost., Press of Rockwell & Churchill, [Bost., Civil Service Reform Assoc.] 76 p. D. pap., 20 c.

"One of the most effective expositions and defences of the civil service reform movement yet made has been prepared as a pamphlet by Mr. W. E. Foster, the well-known librarian of the Providence Public Library, and published under the auspices of the Boston Association. It is in six chapters, which deny respectively that the reform is undemocratic, unconstitutional, impracticable, unbusinesslike, indefinite, unnecessary, destructive, or opposed to public sentiment, and it is fortified with a wealth of references to the literature of the subject. An appendix contains the Pendleton Bill, and there is an index."—*Nation*.

GIBBON, C. The braes of Yarrow: a romance. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) N. Y., Harper. pap., 20 c.

"A stormy story of the troublous times in Scotland after the battle of Flodden. 'A sword in every line' is no exaggeration. There are incidents enough for a whole new set of Waverley novels, but perforce, for want of room, no study of character. It is quite above a dime novel, but he must have a strong head who can read it without being dazed and deafened."—*Nation*.

HAMERLING, Rob. Aspasia: a romance of art and love in ancient Hellas; from the German by Mary J. Safford. N. Y., Gottsberger. 2 v. S. pap., \$1.

"Forms a worthy pendant to the romances of Ebers. The scene is laid in the time of Pericles, when Greece had

reached her highest point of intellectuality, and its art, its characters, its manners and its philosophy are depicted with rare beauty of style and loftiness of sentiment. . . . As a fiction attempting to portray a past civilization in detail, it is the most successful and most attractive attempt that has as yet been made."—*Bost. Gazette*.

HARDY, Lady Duffus. Through cities and prairie lands. N. Y., Worthington. O. \$1.75.

"By far the best part of Lady Hardy's book, and the only really important part, is that which relates to her extreme western route—through Utah, Colorado, and California. . . . Nothing recently has been written more capital in its way than her account of Mormonism as she saw it in Salt Lake City, and of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco."—*Literary world*.

HIGGINSON, T. Wentworth. Common-sense about women. Bost., Lee & Shepard. D. \$1.50.

"A very readable, though slightly spasmodic, brochure of his opinions concerning woman's rights and wrongs."—*Literary world*.

HILLERN, Wilhelmine v. Higher than the church: an art-legend of ancient times; from the German by Mary J. Safford. N. Y., W. S. Gottsberger, 1881. 4+74 p. S. pap., 25 c.

"A graceful legend of the 16th century."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

HINSDALE, B. A. President Garfield and education: Hiram College Memorial. Bost., Osgood. D. \$1.50.

"Throws into a strong light some of the most admirable qualities of the late President's character, and does credit to the judgment of its editor."—*Phil. North American*.

JENNINGS, G. H., and Johnstone, W. S. Half-hours with Greek and Latin authors: from various English tr., with biog. notices. N. Y., Appleton. D. \$2.

"A well-selected collection of extracts from classical writers, long enough to be characteristic and instructive, short enough to be quickly read."—*Nation*.

HOYT, J. K., and WARD, Anna L. Cyclopædia of practical quotations; English and Latin; with appendix cont. proverbs from the Latin and modern foreign languages; law and ecclesiastical terms and significations; names, dates and nationality of quoted authors, etc., with copious indexes. N. Y., Funk. O. \$5.

HUBBARD, F. Heman. The opium habit and alcoholism: a treatise on the habits of opium and its compounds—alcohol, chloral hydrate, chloroform, bromide potassium and cannabis indica; including their therapeutical indications; with suggestions for treating various painful complications. N. Y., A. S. Barnes & Co. D. \$2.

JACOB, G. A., tr. A manual of Hindu pantheism; The Vedāntasāra; tr. with copious annotations. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8°, (Eng. and for. philos. lib.) \$2.50.

"It may be said that all the modern Hindu believes, so far as it is not degrading superstition, is contained in the Vedāntasāra. This summary of religious principles Major Jacob has translated with great accuracy into English, adding a series of notes which display considerable research, and a familiarity with Hindu thought only to be acquired by long residence in the East. . . . The value of Major Jacob's contribution to the history of philosophy must not be judged by its extent in pages, which is small, but rather by the profoundness of the subject and the clear, scientific manner in which the translator and annotator has treated it."—*Critic*.

JOHN Barlow's ward. N. Y., Putnam's Son's. sq. S. (Transatl. novels) \$1; pap., 60 c.

LILLIE, Arthur. Buddha and Buddhism. N. Y., Putnam's Sons, 1881. il. 8°. \$2.50.

"An interesting book, but those unfamiliar with the subject will do well to read it with caution, and to read *alteram partem*, as contained in the works of Burnouf, Hodgson, Rhys, Davids, and others, before they accept the author's conclusions."—*N. Y. Times*.

MCCOOK, H. C. The honey ants of the garden of the gods, and the occident ants of the American plains. Phil., Lippincott. il. 8°, \$2.50.

"Written in the most entertaining and spirited style . . . only surpassed by the personal delivery of those facts by the author. The illustrations are numerous and to the point, . . . an excellent addition to the numerous works on the biology of ants by the same author."—*Dr. H. A. Hagen in the American*.

MCGARVEY, J. W. Lands of the Bible: a geographical and topographical description of Palestine, with letters of travel in Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor and Greece. New ed. Phil., Lippincott. 8°. \$3.

MAYNARD, C. J. Birds of Eastern North America, with original description of all the species which occur east of the Mississippi River. Bost., Alden & Hazen, 1882. Q. with 32 col. lithog. plates, \$18; 1½ mor., \$23; mor., \$25.

METTERNICH, Prince. Memoirs, 1830-1835; ed. by Prince R. Metternich; tr. by Gerard W. Smith. V. 5. N. Y., Scribner's Sons, O. \$2.50.

MILNER, G. Country pleasures: the chronicle of a year, chiefly in a garden. Bost., Roberts. S. \$1.50.

"Like Burroughs, Hamerton, and the author of 'Wild life in a southern county,' Mr. Milner finds infinite pleasure in rambles about his own garden and the neighboring country. His 'Chronicle of a year' follows the flowers in their courses; notes the winds and the skies, and connects with the fresh out-door life what different poets have said about it."—*Bost. Advertiser*.

MORSE, Alex. Porter. Treatise on citizenship, by birth and naturalization, with reference to the law of nations. Roman civil law, law of the United States, and the law of France. O. shp., \$4.

"A lawyer's treatise on citizenship in its legal aspects, rather more vigorously and attractively written than the average of law-books, and full and fresh enough in material to be useful not only to the practitioner, but also to the Congressman and the lecturer or writer on the questions of the day."—*N. Y. Times*.

NASH, Wallis. Two years in Oregon. N. Y., Appleton. il. D. \$1.50.

"By the author of 'Oregon—there and back in 1877,' contains useful information in regard to the soil, climate, and mineral and agricultural productions of Oregon; based upon knowledge derived from extensive travels in all parts of the country during a two years' residence, a part of which time was occupied in the establishment of a colony."—*Publishers' weekly*.

PALFREY, Francis Winthrop. The Antietam and Fredericksburg. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons. D. (Campaigns of the civil war, no. 5.) \$1.

PITTENGER, Rev. W. Capturing a locomotive: a history of secret service in the late war. Phil., Lippincott. D. \$1.50.

"No more romantic and perilous expedition was ever un-

dertaken than the one described in this unpretending and straightforward narrative. . . . Considered simply as a story it is fascinating from the beginning to its tragic end, and besides this it has the merit of reproducing the scenes of the heroic period through which the country was passing twenty years ago, with greater vividness than the history of any of the great campaigns could portray them."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

RIDDELL, Mrs. J. H. The senior partner: a novel. N. Y. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.—*Same*, Q. Seaside lib., pap. 20 c.

"As good a story as ever came from Mrs. Riddell's pen."—*Athenæum*.

RUNTZ-REES, Janet E. Home decoration: art needlework and embroidery; painting on silk, satin, and velvet; panel painting and wood carving; with numerous designs, mainly by G. Gibson. N. Y., Appleton. D. (Appletons' home books.) 60 c.

RUSSELL, A. P. Thomas Corwin: a sketch Cin., Rob. Clarke & Co. D. \$1.

"One cannot read Mr. Russell's reverential and affectionate memoir without being thankful that he has rescued from oblivion the memory of one who should not be forgotten, though he was a politician."—*Critic*.

SHEPHERD, W., ed. The literary life: authors and authorship. N. Y., Putnam's Sons, 16". \$1.25.

"Painting in roseate coloring the literary life and countenancing, though not perhaps expressly approving, enlistment by persons of mediocre attainments. . . . Not only those who live to write, but those who live to read, will find in 'Authors and authorship,' as interesting a little manual for the passing of leisure hours as any we can now recall."—*Americas*.

SHERWOOD, Mrs. M. E. W. Home amusements. N. Y., Appleton. D. (Appletons' home books.) 60 c.

"Almost every kind of amusement that can render home attractive is talked of in this little book: private theatricals, tableaux vivants, games, fortune-telling, embroidery and other decorative arts, etching, lawn tennis, garden parties, dancing, gardens and flower-stands, caged birds and aviaries, picnics, ceramics, archery, cards, cooking, pets, etc."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

SWINBURNE, Algernon C. Mary Stuart: a tragedy. N. Y., Worthington. D. \$1.75.

TRAILL, H. D. Central government. N. Y., Macmillan. 16". \$1.

"The first volume of a series announced under the general title of 'The English Citizen,' designed to supply general readers with information on the existing condition of English political organization and management, and the conduct of public affairs. . . . A hand-book for the man of affairs who may have occasion to know how her Majesty's Government is now administered."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

WALKER, J. H. A few facts and suggestions on money, trade, and banking. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. 75 c.

"A clear, business-like discussion of the subjects of money, trade, and finance, by a business man who has no theories to advocate, but presents sensible and practical views based on thorough observation and long experience."

WHEELER, W. A., and C. G., eds. Who wrote it? an index to the authorship of the more noted works in ancient and modern literature. Bost., Lee & Shepard. 12". \$2.

"Supplies the desired information with respect to three or four thousand of the more important or famous works in all departments, and will prove a useful adjunct to the 'Dictionary of noted names of fiction' and Bartlett's 'Dictionary of quotations.'"—*Literary world*.

## General Notes.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has offered to the city of Pittsburgh the sum of £50,000 sterling for a free library, on the single condition that the city shall appropriate £3000 per annum to its maintenance. Mr. Carnegie is a native of Dunfermline, in Scotland.—*Academy*.

THE Brooklyn Library is making strenuous efforts to increase its efficiency by establishing a permanent endowment fund. After securing subscriptions of \$40,000, Mr. G. I. Seney offered \$60,000, provided \$100,000 could be raised before the first of March, independently of his own subscription.

ENOCH PRATT, president of the National Farmers and Planters' Bank, Baltimore, has formally proposed to the mayor and city council to establish and endow "a free circulating library for the benefit of the whole city," at a cost of over one million dollars, provided the city will grant and create an annuity of \$50,000 per annum forever, for the support and maintenance of the library and its branches. Mr. Pratt has already, in pursuance of his plan, contracted for the erection of a fire-proof building on his Mulberry Street property capable of holding 200,000 volumes, which will be completed in the summer of 1883, at a cost of \$225,000. This he will deed to the city, and he will give in money the additional sum of \$833,000 on the condition mentioned. He proposes that a Board of nine trustees be incorporated for the management of the "Pratt Free Library." No trustee or officer to be appointed or removed on religious or political grounds.

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ERRATUM for v. 6, p. 266, 2d column, last title, for THOMAS read THOMS.

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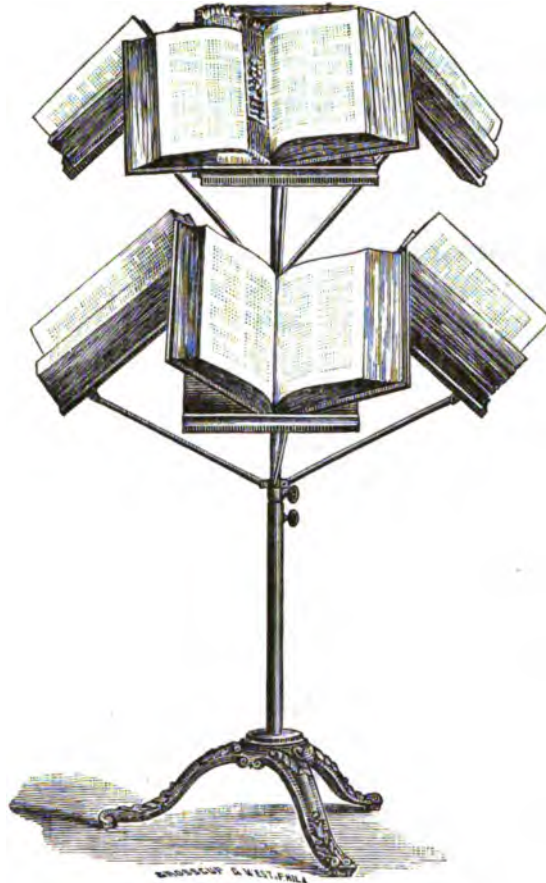
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## Library Economy and Bibliography

Vol. 7. No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1882.

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infused into the library of Oxford University, as we have already heard that a new life has appeared in the library of the British Museum.

SUNDAY opening is decidedly out of favor in Nottingham. The majorities against it have increased from 3 in 1879, and 8 in 1880, to 30 in 1881. Petitions with the signatures of over 12,000 ratepayers were presented against Sunday opening. In Leeds a similar question—whether there shall be Sunday music on Woodhouse Moor—has been decided in the negative by the Town Council.

Nevertheless, the library cause is not unprosperous. Richmond has lately opened a free library under the acts, and the *Richmond and Twickenham Times* has sent round a lithographed circular asking for donations either in books or money, and promising to acknowledge any such gifts in its columns. All of Mr. Furnivall's societies have given sets of their publications, and various well-known authors have sent the whole or part of their works. St. Alban's, also, has founded a public library under the acts. The small but handsome building, free from debt, was opened by Lord Lytton, who remarked on the vigor with which knowledge is pursued in England, not only in the great towns, but by the bulk of the people throughout every part of the country. He said that those who view this movement with distrust were generally indisposed to welcome movement of any kind. If they were talked to about ironclads or breech-loaders, they solemnly responded that Trafalgar was won with wooden frigates, and that Waterloo was fought with Brown Bess. The tendencies of the times are democratic, and it largely depends upon the diffusion of knowledge, and the appreciation of that knowledge, whether we shall have an enlightened and cultivated or an ignorant democracy. He preferred the enlightened and cultivated democracy.

The attempt to establish a free library with the aid of the local rates failed in Bethnal-Green, as it has done in other parts of London. But the promoters of the scheme were not to be balked in their endeavors, and they have at length succeeded in opening a library containing some 7000 volumes. The districts of the east end of London, and this one in particular, have long been notorious for the prevalence of vice, squalor, and crime; but effective police supervision and improved sanitary arrangements are already working wonders, even in the worst quarters, and it is to be hoped that the Free Library will hasten and confirm the good work.

GLAD news from Poole's Index: Manuscript finished, including entries to Dec. 31, 1881 (!). Expected date of issue, Dec. 1, 1882. Publisher, Osgood; printer, University Press. Over 200 periodicals, in 5000 volumes, are indexed. There were about 200,000 references, which will fill 1200 closely-printed pages.

## American Library Association.

### THE A. L. A. CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON EXCLUSION.

THE circular recently addressed to public libraries and members of the A. L. A. by the Co-operation Committee has brought forth a variety of responses, of which a portion only is available in presenting a definite report. Of 70 public libraries but 30 were able to respond with any fulness to the inquiries of the circular, and of these a minority were able to answer questions 7 and 8. Out of 30 libraries the following writers have not been admitted:

LIBRARIES.	
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Helen Mathers	14
E. D. E. N. Southworth	11
Mrs. Forrester	10
C. Fosdick	9
Ouida	9
C. L. Hentz	9
W. H. Holmes	8
Rhoda Broughton	8
Mrs. Henry Wood	8
Mrs. M. F. Finley	8
Mrs. A. S. Stephens	8
W. H. Ainsworth	7
G. A. Lawrence	6
Mrs. A. J. Evans	6
Miss M. E. Braddon	5
Edmund Yates	4
W. H. G. Kingston	4
Miss F. Marryat	4
H. Alger	3
Mrs. M. J. Holmes	3
E. Kellogg	2
Oliver Optic	2
Miss J. Fothergill	2
Mayne Reid	1
Wilkie Collins	0
E. L. Bulwer	0

The fact of an author not being represented in a public library may be accounted for on other grounds than that his writings are deemed unsuitable for public reading. The following list shows those rejected after a period of use, and does not refer to special works, but to *all* writings of the author that were formerly added to the library. This statement is based on the reports from 30 libraries:

W. H. Holmes	8
Miss M. E. Braddon	7
Mrs. A. S. Stephens	7
Oliver Optic	6
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth	6
Ouida	5
Edmund Yates	4
Mrs. M. J. Holmes	4
H. Alger	3
Miss Rhoda Broughton	3
Mrs. A. J. Evans	3
Mrs. C. L. Hentz	3
G. A. Lawrence	2
G. W. M. Reynolds	2
C. Fosdick	2
Mayne Reid	2
Miss Helen Mathers	2
Mrs. Forrester	2
E. L. Bulwer	1
W. H. Ainsworth	1
Miss F. Marryat	1
Mrs. H. Wood	1

In the following list is shown the number of libraries retaining these authors in whole or part, and is based on the reports from 30 libraries:

Wilkie Collins	30
E. L. Bulwer	29
E. Kellogg	28
Jessie Fothergill	28
Mayne Reid	27
W. H. G. Kingston	26
Florence Marryat	25
H. Alger	24
M. J. Holmes	23
G. A. Lawrence	22
Edmund Yates	22
W. H. Ainsworth	22
Oliver Optic	22
M. F. Finley	22
A. J. Evans	21
Mrs. Henry Wood	21
C. Fosdick	19
Miss R. Broughton	19
Mrs. C. L. Hentz	18
Miss M. E. Braddon	18
Mrs. Forrester	18
E. C. G. Murray	16
Ouida	16
Mrs. A. S. Stephens	15
Miss Helen Mathers	14
W. H. Holmes	14
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth	13
G. W. M. Reynolds	8

In regard to the remaining questions in the circular we desire to submit the following results. Out of 30 libraries, 4 show diminution of fiction by reason of withdrawal; 3 report no change, and the remaining 23 make no report. In reply to question 10,\* 13 libraries answer "No," 1 only responds "Yes," and the remainder are silent. The response to question 11† from 16 libraries is "No," from 3 "Yes," while 2 report "slight complaint," and the remaining 9 make no sign. The composition of 26 libra-

\* Has the circulation diminished by reason of the withdrawal of any works of the above authors?

† Has there been general complaint of the absence of these works?



ries shows 22.80 per cent of fiction and juvenile readings on the shelves, out of a total of 370,000. The communities served were estimated at 53% mercantile, 41% manufacturing, and 6% agricultural. It seems apparent from the 50 returns made to the committee that libraries of 15,000 vols. and less take little pains in ascertaining the composition of their library by classes, and the per cent of circulation of these classes. So far as these reports testify, the library committee are not very uneasy regarding the effect produced on the young by the circulation of works of these authors, and while in a few cases their works will not be renewed when worn out, they are for the time being in unrestricted use.

#### MOVABLE LOCATION.

MR. CUTTER asks me to state my views on the movable location plan of shelving books in libraries. Here they are:

1. It tends to injure the books because they have to be moved along on the shelves. This often has to be done by rude or ignorant or careless hands, which shove or wrench the books so as to injure the binding. The faster a library grows, the more harm is done to the books in this way. [No rude or careless hand should ever be employed in a library, and every one who is permitted to touch the books should be trained to handle them properly. Books are taken off and put on fifty times more in the circulation than they are in consequence of the growth of the library; and attendants ought not to be allowed to injure them in either process.—C: A. C.]

2. It prevents the local memory of where the books stand on the shelf—which memory is a great help to speedy delivery and shelving of books. [A class-memory can be cultivated, and may be assisted by a local memory, which will find books by their position relative to other books, instead of by their position relative to alcoves and shelves or doors and windows. This is, however, a real objection.—C: A. C.]

3. It wastes shelf-room, because large and small books have to stand together on the shelves. Extreme cases of this difficulty can be provided for by placing the main stream of books along the shelves, midway high in the ranges, carrying small books to the upper shelves and large ones to the lower, while a wooden "dummy," in the numerical place of the book, refers to its actual place, above or below. But the dummies have to be so thick for convenient reading on the back as to occupy a good deal of room; and even then the sizes of books left together will vary enough (since the shelf must be high enough for the tallest book on it) to waste about one fifth of the space. In a small library this is not of much importance, but in a large one it is. The British Museum, for instance, must, by this time, I suppose, have toward twenty miles of shelving in it, and a waste of one fifth or one tenth either of that space would be important.

[Another real objection. But I find by experience that the waste of room is one tenth, not one fifth. There is no need of dummies. We divide our books into four sizes: those less than 20, than 25, than 30 cm. respectively, and those over 30. Each size has its independent alphabet. The different sizes stand over, or nearly over, one another, and the shelf-guides or signs make the whole so plain that he who— is walking fast may read.

There is, I confess, a waste of room; but in twenty years' experience of the fixed system I have found a great waste of time in planning how to pack the books in the least room; and an enormous waste of time in re-arranging books and renumbering books and catalogue, or a loss of time and patience if classes are divided between two distant places. If space costs money, so does time.—C: A. C.]

These observations have nothing to do with classification or cataloguing questions, but only with the choice between a movable and a fixed place for books on the shelves. Mr. Cutter tells me that he greatly likes the movable plan. I don't. But, unquestionably, a library can be conducted either on that or the fixed plan. I have not, accordingly, attempted to bring about any change in the movable plan used in this library, because I found it in operation, and the labor of changing was too great to be undertaken, as things were. FRED. B. PERKINS.

*San Francisco Free Public Library,*  
Dec. 17, 1881.

#### LITERARY LIBRARIANS.

*From the Nation, Jan. 12.*

"THE librarian who reads is lost," we are told. What is to be said of librarians who write? Catalogues, of course, are expected from them. Systems of classification even, such as Mr. F. B. Perkins, of the San Francisco Public Library, has just published, are not out of the way. But Mr. Perkins's literary activity has not always been so much in the line of his profession. Several English librarians are authors, among others, Mr. E. B. Nicholson, of the London Institution ('The rights of an animal: a new essay in ethics,' and 'The gospel according to the Hebrews'), who has varied his philanthropic and theological authorship by a translation (in the *Academy* of Nov. 26) of Béranger's 'Roi d'Yvetot' in the original measure. The officials at the British Museum, with their short hours of service, have ample time for other work, and their names are continually appearing on title-pages. It is enough to mention Emanuel Deutsch, George Smith, Dr. Samuel Birch, Richard Garnett, Russell Martineau, the late principal librarian, Mr. Jones, and his successor, Sir E. A. Bond. German librarianships are supposed to be mostly sinecures for the benefit of learned authors—'endowments of research,' as the English might say, except that in England it is scientific research chiefly that seeks endowment, and in Germany historical and philological work is

more favored. France can show a long list of author-librarians, but their works have been to a considerable extent bibliographical in character. On this side the water, Harvard College Library alone has furnished in forty years Harris's 'Insects injurious to vegetation,' Sibley's 'Harvard graduates,' Abbot's edition of Smith's 'Bible dictionary,' Fiske's 'Essays,' Scudder's 'Butterflies,' and Winsor's 'History of Boston.' The American Almanac of the Librarian of Congress is well known, and we were led into this survey of bibliothecarian writers by a pamphlet of his lately published by the Maryland Historical Society on 'The founding of Washington City, with some considerations on the origin of cities and the location of national capitals,' which begins with some interesting statistics relating to the hypsometry of cities, but is mainly devoted to an abstract of the Congressional debate on the selection of the District of Columbia, and to the retrocession to Virginia and other subsequent action of Congress in regard to the city." C: A. C.

"Dr. J. H. Trumbull's work on Indian names in Connecticut is but the last of a considerable series of his writings, of the highest authority, of which several are books. Mr. Wm. Hand Browne, of the Johns Hopkins Library, whose excellent manual of English literature was published several years ago, has just given us a translation of Dr. Falke's 'Greece and Rome.' Mr. Wm. F. Poole's historical monographs are well known. The list might doubtless be swelled, and our readers have not forgotten the recent civil service reform pamphlet prepared by Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Library, nor that on the caucus system which we owe to Mr. J. N. Larned, the head of the Young Men's Library at Buffalo." W. P. G.

## Notes and Queries.

**SIZES OF PAPER COVERS.**—I am often asked, by those starting their use, what sizes libraries use for paper covers. They wish to have as few different sizes as is consistent with a reasonable fit for all ordinary books. It is a mistake to use a cover so small that it works off in ordinary use, and a waste to use a larger cover than needed. Will every reader who uses paper covers send to the secretary a statement of the sizes he thinks most desirable to keep on hand?

Also his preference as to color, weight, and stock. Some use rope paper, tough and strong, but more costly. Others prefer cheaper stock that can be oftener thrown away. The Boston Public Library used to change the cover every time the book went out, and of course afforded only cheap and thin paper.

The results of samples, sizes, and suggestions sent in will be tabulated, and the result given in the next *Journal*. After seeing this, will readers kindly make their report at once, and avoid postponing it till too late? Address Melvil Dui, Sec. A. L. A., 32 Hawley St., Boston.

## Library Economy and History.

### A. Bibliografy.

AARGAUISCHE KANTONSBIBLIOTHEK. Fach-Katalog. Bd. 1: Archäologie u. Kunstwissenschaft, Geschichte, Geographie, u. Ethnologie. Aarau, 1881. 30+1000 p.+1 l. 8°.

The alphabetical catalog prepared by Dr. H. Kurz was issued in 4 v., 1857-68. Dr. Kurz's death in 1873 prevented his bringing out the subject catalog for which he had amassed materials. Dr. Hermann Brunnhofer has completed the work, says Petzholdt, "as well as it was begun." Dr. Kurz's classification, "more suited to a giant library than to one of moderate extent, Dr. Brunnhofer has abandoned for a plan of his own which leaves little to desire." The catalog contains very full references to articles in collected works.

BURR, Rushton D. The libraries in Uxbridge. (Pages 197-201 of H: CHAPIN'S Address in Uxbridge, 1864. Worcester, 1881. 214 p. O.)

The earliest social library in the town appears to have lasted from 1775 to 1812.

DZIATZKO, Dr. Die Bibliothek und der Lesesaal des Britischen Museums. Berlin, 1881. 346-376 p. 8°.

Repr. from v. 48 of the *Preuss. Jahrbücher*. Dr. D., who is chief librarian at Breslau, lately spent some time at the British Museum, of which he has given, says Petzholdt, a very interesting sketch. Though he expresses his admiration warmly, some deficiencies struck his practised eye, which he details at the end of the pamphlet.

FLETCHER, W: I. The public library question in its moral and religious aspect; address. (In *Hartford d. Courant*, Jan. 16.) ½ col.

The directors of the public library are permitted and by any proper interpretation of their trust required to accept and exercise full responsibility for the moral character and influence of the library. Not what the different classes in the community call for, but what will tend to instruct and elevate, should be their criterion in the selection of books. This view of library direction is consistent with the one commonly taken of our school system. It is not the business of the school board to provide in studies and in methods of instruction for the varying desires and demands of different classes in the community, but to use their best judgment in making such arrangements as will best promote the interests of general and thorough education. For some reason the responsibilities of library directors have not been estimated on the same scale. The public library has too often been regarded somewhat as a public club, a purely democratic association of the people for mutual mental improvement or recreation. But the idea is coming more and

more into vogue that in the public library we have a great educational and moral power, to be wielded with a full sense of its mighty possibilities and the corresponding danger of their perversion.

Such a view of their trust as I have indicated will by no means necessarily lead library directors to exclude light reading from the library or put restrictions upon its extensive use. But the test which books of this class must undergo will be of their positive and not of mere negative qualities. Unless a book is judged likely to be of positive benefit it will be excluded. The fact that it will probably not do harm will not save it. And not only in the department of fiction will this care and discretion be exercised, but in all other departments. The question of the admission of books of a sceptical tendency as to religion is an important one and will always require careful consideration. A fair test to apply to such books is their apparent motive and reason for existence. If they are written in honesty and are not in intention or spirit attacks on religion and morality as such, they will not be excluded if they form a part of the contributions now so rapidly making to knowledge in science or philosophy, although they may evidence atheistic or unchristian beliefs on the part of the author. Nevertheless their circulation, especially among the young, will be put under due restraint. In all these matters the sentiment of the majority of the well-disposed citizens will back up the directors in disregarding the clamors of those who would exclude Darwin, Huxley, and Tyndall from the library on religious grounds, as well as of those who would have the writings of the modern fleshly school of poets and French school of novel-writers furnished *ad libitum* to the public.

GRANDJEAN, —. Les bibliothèques populaires [de Liège]. (In LIÈGE, histoire, arts, etc. Liège, Daxhelet, 1881.)

IMPROVING the library and its catalogues. (In *Sunday-school times*, Jan. 28.) 1½ col.

"The free public library will never take the place of the Sunday-school library. It is under the dominion of the god of this world, and is not carried on for the purpose of making young people or old people spiritually better. The object of a Sunday-school library should be to assist in bringing about that for which the church works, namely, salvation, edification, regeneration, growth."

In the same number is a reply to the following question:

"Would you kindly suggest a mode of procedure for a committee appointed for the purchase of additional books for a Sunday-school library? If you buy one of the already assorted libraries, you are likely to get duplicates of some volumes already in hand; yet to singly select fifty or a hundred books, from perhaps a thousand, would be a waste of time, or be otherwise impracticable."

"Why would it be a waste of time—to pick out what is worth having from that which is worthless? Suppose a diamond hunter were to argue in that way, and attempt to bring home from the diamond fields a vessel-load of dirt, which might or might not cover diamonds of first water! If you suppose that any committee can secure a good library without giving time as well as brains to the business, you are mistaken; and you would better let library-filling alone until a committee is found which expects to work and is willing to work. Meantime leave your school without a library, if necessary; for a poor library is worse than none. Our suggestions to a committee on the Sunday-school library are two: First, decide what kind of books you want in your library. Don't be content with saying that you want 'good' books; for 'good' doesn't define anything in this field. Decide whether you want only books for Sunday reading, or books for all the week through; and in what lines of knowledge or of sentiment the selections shall run; also for scholars of what age. Secondly, look for the books; hunt them up with the help of all the careful reviews of them you can find, and through an examination of them by competent members of your own corps of workers. A better way to supply any Sunday-school library is to have a permanent committee watching for good books all the time, and keeping a list of them to select from year by year, or month by month. Even that work takes time, however. There is no dodging *that* by any proper plan."

A LAW library's treasures; rare legal works possessed by A. J. Vanderpoel. (In *Mail*, N. Y., Feb. 17.) 2 col.

LITERARY standards of the [Boston] Public Library. (In the *Transcript*, Feb. 14.) 1¼ col.

"A careful study of this whole matter of the harmful influence of fiction in the public library shows that such harmful influence must be exceedingly small, even if it exists at all. Public officials cannot do the close work of parents and guardians, and it always rests with the latter to forbid the use of a book in any particular case. There are people in Boston who have tried to exclude 'Adam Bede' and the works of George Sand from the public library. Were all such suggestions obeyed, we may infer from the library statistics that the circulation would decrease by nearly one half."

NEW YORK'S law libraries [*sic*]. (In the *Mail*, N. Y., Feb. 9.) 1¼ col.

THE PROPOSED national library building. (In *The Century*, Feb., p. 592-4.)

S. G. W. The Hamilton library. (In *N. Y. d. Tribune*, Jan. 22.) 1½ col.

SOUTH SHIELDS P. L. Report for 4 years ended Oct. 21; added, a suppl. catalogue, 1877-81. S. Shields, 1881. 40 p. O.

TOPIN, H. Bibliothèques. (In *Il bibliofilo*, ott.-nov.)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. Addresses at the inaug. of W. T. Reid as President, and the dedication of the Bacon art and library building, Berkeley, Aug. 23, 1881. Sacramento, 1881. 100 p. O.

*B. Abstracts of and extracts from reports.*

Dundee, Scotland. An officer was placed at the door of the Reference Library "to prevent the admission of boys under the age prescribed by the by-laws, or who offended against the rules forbidding noise, or the admission of readers with uncleanly persons or others. . . . Boys have benefited by being taught to practise personal cleanliness in order to gain the privilege of reading."

Rogers Free L., Bristol, R. I.

"Marked increase in the use made of the library for purposes of reference by the pupils of the public schools, especially the High School, and by those persons not connected with schools but pursuing what are known as the 'Chautauqua courses' of study and reading."

## Bibliography.

*A. Catalogs and cataloging.*

BELGIUM. MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR. Catalogue des ouvrages périodiques que reçoivent les principales bibliothèques de Belgique, avec l'indication des bibliothèques où ces ouvrages se trouvent. Brux., 1881.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM. Catalogue of the library, 1807-71. Parts 1-5. Boston, 1874 [72]-82. 3402 + [14] + 24 p. l. O.

Noticed in the *Boston d. Transcript*, Feb. *Boston d. Advertiser*, Feb. 23, and *Nation*, March 9.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Persian mss.; by C. Rieu, Keeper of the Oriental mss. London, 1879-81. 2 v. 877 p. f°. 50 m.

PROVIDENCE P. L. Monthly reference lists. Vol. 1. (nos. 1-12), Jan. - Dec. 1881. Prov., 1881. [1] + 47 + [2] p. sq. O.

With a table of contents and an Index.

PULKOVA. Librorum in bibliotheca speculae Pulcovensis contentorum catalogus systematicus. Pars II., ab E. Lindemannio elaborata, cur. Otto Struve. Petropoli, 1880. 17 + 640 p. 8°. (Pts. 1, 2, 34.70 m.)

THE BOSTON Public Library's January bulletin contains a list of "Indexes to periodical literature" (6 p.), and a note stating that, on the receipt of "the list of books of alleged question-

able character" last June, "the Trustees, in accordance with their invariable practice in similar cases, directed the books in question," about 80 in number, "to be called in for their examination; and, when it is completed, all books deemed by them unsuitable for circulation (should there be such) will be condemned, while such as are found to be unobjectionable will be returned to the shelves for consultation."

FULL NAMES: Isaac Wheeler Avery (Hist. of Georgia); Horatio Ripley Bigelow (Hydrophobia); Consul Willshire Butterfield (Expedition against Sandusky); Annie Aubertine Woodward (*pseud.* Auber Forestier); Amos H. Worthen (Geolog. reports of Illinois).

*B. Bibliography.*

AYER, N. W., & SON. American newspaper annual, a catalogue. Phila., 1881. 736 p. 4°. \$3.

DRAMARD, E. Bibliog. géog. et hist. de la Picardie. Tome 1. Paris, Dumoulin, 1881. 23 + 494 p. 8°.

DUKAS, Jules. Etude bibliographique et littéraire sur le Satyricon de J. Barclay. Paris, Techener, 1880. 2 + 91 p. O.

NICHOLS, W: Ripley. Publications of the Mass. Institute of Technology, and of its officers, students, and alumni, 1862-81. Boston, 1882. 50 p. O.

VALSECCHI, Prof. Ant. Bibliog. analitica della repubblica di Venezia. Ven., P. Naratovich, 1880. 37 p. 8°.

WALFORD, Cornelius. Bibliography of shorthand. (In *Antiquarian mag.*, Jan.)

*Indexes.*

GRISWOLD, W: McCrillis. The Q. P. Index annual for 1881; an index to the International review, the Popular science [monthly], the Century, Lippincott's, the Nation, the Atlantic, the Living age, Harper's, and the Eclectic, 1880-81. Bangor, Q. P. Index, 1882. 8 p. O. \$1.

The first, we hope, of a long series.

E. M. O'C., i.e., Eva M. O'Connor, has prepared an "Analytical index to the works of Hawthorne, with a sketch of his life. Boston, Houghton, 1882." 249 p. T. \$1.25, D. \$2. Prof. Pick, of Allegheny Theological Seminary, has prepared an exhaustive Hebrew and topical index to the 14 volumes of Lange's Commentary on the Old Testament.

THE INDEX SOCIETY'S Index of obituaries for 1880 has been printed, and, as the editor writes, is much larger than the previous volumes, greatly owing to help from America.

## Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

**HALKETT, S.; and LAING, J.:** Dictionary of the anonymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain, incl. the works of foreigners written in, or translated into, the English language. Vol. 1. Edin., W: Paterson, 1882. 3 p. + 870 col. + [1] p. l. O. £2 2s. (Boston agents, Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., \$10.50.)

*Beauty's daughters, Molly Bawn, Phyllis,* are by Mrs. M. Argles.

*Dorothy: a country story in elegiac verse* (Bost., Roberts, 1882) is by Arthur J. Munby, who published, in 1865, "Verses, new and old," and is favorably known by his little pastoral of "Doris."

*Ecce Spiritus* was attributed in our last to Rev. H. B. Carpenter. The publisher, Mr. G: H. Ellis, writes, "Mr. Carpenter has had no connection with the work. The author prefers to remain for the present at least unknown."

*Geraldine: a souvenir of the St. Lawrence* (N. Y., Scribner, 1881), has been attributed to Dr. Holland; but his family and editorial associates authorize a positive contradiction of the statement.

*The last of the cavaliers*, London, 1859, 3 v., D., is by [Miss Rose Piddington].

*The Lieutenant*; by the author of "Estelle" [Miss Harris]. London, 1881. Estelle was published anonymously in 2 volumes, London, 1878.

*Quiet hours, Sunshine in the soul, Tender and true* are by Mrs. Mary Wilder (Foote) Tileston, of Concord, Mass., daughter of Caleb Foote, of Salem, long known as editor of the *Salem Gazette*, and Mary Wilder White, daughter of Daniel Appleton White, of Salem. Mrs. Foote wrote a memoir of W. B. O. Peabody.—*H. H. Wheeler*.

*Six months in the ranks* is said to have been written by the late Mr. Grenville Murray.—*Ath.*

Prof. BRYCE was the author of the anonymous sketch of Mr. Gladstone that appeared in a recent number of *The Century*.—*Exam. and Chron.*, Jan. 26.

*A. Oksanen*, a ps. of Prof. Ahlquist, who has lately published a 4th ed. of his lyrical poems in Finnish, entitled *Säkeniä* (Sparks).—*Athenaeum*.

*Emilius Heimarmenos*, ps. of A. Kurtidis in his "Childish pages," a volume of Greek tales.—*Ath.*

*Bruno Sperani*, ps. of Mme. Speraz in "Nell' Azzurro."—*Ath.*

*Brunswick*, ps. used by Miss Janet L. Gilder (editor of the *Critic*) in her letters to the *Boston Sunday Gazette*.

*Cordelia*, ps. of Mme. Virginia Treves, in "Nell' Azzurro."—*Ath.*

*E. M. O'C.* — Eva M. O'Connor (Analytical

index to the works of Hawthorne, Boston, 1882).

*Jörgen*, ps. of Georg Lundström, in "Från Polcirkel till Vändkrets."—*Ath.*

*M. Quad*, ps. of G: Lewis, author of the "Lime-Kiln Club reports," in the *Detroit Free Press*.

*Marchesa Colombi*, ps. of Mme. Torelli Viollier.—*Ath.*

*Mattis*, ps. of the wife of Georg Lundström, the Swedish author.

*Neera*, ps. of Mme. Radius, of Milan, a collaborator of Paolo Mantegazza in his "Dizionario d'igiene."—*Ath.*

*Nitram Tradleg* ("A son of Belial, autobiographical sketches, London, 1882") is apparently Martin Geldart, if that itself is not a pseudonym.

*Notelrac*, ps. of Fanny E. Carleton, in "Operas: their writers and their plots. Phila., J. B. Lippincott, 1882." 106 p. 12°.

*O. K.*—Articles from the pen of "O. K." (Madame de Novikoff) will appear in two of the leading reviews for February.—*Athenaeum*, Jan. 14.

*Richard Leander*, ps. of R: Volkmann, in "Plaudereien an französischen Kaminen."—*Ath.*

*Wasenaer*, ps. of Amandus de Vos, in his "Een Vlaamsche jongen," of which the 2d ed. has just appeared with the author's name.—*Ath.*

*Xariffa*, ps. of Mary Ashley Townsend, of New Orleans.

## Library Purchase-List.

### A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

*Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.*

ALLEN, Grant. The evolutionist at large. N. Y., J. Fitzgerald & Co., 1882. O. (Humboldt lib.) pap., 15 c.

"Popular science," and very interesting, like everything that Grant Allen writes.

BLACK, W: The four Macnicols. N. Y., Harper, 1882. sq. S. \$1.

"Just the book to put in a boy's hands, and show him that there are better ways of exercising his youthful vitality and exuberance of animal spirits than in wild adventures with bowie-knives and revolvers in robbers' caves, and at midnight rendezvous."—*Boston Post*.

BLADES, W: Biography and typography of William Caxton, England's first printer. 2d ed. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. il. D. \$2.

A revised reprint of the condensed octavo edition of the original quarto work in 2 v., issued in 1861-63; contains all the matter and all the plates of the octavo issue, with the addition of remarks upon the meaning and origin of Caxton's device, and upon his system of punctuation.

BOTTA, Mrs. Annie C. L. Poems. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. 12°. \$1.50.

"In this volume we meet with no obscurity of treatment

no ethical ambiguity. The twenty sonnets and other brief lyrics, comprised in this book, are all characterized by a winning purity and serenity of feeling, and by a lucid grace of expression. The earlier poems here collected, in addition to their intrinsic merit, are possessed of a certain reminiscent interest, as many will identify the author with Anne C. Lynch—a name well known in the literature of the Poe and Willis period."—*Critic*.

BROWNING, Oscar. An introduction to the history of educational theories. N. Y., Harper. S. (Education lib.) 75 c.

Remarkably thorough considering its brevity. Should be added to the town library for the sake of the school-teachers, if not of the school-committee.

BURTON, J. Hill. The book-hunter. [*Memorial ed.*] Phil., Rob. A. Tripple. D. net, \$3.

Reprint with additions: a memoir by E. J. G. Mackey, and an index of 12 p. by Prof. W. Fewsmith. The author died in Aug., 1881.

EATON, Dorman B. The spoils system and civil service reform in the Custom-House and Post-Office at N. Y. Putnam's Sons. D. (Pub. of the Civ. Serv. Ref. Assoc.) pap., 50 c.

FISHER, Jos. History of landholding in England. N. Y., J. Fitzgerald & Co. O. (Humboldt lib.) pap., 15 c.

FOX, Caroline. Memories of old friends: extracts from [her] journals and letters, 1835-71; ed. by H. N. Pym. Phil., Lippincott. D. \$1.50.

"Very readable and interesting. Among those who figure in these pages are: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Hartley Coleridge, Dr. Arnold, Froude (as a young man), Sir William Hamilton, James Spedding, Humboldt, Thackeray, Charles Kingsley, Tennyson, and Macaulay."

GIBBON, C. A heart's problem: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 10 c.

GUTHRIE, F. The first book of knowledge. N. Y., Putnam's Sons, 1882. 130 p. S. cl., \$1. Planned to give in clear and comprehensive shape the first information that is required by children concerning the nature and use of the common objects about them.

JENNISON, Lucy White. [Owen Innsly, pseud.] Love poems and sonnets. Boston, A. Williams & Co. S. pap., \$1.

"A volume full of deep passion, high imagination, and accurate expression, marked, moreover, by a quality of clearness which, above all, has helped the book to its ready popularity. . . . It must be confessed, however, that this volume will probably incur nothing but contempt from the admirers of Whitman and Wilde, for with all its strength and passion it must seem to them basely and despicably pure."—*Nation*.

MACLEOD, H. Dunning. Elements of economics. In 2 v.; V. 1. N. Y., Appleton. D. \$1.75.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 7.

MARCH, 1882.

No. 3.

C: A. CUTTER, *General Editor.*

F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

*Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.*

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THE electric light, which was already used in many French workshops, was spoken of at our Convention in Philadelphia as eminently suited for libraries. Immediately after—post hoc non propter hoc—came the great improvements in the light, the gas companies' panic, the Edisonian promises and their disappointments. Of late, as every one knows, it has been quietly worked upon by inventors till there are half a dozen or half a score (a "dek") of methods, many of them of great excellence. It behooves library committees to be on the lookout and to prepare themselves to make their choice before long. Abroad the committees of the Athenæum and Reform Clubs have the matter under consideration, and the Library of the Royal Institution is lighted every Friday evening in this way. Perhaps the best method is not yet discovered, and it may be worth while to wait yet a little longer till domestic illumination is brought to as satisfactory a condition as street lighting has been. But the obvious advantages of electricity are so great that it may in many cases be a question whether more is not lost by delay than would be by beginning with an inferior system. A light which requires no appreciable quantity of oxygen and does not raise the temperature of a reading room, which therefore does not boil the brains and starve the lungs of those who use it, which does not, like gas, desic-

cate bookbindings, and complete the work of destruction which hot-air furnaces begin, such a light librarians and those who frequent evening reading-rooms are looking forward to with impatience. It is true there are some drawbacks. The arc lights are still unsteady and are dazzlingly brilliant, but the flickering has been wonderfully reduced by late improvements till it is less than that of gas, and the excess of brilliancy may be obviated by shades and by the habit which will grow up of never looking directly at the lights. The incandescent lights are neither flickering nor dazzling. There is also the danger of fire and the danger of homicide. But both of these can be entirely prevented by proper precautions and by care. One would think from the tone in which these perils are sometimes urged that there had never been any gas explosion nor any fires from overheated furnaces.

IN justice to Mr. Foster, who has never been found wanting in the service of "good reading," it is proper to state that his valuable reference lists in the *Library journal* have been discontinued entirely at the suggestion of the publisher. The fact is that the "Monthly Reference Lists," published since 1881 by Mr. Foster, under the auspices of the Providence Public Library, so thoroughly meet a want which the *Library journal* could only meet imperfectly, and serve the library interests so effectively in their separate issue, as to entitle them to an independent support. The "Monthly Reference Lists" at the nominal subscription price for their first year did not return the cost of manufacture. The publication will nevertheless be tried for another year, at the subscription price of \$1.00 per annum, and it is to be hoped with better financial results. It is unnecessary in addressing the constituency of the *Library journal*, to dilate on the merits of the publication.

## SUNDAY OPENING.

REV. DR. PULLMAN, New York, preached recently on giving the people a wider range of spiritual instruction. He said that museums, libraries, art-galleries, and reading-rooms, ought to be opened on Sunday. First, as a matter of justice. We have no right to shut them against the people who helped to pay for them. The rich can visit them on week-days, the poor man only on his day of leisure. Second, they should be opened as a measure of protection to the quiet and well-disposed, who can thus separate themselves from the reckless and riotous on the day of recreation. And once for all let it be said that the cry of the church (in some of its branches) against providing for people who do not go to church ought no longer be heeded. We know the value of the church; we are deeply interested in its success, but if the church wants souls it must win them. They cannot be tossed into its lap by laws prohibiting their going elsewhere. The ability to win and hold men without the help of such restrictions is the measure of the real power and value of the church. Third, museums, libraries, and reading-rooms should be opened on Sunday for their humanizing influence. I do not claim that art will Christianize men. The worship of Beauty is a very different thing from the worship of Holiness. Art will not regenerate a people, but it will civilize them; and from civilization to religion surely is a shorter step than from barbarism to religion. Libraries and art-galleries were first fostered by the church; they are its allies, not its rivals; yet no other power ever treated its allies with so little consideration. We want simpler and more wholesome modes of life; and art, science, and literature can help religion toward this end, and so far as they do so contribute they are Christian, and merit the approval of Him who said, 'It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath-day.'

## A SEARCH FOR A GUIDE.

I HAVE put the class notation on the backs of the books which have been reclassified in the Boston Athenæum Library, in letters rather larger than are ordinarily used to letter books, so that a person with good eyes has no difficulty in seeing what class fills the shelves near him. But many readers nowadays are shortsighted, and it very much facilitates rapid reference to the shelves to be able to see across the room where class 5F, for example, succeeds class 5E, and where it in turn melts into 5G, or where in English Fiction, which is alphabetically arranged, each letter of the alphabet begins. I first used as signs bricks covered with cloth. These were put on the shelf with one end facing the readers; on that end was painted a letter 5 or 6 cm. high. These are still in use in English Fiction, and they answer their purpose excellently well; but they cost when covered 11 cents a piece, to which must be added the time of painting

the letter; they take up much room, and yet they are not large enough to bear a class-mark of several letters and the name of the class.

Then I tried pieces of pasteboard laid flat upon the shelf, the end bent at a right angle so as to hang over. This was cheap and gave room enough, but the hanging end was in the way; the pasteboard had to be pushed along whenever the place of the class was changed a little, and though it would not move itself when we wanted it to, it was very apt to get moved in taking out and replacing books, so that it was never in its right place and became a false guide.

Next I tried little pieces of tin, soldered to the "economy book-supports," and having a falling lapel like the pasteboard, but only coming down 2 cm., that is, the thickness of the shelf. The letter was painted in black upon the lapel painted white. This is still in use in French Fiction. It was cheaper (costing, if I remember right, 1 cent for soldering and 2 cents for painting), it was not in the way, and it kept its place automatically, because, of course, if the book next it was moved it was pushed along also. The only danger was that some careless person would take down a book from one side of it and put it up on the other. But we found that the letter was not conspicuous enough, and the lapel could not well be made long enough for a class-mark plus the class name.

Next I tried a little arrangement of bent wires, something like a toasting-fork, soldered on to the book-support and holding, in the place of the toast, a pasteboard placard (14 x 15 cm.) lettered, for example:

VGF  
GERMAN FICTION.

Arranged alphabetically.

These placards are still in use in the class Literature; like the last, they move with their particular sub-class; they allow of letters 3 cm. high, so that they can be read at a considerable distance. But they are in the way when one wishes to take down the books which stand next to the book-support, and they are dear, costing 10 cents each for the wire, and in addition the time of lettering.

Finally I hit upon a device with which I am at present satisfied. A piece of pasteboard 14 cm. high and 28 cm. long is put upright on its side between the last book of one class and the first book of the next, so as to move as they move. It projects to or 11 cm. On the projecting part is printed, on one side



HERE  
ENDS  
SECTION

on the other

HERE  
BEGINS  
SECTION

This printing covers only the upper half of the space; below are pasted Van Everen letters, 2.5 cm. high, and underneath these is written or lettered with a pen the name of the class,

HERE  
BEGINS  
SECTION

8 FG

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

When one stands directly in front of a shelf one sees nothing at all; the edges of the pasteboard are too thin to attract attention. But as one looks at the shelves a little to the right or left one sees a number of projecting ends variously labelled. If, for instance, one is near English poetry (which is arranged alphabetically) and is looking to the right, one sees signs like these:

B	I J K L	P Q R
C	M	S
D		T
E F	N	U V W
G H	O	X

Then if one moves a few steps to the right and looks to the left, one sees the same guides each showing a letter one step farther on in the alphabet than before.

The letters of the alphabet are printed in black on a gray ground; the class guides ("Here begins section," etc.), to distinguish them from the first, are printed in black on a bright red ground. As one looks down the side of a long library-room, one might see a number of bright red projections, gradually working their way through the classification from section 11 to section 22, and here and there in some section longer than the rest, as the fiction or drama, or poetry of some rich literature, or the biography of England or America, a little gray alphabet interspersed. In a library divided into alcoves the same thing would be seen as one entered the alcove, and the guides being printed

on both sides, one sees just where one is, whichever side of the alcove one looks toward. But there should be some larger sign on the outer end of the alcove, to show at a distance the class or classes that are in it.

To keep the placards from getting soiled they may be shellacked; and care should be taken in choosing the pasteboard to get a color that will not run. There is danger also that if the work is not very carefully done the pasteboard will warp. Tin with a wire rim or simply hemmed would be free from this disadvantage.

These guides are cheap (1 cent for the printing, 1½ cents for, say 6 Van Everen figures or letters, the time of writing the name of the class, and 2 cents for shellacking); they take almost no room; they are conspicuous and legible; and they move with the moving sections. So far as I can now see, they are a success.

C: A. CUTTER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

IN these days, when the main idea of a librarian is to render books as accessible to the public as possible, it is curious to observe that no attention is paid to this idea in the cataloguing department. Here classification is the one thing necessary, and few cataloguers seem capable of judging when the system ceases to be a benefit and becomes a nuisance, or that what may be a blessing in a printed catalogue is the very opposite on the cards; and *vice versa*. In a card catalogue which I often consult if I want the Transactions of the Linnæan Society; I should naturally look under "Linnæan," only to find that knowledge of the place where the Society holds its meetings is considered of the first importance to one wishing to read an article in those transactions. Or if I want a book relating to the French Academy, I must know that France contains a Society called the "Institut," of which the Academy is a section. Truly the Forty Immortals are buried deep enough, although they are the first literary society in Europe.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 18, 1880.

C. S. B.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HAS any one a practical device for cutting magazines and pamphlets? I have inquiry from a library tired of the slow process and rough edges of cutting by hand with an ivory knife. They have taken the numbers to a printing office and had them trimmed, but that is a bother and expense. Would a hand card-cutter do the work? The prejudice for cutting one's way through a new magazine seems too strong for the common-sense people who like to receive them all cut, even and handy for turning leaves. For a library with 100 or more magazines to employ so much time in cutting leaf by leaf is wasteful. Carefully trimmed by machine no perceptible binding margin need be sacrificed, and the leaves are more easily handled in reading than when of various margins.

M. D.

## Library Economy and History.

### A. Bibliography.

AMERICAN RAILWAY LITERARY UNION AND PURE LITERATURE BUREAU. General circular, No. 5, Feb., 1882. Phila. and Chicago: 43 p. T.

The object of the Union is to suppress the literature of vice and vulgarity primarily upon railroad trains and in railroad stations; and also in public libraries and elsewhere throughout the country. Contains short articles and extracts bearing upon the subject, from which it appears that much has been accomplished already in the better regulation of railway book-selling.

FRANKLYN, H. Mortimer. The Melbourne Public Library. (In *Macmillan's mag.*, March.)

JOHNSON, Rev. Plato, ps. Free cirkelatin liberies. (In *The Independent*, Feb. 23.) 2 cols.

"De reasons wy we is to hev free cirkelatin' liberies is various an' strong. *Fust*. We ought to hev 'em cos 'tain't no mo'n rite dat we should. *Second*. De pore man has jess as good a rite to a libery as de rich man, pervided he can git de rich man ter bild it. *Third*, an' lass, de cirkelatin' libery muss be kep' open on Sundays, or it ain't no good. Dere ain't no use in openin' a libery fer de pore wen nobody can cum to it, an' shettin' it tight wen ebberybody wants ter go in. De objec' ob 'ligion is to save souls; an' ef you is in dead 'arnest 'bout dat work, you won't stop to ask what day ob de week it is. De debbil don' shet up his shop 'cos it's Sunday. Ef you opens dat libery on de Sunday, an' invites all de pore to cum in an' git a book so interestin' dat dey won't want ter go out an' git a drink, de fuss pusson dat will make a row 'bout it an' say taint rite will be de ole gen'leman hisseff wat lives below.

"Now, finally, de man wat libs on de avenue has a free libery ob his own, only it don't cirkelate. On Sunday afternoon, wen he don' know wat ter do wid hisseff—dat is mose ebbery Sunday afternoon—he jess takes down a book, an' he don' feel dat de Lord will lay it up agin him. Ef it warn't fer dat book, de rich man would order out his hosses an' hev a canter on de bullyvard. He hez bin so busy dat he jess go crazy ef he don' hev sumfin ter do. Well, now, de poor man hez jess ez good a rite ter go crazy, 'nless yer giv him sumfin ter do, ez der rich man."

OPEN the libraries and museums. (In *N. Y. Herald*, March, 5.) 1 col.

"On Sunday almost every variety of public amusement, recreation, and enjoyment is indulged in by the people. Our great park is the resort of untold numbers; a thousand teams

are on the road; steam and horse cars are crowded with pleasure-seekers; gardens and parks in every quarter are festive with the strains of music and the ring of beer-glasses; concerts, instrumental and vocal, sacred and profane, crowd a dozen of our popular halls; from the opening to the close of the season, excursionists are carried without number to the sea and the woods. Even variety performances are witnessed, while a thriving business is done by unmolested beer-saloons and cigar-stores on every block. With all these avenues to pleasure open, our libraries and reading-rooms, museums and art-galleries, institutions universally recognized as among the highest agencies of improvement and innocent enjoyment, are closed to every comer. It is not easy to comprehend why an agency so potent for good on six days in the week can become the means of desecration on the seventh. It is urged that the step would deprive attendants of their needed day of rest. In every prominent church in this city there are more persons employed on Sunday than would be required to keep open a library or museum. Libraries and museums would draw a hundred from dram-shops and mischievous idleness where they would take one from church. They are rather the allies than the rivals of the church. It is said that they would be little frequented on Sunday if they were open. But experience has shown that they would be then sought far more than on any other day.

"It is a discredit to New York that in public literary, art, and natural history collections, it is the most poverty-stricken of all the large cities in the world. Of libraries we have not a single one formed and conducted to meet the popular needs. The Astor is closed during those hours of the day and evening when it can be of any benefit to business and working men. The Mercantile can be used only by those who can afford to pay for the privilege. The Lenox seems to be conducted on the principle of doing the least good to the least number. The Cooper Union, about the only one accessible to the masses, serves a good purpose, but it is chiefly a reading-room."

RHODE ISLAND. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Free public library circular. No. 1. n. p., Oct. 1, 1881. 3 p. O.

Containing "How to read and what to read, by Rev. Washington Gladden." Reprinted from the *Congregationalist*. Other numbers are to be issued, and the Board "invites the co-operation of all officially connected with libraries in the effort to render the free public library a more thoroughly educational institution than it has yet become."

WATKINS, Rev. M. G. The library. (In *Gentleman's mag.*, Jan.) 14½ p.

"Few conditions of life are more deplorable than to be a scholar and a book-lover at a retired country parsonage not too richly endowed with glebe and tithes. There is probably no

good county library within thirty miles of cross-roads. The Cathedral library opens its doors for a couple of hours on the most awkward day of all the six for the country parson, and the books he most wishes are sure to be absent from its catalogue. Cambridge men are fortunately able to supply themselves with books from the University library, which with commendable liberality allows country members to borrow them and to keep them for a reasonable time. But the authorities of the Bodleian grant no such privilege to the non-resident M.A.s. It was said that the late librarian was strenuously opposed to lending books to non-resident members; if so, a wise measure of reform in this point, coming from the new librarian, would be eagerly accepted by the expatriated scholars of the University. No one in his senses would wish black-letter rarities or copies of scarce books to be trusted to the tender mercies of railway porters, but a very large proportion of ordinary working books might well be sent to members of the University in country rectories and the like. If abused, the privilege could easily be recalled. As it is, many faithful sons of Oxford are tempted to murmur at their Alma Mater for first imbuing them with a keen thirst for knowledge, and then hindering them from slaking it at the sacred spring of the Bodleian."

WELD, Rev. C. R. Liberal Christianity in its relation to the Enoch Pratt Circulating Library. (In *Baltimore American*, Feb. 13.) Report of a sermon by Mr. Weld.

"It is an extraordinary fact that to this little part of the Christian world, called 'liberal Christian' by common consent, to Quakers and Unitarians, this populous city owes its great and magnificent charities: to Sheppard, the friend of the late pastor of this church; to Peabody, who worshipped in these pews; to the Quakers Hopkins and Wilson; and, finally, a living member of this church crowns this roll of honor."

These men were evidently liberal Christians in more than one sense.

WHAT the people read; the demand for fiction. (In *Times*, N. Y., Jan. 22.) 1½ col.

"As great as is the present circulation of fiction by the public libraries, it would probably be at least fifty per cent greater were it not for the custom of publishing stories of every description in cheap pamphlet form. When a story reader finds that he can purchase a complete novel for ten cents he naturally reasons that the money required to pay for his membership of a circulating library might as well be spent in that way. 'We have had several of our members leave us,' said an officer of one of the largest libraries in the city, 'on account of that very thing. Once I had occasion to fine a member twenty cents for keeping a book beyond the prescribed time, and with a great show of indignation he informed me that he could go out on the street and buy the same story for ten

cents. As soon as his term of membership expired he failed to renew it, and I suppose he now gets his reading matter entirely from the news-stands.'"

E. EDWARDS is preparing a new edition of his "Memoirs of libraries," omitting some chapters, and adding new ones on "The libraries of the solitaries of Nitria, and of the monasteries of Mount Athos;" "St. Columbkille, and the dawn of literature in the monastic communities of Ireland;" "Notices of some monastic and other mediæval libraries of Paris." Many chapters will be in part rewritten, such as those on the British Museum and the Bodleian Institute.

#### B. Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

*Friends Free L., Germantown.* "One of the reviews we had been receiving for several years past—one which had the reputation of being a high-toned and valuable periodical—had admitted articles from a professed atheist in support of his pernicious views. A note was addressed to the editor expressing our regret at the course he had seen fit to take, and stating that, as we felt responsible for the character of the reading-matter placed upon our tables, we must request that the sending of the review to us be discontinued at once, which was accordingly done."

*Lawrence, Mass.* "Few novels that are strictly sensational are now purchased. Formerly in every 350 volumes of fiction loaned, 100 were works of the following sensational writers: Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Braddon, Alexandre Dumas, and W. H. Ainsworth. Now the proportion of those authors read is not greater than 10 in 100. While five years ago in every 1000 books given out 71 were written by 'Oliver Optic,' now there are not more than 30 of his works in every 1000 issued. It must not be supposed that the demand for those authors is less than it used to be; on the contrary, if the supply were as great, they would be read quite as much. It has been thought by some that those who begin with reading such authors as Mrs. Southworth and Alexandre Dumas, advance in time to George Eliot and Sir Walter Scott, but I can see no evidence of such improvement. I think the tendency is the other way, that is, from the higher to the lower, rather than from the lower to the higher. The reading of purely sensational fiction creates an appetite which 'grows by what it feeds on;' something more exciting is continually demanded, and wholesome fiction becomes absolutely distasteful. When a person has been educated and refined by other means, the style of fiction that once satisfied no longer pleases, but it is not in the power of fiction itself to work that result."

*St. Louis Pub. School L.* The card catalogue has been greatly improved by replacing the worn pasteboard with zinc guides, which will last for all time. These are mounted with headings of

classes and sub-classes, printed in clear, bold type, and embodying all changes and additions to the scheme of classification. For the two wires, also, on which the [95,000] cards were formerly strung, has been substituted a single Bessemer-steel rod. This is neater and more convenient, and will save time by greatly facilitating the addition of new cards. After nearly five years of exhausting labor, amid many peculiar difficulties and discouragements, the past year has witnessed the fruition of my efforts to clear off arrearages of work, to introduce discipline and systematic organization, to gather up loose ends, and to place all the affairs of the institution in a definite shape, and the library is at present in better condition than it has been before since its organization."

*Young Men's Assoc., Buffalo.* Urges that the library should be assumed or assisted by the city. On the "novel" question says: "It is not to be questioned, I think, that such a library as this must set up, in the field of romance literature, some kind of a standard of quality, both literary and moral, below which it will not go in furnishing books to its patrons, young or old. In fact, that has always been done, since there are certain writers and certain classes of books which have never been represented on our shelves. But if it is our right and our duty to establish that standard at once, may we not with propriety, and ought we not, in fulfilment of the educational functions of a public library, to raise it considerably higher than we do? If we decline to become the distributor of 'dime novels,' why consent to be an agent for distribution for novels that are just a poor degree higher in literary rank and nothing better in morality? It can hardly be a presumptuous censorship that would condemn and expel from our shelves the whole works of a full score of the popular romancers of the day, on one or all of these several grounds: First, as being without one genuine touch of art, or nature, or wisdom, or wit, or knowledge, or any valuable quality whatsoever; or, secondly, as cultivating unwholesome falsities of sentiment and mischievously misrepresenting the honest realities of life; or, thirdly, as putting villainies and vices into the foreground of every picture, to make them the conspicuous subjects of interest and the too familiar objects of contemplation. If we make three categories of such novels, I am not sure that those falling in the division last named are worse in influence than the rest. Perhaps we cannot altogether banish this wretched stuff from our catalogues; but can we not make some beginning toward that end by refusing place any longer to the works of such writers, for example, as Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Forrester, Miss Braddon, Rhoda Broughton, Helen Mathers, Bertha Clay, May Agnes Fleming, Cecil Hay, Eliza A. Dupuy, Ouida, Gaboriau, Mayne Reid, Ballantine, Alger, Oliver Optic, Harry Castlemon, and their like?"

## Bibliography.

### A. Catalogs and cataloging.

[BRUNET, Gustave (*ps. PHILOMNESTE junior*).]

*Livres perdus; essai bibliographique sur les livres devenus introuvables.* 2e éd. Bruxelles, Brunox, 1882. 12°. 5 fr.

DRAMARD, E. *Bibliographie raisonnée du droit civil, accomp. d'une table alphabétique des noms d'auteurs.* Paris, 1880. O.

"Un excellent livre. Il contient sous chaque article du code, rangés et classés par ordre alphabétique et avec une minutieuse patience, non seulement toutes les monographies de droit importantes, mais encore les articles de revues les moindres brochures et jusqu'aux nombreuses thèses de doctorat."—*J. Van den Heuvel in Polybiblion*, juillet, 1881.

MADAN, F. "The fight at Dame Europa's school." (*In Notes and q.*, 1881, 242? 281-84.)

THE JAHRBUCH d. Shakespeare Gesellschaft for 1881 has the usual Shakespeare-Bibliographie, by Albert Cohn (48 p.).

HANDBUCH d. musikalischen Literatur. 8. Bd., 1874-79. Lpz., Hofmeister, 1882. 52 m.

THE Committee of Historical Studies in France, which includes MM. Q. Quicherat, George Picot, A. de Barthélemy, Darmesteter, and Fustel de Coulanges, has issued the first number of a *Répertoire des travaux historiques*, which it is proposed to continue quarterly. It contains an analysis of all the publications that have appeared at home or abroad concerning the history, monuments, or language of France. First come the proceedings of the Institute and of provincial societies; then articles in French and foreign reviews; lastly, books and pamphlets.

## Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Les abbés galants*, par un ancien enfant de chœur, Paris, Hetzel et Lévy, 18°, is by Emile Laurent, better known as Emile Colombey.—*L'intermédiaire*.

*Behind the veil*, London, 1871, is by Mr. H. Prior.

*Buried alone*, by Mr. C. Wood.

*Dorothy*, London, 1856, is by Mrs. Margaret Agnes Paul.

*Expiated*, London, 1872, is by Mr. H. Prior. It has been wrongly ascribed to Mrs. Celia V. (Dakin) Hamilton.

*Journal d'une bourgeoise pendant la Révolution*, 1791-93; [par Mme. Jollien]. Paris, 1881. 18°.

*Marginalia*. Miss Helen Zimmer is understood to be the editor of the "Marginalia" in the

Jan. *Blackwood*, in which she has rescued from oblivion some of the most characteristic thoughts of Coleridge.

*Not easily jealous*, Boston, 1873, is by Miss Iza Hardy.

*Recommended to mercy*, London, 1862, is by Mrs. M. Houstoun.

*Six months hence*, London, 1871, is by Mr. H. Prior.

*Sous la bénédiction du Seigneur ; aux personnes mariées ;* [par Mme. Frey]. Strasbourg, Vohhoff, 1863. 8°.

*Still waters*, London, 1857, is by Mrs. Margaret Agnes Paul.

*Zed's brand*, London, 1864, is by Mrs. M. Houstoun.

*Averil Beaumont*, ps. of Mrs. Margaret Hunt. *Clement de Chintré*, a ps. used by Tony Révillon.—*Intermédiaire*.

*Eugenia (Eugeniya) Tur or Toor*. The Countess Salias, née Sukhovo-Kobylyna, has written many stories under this pseudonym.—*Ath.*, Jan. 28.

*Fronsac*, afterwards *Sphinx*, two ps. used by Alph. Tavernier in the *Événement*.—*Intermédiaire*.

*Henricus vom See*, ps. of Wm. Dilg, a Milwaukee poet.—*Literary world*, Mar. 11.

*Hilda*, ps. of Hulda Siller, daughter of Frank Siller, of Milwaukee, and a writer of short stories.—*Literary world*, Mar. 11.

*Janus*, ps. of Robert de Bonnières in *Figaro*.—*L'intermédiaire*.

*Quatreilles*.—*Casse-Cou* ! 1881. [Par] *Quatreilles* [Ernst L'Épine]. *Paris* : J. Hetzel, [1881]. 350 p. 18°.

## Library Purchase-List.

### A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

*Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.*

ADAMS, C. Kendall. A manual of historical literature ; comprising brief descriptions of the most important histories in English, French, and German, together with practical suggestions as to methods and courses of historical study, for the use of students, general readers, and collectors of books. N. Y., Harper. D. \$2.50.

"What histories shall I read with most profit? What historical books shall I put into the hands of my son and my daughter? What course and what methods will be most advantageous to our historical club? What histories shall we buy for our town and college libraries? What shall I buy for my own? These questions have often been asked, and search has been made in vain for a volume that would answer them. . . . In the preparation of this work, the aim has been to furnish such information about desirable books as the historical reader and student is likely to profit by, and to suggest the proper methods and order of using the materials so indicated."—*Extract from preface.*

AINGER, Alfred. Charles Lamb. N. Y., Harper. D. (English men of letters.) 75c.

"Mr. Ainger's book is one of the pleasantest, if not of the least ambitious, of Mr. Morley's excellent biographical series. His chapters on Lamb as essayist and critic are delicately neat, perceptive, and sympathetic ; and in his relation of the incidents of Lamb's life he shows himself no less generous than acute and accurate."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

AMICIS, Edmondo D. Morocco : its people and places ; tr. by C. Rollin-Tilton. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. il. D. \$2.

"He gives us a true picture of Morocco, looking at things, sometimes, perhaps, with a too poetical eye and a too exuberant imagination, and giving to them a little of the colour de rose, but always in a manner that compels us to feel that he is showing us everything just as we should see it if on the spot with him. A more fascinating book of travels it would be impossible to find."—*Boston Post*.

BAIN, Alex. James Mill : a biography. N. Y., Holt. D. \$2.

BAIN, Alex. John Stuart Mill : a criticism, with personal recollections. N. Y., Holt. D. \$1.25.

"So far as doctrines are concerned one could not have wished for an exponent more sympathetic than Prof. Bain, who may fairly be termed the last of the Associationists. But for the task of biographer, and even of critic, something more is required than mere knowledge of the doctrines expounded by thinkers, and these additional qualities—literary style and arrangement, knowledge of life, and broad intellectual sympathies—are only conspicuous by their absence in these books. It is fair, however, to add that the more ambitious of the two, the biography of James Mill, is less unsatisfactory than the volume devoted to the more important thinker."—*Athenæum*.

BARTH, A. The religions of India : authorized tr. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. O. (Eng. and for. philos. lib.) \$5.

"The product of original studies by a scholar of eminence, who is especially versed in the study of religions. At the same time truly learned and in the best sense popular."

BLAINE, Ja. G. Eulogy on James Abram Garfield : del. before the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S., Feb. 27, 1882. Bost., Osgood. S. 50c.

Published by authorization of Hon. James G. Blaine, from copy furnished by him.

BOWNE, Borden P. Metaphysics : a study in first principles. N. Y., Harper. O. \$2.50.

"A study in first principles on a theistic basis, not synthetic, but an exposition and criticism of fundamental philosophical concepts, in which investigation "Leibnitz furnishes the starting-point, Herbart supplies the method, and the conclusions reached are essentially those of Lotze." The work, in fact, follows Lotze as an argument for the significance of theism and freedom in pure speculation. It is a clear and cogent presentation of the subject in its bearing upon ontology, cosmology, and psychology, and deserves careful attention."—*Boston Traveller*.

CLARKE, Mrs. Asia Booth. The elder and the younger Booth. Bost., Osgood. D. (American actor ser.) \$1.25.

"The book is rather a collection of memoranda which may prove useful to future biographers in the matter of facts and dates, than a vivid and satisfying picture of its heroes, especially the elder. . . . Within the limits to which Mrs. Clarke has confined herself, she has written well and attractively."—*Boston Gazette*.

DONNELLY, Ignatius. Atlantis : the antediluvian world. N. Y., Harper. il. D. \$2.

"An ingenious and interesting attempt to demonstrate that the description given by Plato of an island which once existed in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Mediterranean Sea, and known to the ancient world as Atlantis, is not, as has long been supposed, fable, but veritable history."

DOUBLEDAY, Abner. Chancellorsville and Get-

tyburg. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. (Campaigns of the civil war, no. 6.) \$1.

"A valuable contribution to the history of the Rebellion, and cannot fail to excite a good deal of discussion and possibly of controversy."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

EBERS, G.: *The burgomaster's wife: a romance; from the German by Mary J. Safford*. N. Y., Gottsberger. S. pap., 50c.

"The scene is laid in Holland during the wars with Spain, before the siege of Leyden is raised by William of Orange. The remarkable local color which Prof. Ebers bestows upon all novels is here found in its best development."—*Boston Gazette*.

EVERETT, W.: *School sermons preached to the boys at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass.* Bost., Roberts. S. \$1.

"30 discourses of an unsectarian character—simply dealing with the wide truths of Christianity—preached during the winters of 1880-'81 to an audience of boys, of ages ranging from 13 to 20; they are hopeful, cheerful discourses, especially adapted to the needs of young men."

GERARD, E. D. (*pseud.*) *Beggar my neighbor: a novel*. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20c.

"A novel of Polish family life among the wealthy and aristocratic, beginning in the year 1858. *The Athenæum* says of it: 'Can be most cordially praised. The two clever ladies who write under the name of E. D. Gerard' made a decided success with 'Reata,' a book which many people held, not without some reason, to be the best novel of its season. But their new book is really much better than 'Reata.'"

GOADBY, E. *The England of Shakespeare*. N. Y., Cassell. 16". (Cassell's Popular lib.) 50 c.; pap., 25 c.

"A picture of the times in which Shakespeare lived, showing how city and country looked, how people lived and acted, and amid what surroundings."

GREEN, J. R. *The making of England*. N. Y., Harper. O. with maps. \$2.50.—*Same*, Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.

"Mr. Green's book is a masterpiece. . . . Under his careful and ingenious guidance the reader is enabled to see that the advance of the invaders and the struggles of the so-called Heptarchy were no mere 'battles of kites and crows,' but, as Mr. Green puts it, the 'birth-throes of our national life.'"—*London Times*.

HARTE, Bret. *Poetical works, including the drama of "The two men of Sandy Bar."* V. 1. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$2.

"The 1st v. of a new uniform edition of Bret Harte's complete works, now publishing from entirely new plates, with attractive type, on paper of choice quality, and bound in the best and most tasteful style of the Riverside Press. Will comprise five volumes; the 1st v. contains, besides many new poems, the volumes originally published under the titles of "Poems," "East and West poems" and "Echoes of the Foot-Hills," differently grouped, however; there is also an interesting introduction by the author, and a fine portrait on steel."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

HOAR, G. F. *James Abram Garfield*. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. S. 50 c.

A tribute to the late President, delivered on the 30th of Dec., '81, at the request of the city government of Worcester, Mass.

JOHNSON, Rev. Franklin. *True womanhood: hints on the formation of womanly character*. Cambridge, Mass., Moses King. S. \$1.

"A series of addresses on 'Character building,' 'Character and reputation,' 'Selfishness,' 'The love of home,' 'Duty,' 'The government of the affections,' 'Purpose,' 'The masculine woman,' 'Little faults,' 'Piety,' etc. These are all considered in a calm and generally conservative spirit. Mr. Johnson is not in sympathy with the more radical of the reformers who would enlarge the sphere of woman."—*Boston Gazette*.

LANSDALL, H.: *Through Siberia*. Bost., Hough-

ton, Mifflin & Co. 2 v., with maps and il. O. \$8.

"A more accurate and thorough picture of that immense province than any hitherto accessible to English readers. That it is far from being an inhospitable desert he makes evident, and, in addition to an enumeration of characteristics, resources, and industries, he gives for most parts of it a sufficiently full historic synopsis. . . . The value of the work consists principally, if not solely, in the new light it sheds upon the status, character, and condition of the convicts usually known as 'Siberian exiles,' and the prisons where they are detained when, as is generally the case, imprisonment forms part of their sentence. . . . We are greatly in his debt for having enabled us to estimate more justly not only the humanity of the Russian Government and the growing civilization of a mighty nation, but the character of much rubbishy literature which will now sink to its proper level. A praiseworthy bibliography and a fair index conclude the work, which is presented in excellent dress by the publishers."—*Nation*.

"With the exception of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's 'Russia,' the best book on a Russian subject which has appeared of late years, is Mr. Lansdell's 'Through Siberia.'"—*Athenæum*.

LATHROP, G. Parsons. *In the distance: a novel*. Bost., Osgood. S. \$1.25.

A thorough American novel in scenes and characters; the scene is chiefly laid in New Hampshire, around and upon Monadnock Mountain, though it changes to more cultured centres. The Boston *Traveler* says: "It deals with the restrained inclusiveness of New England life, it emphasizes properly the odd divisions of caste that have spontaneously grown up here in spite of our professed democratic tendencies, it deals much with circumstance as the moulder of character, and it is pervaded to a certain extent with that atmosphere of reflected transcendentalism which no New England person can in these days wholly escape."

LONGFELLOW, H. W. [Selected poems]. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1882. il. S. (American classics for schools.) 60 c.

"First volume of a new series of readers for children of the public schools who have learned to read, but are not yet expected to study literature; contains 27 poems specially suited to their needs; the aim has been in selecting them to give those only that are simple in form, direct in narrative, and elementary in feeling."

LUBBOCK, Sir John. *Fifty years of science: address delivered at York to the Brit. Assoc.*, Aug. N. Y., Macmillan. 8°. 75 c.

MAGYARLAND: being the narrative of our travels through the highlands and lowlands of Hungary, by a Fellow of the Carpathian Society, author of "The Indian Alps." Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 v. il. 8°. \$10.

"Our travels' are the travels of British ladies, and our 'fellow' is one of them. She is a good sketcher with pen and pencil, and her descriptions of the Hungarian mountains and plains of Magyars, Slovaks, Ruthenians, and other dwellers in the polyglot land encircled by the Carpathians, will afford much amusement and a little correct information to her readers. . . . We recommend the book to those who relish a modicum of true information mixed up with a goodly measure of fanciful and lively talk."—*Nation*.

MAHAFFY, J. P. *Old Greek education*. N. Y., Harper. S. (Education lib.) 75 c.

"In writing of Ancient Greece he thinks of the present day, and has that keen interest in real life without which the work of a historian loses all its savor."—*Academy*.

MORRIS, W.: *Hopes and fears for art*. Bost., Robert Bros. S. \$1.25.

"These lectures are in substance an exposition of the principles of true and practical æstheticism as contrasted with its sentimental and extravagant imitation. It is Mr. Morris' object to inculcate a love of the beautiful, and to teach those whom he addresses to understand wherein beauty properly consists and in what way it is to be cultivated. This he does with great skill, with unmistakable sincerity of feeling, and with a graceful simplicity of diction which makes his book worth reading for its style alone."—*North American*.

MORSE, J. T., jr. John Quincy Adams. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. (Am. statesmen.) \$1.25.

"The first volume of a new series of biographies of men conspicuous in the political history of the United States. The object of the series is not to give merely a number of unconnected narratives of men in American political life, but to produce books which shall, when taken together, indicate the lines of political thought and development in American history."

MUNBY, Arthur J. Dorothy: a country story in elegiac verse. [Anon.] Bost., Roberts. S. \$1.25.

A poem of rural life in England; the heroine is "only a servant-of-all-work at White Rose farm, under the cliff in the vale." The poem has met with sincere admiration both from Mr. Browning and his artist son, the latter calling it "a perfect picture gallery."

"What Tennyson has done for mediæval high life in 'The Princess,' Mr. Munby has done in 'Dorothy' for the hard, low life of a modern English farm-maid, who might well be the sister of Jael Dence, or Jean Lowrie."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

NORDENSKIÖLD, Baron A. E. von. Voyage of the Vega round Asia and Europe. N. Y., Macmillan. il. O. \$6.

"The work is almost an ideal narrative of exploration; a scholarly and careful record, picturesque because of its novelty rather than from any striving after picturesque effects; dealing with details and positive facts, never with generalities; inspired by a keen hunger after the truths of science, written with due regard to and an interesting summary of the researches of others, told in a clear and simple style, the whole really and not metaphorically illustrated by maps, portraits, and engravings in profusion."—*Boston Traveller*.

PEDDER, H. C. Garfield's place in history: an essay. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. O. \$1.25.

SHORTHOUSE, J. H. John Inglesant: a romance. [Anon.] N. Y., Macmillan. D. \$1.

"Full of history, romance, picturesqueness, and Platonism, ranging from the quietism and mysticism of Molinos and the Port Royalists through the ecclesiasticism of Laud and the Jesuits, and boldly handling spiritual and artistic problems, neither few nor mean, with an audacity which approaches the heroic. The book may be described negatively as the exact opposite of the current novel, and in many ways challenges inquest and meditation. . . . As a story the work has an interest that may be measured, but as a product it is one of the remarkable books of the time."—*Literary world*.

SMITH, W. H., ed. The St. Clair papers: life and public services of Arthur St. Clair, with his correspondence and other papers, arranged and annot. by W. H. Smith. Cin., Rob. Clarke & Co. 2v., with por. and map O. \$6.

"As a collection of original documents and letters, covering the period of the Revolutionary War, the financial demoralization and distress which followed the war, and the abortive attempt first made at governing the country by a Confederation of States, these volumes will always retain their value."—*The Dial*.

STILLE, C. J. Studies in mediæval history. Phil., Lippincott. 12°. \$2.

"Shows thought and research, and is full of scholarly interest."—*Boston Transcript*.

WHEELER, W. A. and C. G. Familiar allusions. Bost., Osgood. D. \$3.

"One of the most useful of modern reference-books; gives terse and compact details concerning the famous churches, ruins, palaces, estates, statues, and paintings—not to speak of streets, ships, clubs, natural curiosities, and graveyards. Short extracts, both in prose and poetry, describe or illustrate in the words of distinguished writers the various entries. The work was begun but left unfinished by the late W. A. Wheeler, the compiler of a 'Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction,' and it has been completed and edited by Charles G. Wheeler."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## General Notes.

"LONGFELLOW" is one of the topics of Foster's "Monthly Reference Lists" for February, 1882.

NEWTON CASE, of Hartford, Conn., has offered to give \$100,000 for a library for the Hartford Theological Seminary, provided an equal amount is raised.

THE N. Y. Mercantile Library association will probably not leave its present location in Clinton Hall, but will establish an up-town branch, connected with the main library by telephone.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY of Mexico is in a deplorable state, thousands of volumes lying about in confusion. Fortunately an appropriation has just been made of \$80,000 for a new building.

THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY has undertaken to obtain for its library, as far as practicable, a copy or set of all printed productions of Maine's citizens, of both sexes, including non-resident natives.

THE PUSHKIN LIBRARY, begun two years ago at St. Petersburg, reports that 500 different works have already been collected, including numerous translations, though the number of these last is far from complete.

AMHERST COLLEGE Library is to have an "annex," with a capacity for 230,000 volumes, on the "stack system." The interest of \$50,000 annually will add yearly some three thousand volumes. The present library will be converted into reading and consulting rooms.

THE library of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society in Boston has nearly doubled in the past eleven years, and now embraces more than 17,000 volumes and nearly 55,000 pamphlets. Already there is urgent need of enlarging the premises to meet this increase.

"THE LONDON libraries are rapidly following the example of the British Museum, and introducing the electric light. The public libraries of New York solve the problem of lights in the easiest possible manner—they close up before daylight wanes, and most of the citizens are as unable to consult them as if they were in Alaska."—*Examiner and Chronicle*.

IN KANSAS CITY is a library whose managers have hit upon a novel expedient to make the enterprise profitable to the stockholders. In addition to a reading-room they have now provided a billiard-room for the use only of subscribers, who pay a little less rates for the use of the tables than charged at other billiard-rooms. The subscription lists doubled at once, and the library is now on a sound financial basis. The billiard department is much more popular than the literary, but that is disregarded so long as the library flourishes and the assortment of books is kept up.

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### *James Abram Garfield.*

The admirable Eulogy delivered at Worcester, Mass., in December, by Hon. George F. Hoar. With a fine Steel Portrait, 50 cents.

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Library Economy and Bibliography

Vol. 7. No. 4.

APRIL, 1882.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 7.

APRIL, 1882.

No. 4.

C: A. CUTTER, *General Editor*.  
F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor*.

*Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.*

BEFORE the appearance of our next number, our readers will have assembled at Cincinnati—all of them we hope. The West has sent a large delegation to the meetings on the Atlantic coast; the East must not fail to return the visit. We may be sure that the West will not be behindhand in its hospitality.

After the Washington Conference complaint was made—not, to be sure, by a librarian—that insufficient attention was paid to the wants of the smaller libraries. No doubt the Program Committee will set aside a time, or times, for the consideration of the topics which especially interest the guardians of the smaller libraries, and will see to it that so far as in them lies the reproach shall not again be deserved; but these librarians must remember that after all it depends chiefly on themselves to make any such discussion interesting. They alone know fully their own wants and difficulties; they are most likely to have discovered devices that will be serviceable to one another. But if with an unnecessary and unfortunate modesty they sit silent and leave the floor in the possession of those who have hitherto done the chief talking in our conferences, the discussion will inevitably flow back into its old channels, and the advice given will be such as is applicable to the library of 100,000 volumes and \$10,000 a year, and not the nascent library with \$50 and the dog-tax.

It cannot be necessary for us to add any arguments to Mr. Dui's plea for a full attendance at the Cincinnati Convention. We fear few librarians can afford either the time or the money to also attend the seven performances

of the musical festival, May 16 to 19; but the director Thomas; the performers Materna, Osgood, Cary, Cranch, Henschel, Candidus, Toedt, Whitney, Remmert; the composers Wagner, Beethoven, Handel, Bach, Schubert, Schumann, Mozart, Berlioz, Liszt, Gilchrist; the double chorus of 600 voices, the choir of boys, the orchestra of 156 players, are enough to tempt the most impecunious.

Mr. Linderfelt's proposition also is one that needs no endorsement. We regret that our type would not allow us to do full justice to his admirable spelling, but orthographical charms were not needed to commend his idea at once to every librarian who does not, like the writer in the *Saturday review*, think the details of cataloging and indexing arid and dull. At the Boston conference in 1879 we had such an exhibition in the secretary's rooms, and many of us found it very instructive. The Program Committee, and such members of the Executive Board as we have heard from, approve of the plan, and authorize us to request all librarians to bring to Cincinnati specimens of everything used in the administration of their libraries that is of interest and portable, so that we can have not only a talk but a tool show.

"THERE are," says an English literary weekly, "several good candidates for the Librarianship of the London Institution, vacant by the appointment of Mr. E. B. Nicholson to the Bodleian." The one singled out for especial mention among these "good candidates" is not a librarian at all, but a "well-known book-lover and book-collector, one of the oldest dramatic critics and reviewers of the London press." Perhaps it is thought that Mr. Nicholson reorganized the library so well that it can go on of itself. Such things have been thought in similar cases even by library committees, who should know better.

## American Library Association.

### THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

THE 5th Convention of American Librarians will be held in College Hall, Cincinnati, May 24, 25, 26, 27, 1882.

A reception or informal gathering of the association will be held on Wednesday evening, May 24. Also, another reception later, and of a more public character.

The Grand Hotel, recommended as headquarters, reduces its prices to members from \$4 to \$3 per day. Those wishing accommodations at private boarding-houses or other hotels, at lower prices, can secure them by writing to Alexander Hill (of Robert Clarke & Co.), or to C. W. Merrill, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.

Those who are to attend the convention should notify Mr. Merrill as soon as practicable after their decision, as it is important for the local reception committees to know promptly the number of guests.

An A. L. A. excursion will start for Mammoth Cave, Monday, May 29, to return May 31. The railroad gives free transportation, and other expenses will be greatly reduced, so that the total expense for the round trip will not exceed \$15, stage, guides, hotel, etc.

Those wishing to read up, will find some articles on the Mammoth Cave as follows: (Alice Carey) *Nat. M.* 9: 511; 10: 20, 109;—(W. L. Stone) *Potter's Am. Mo.*, 13: 291;—*Dub. Univ.* 57: 313; Same art. *Ecl. M.* 53: 45;—*Fraser*, 74: 753; Same art. *Liv. Age*, 92: 34;—*Cath. World*, 14: 621.

Railroad fares from Boston are \$20. It is hoped, if a sufficient number from the East send their names for tickets before May 10, that a special car and reduced rates can be secured. All wishing to join such a party should report addresses to the Sec., Melvil Dui, Boston, expressing any preference as to route and time of starting.

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Old members should improve this opportunity to double our membership, by inviting all interested to join. Circulars to send to friends can be had of the secretary.

Any member who has not yet received the volume of proceedings of the Washington Convention, should advise the secretary at once, so it may be mailed.

The detailed program will be printed later.

MELVIL DUI, Sec.

Hav eni aranjmnts bin made for preparing an exhibishun ov laibreri conveniensez and wurking tulz at aur meting in Sinsinati? If not; ai wish sum such thing could be dun, and ai shoud gladli maiself bring a complet set ov mai cardz, blankz, &ct., for the purpos. Such an exhibishun could not fal to be both interesting and profitabl tu all wurking laibrarianz.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### MR. PERKINS'S CLASSIFICATION.

I HAVE had a score of inquiries as to my opinion of Mr. Perkins's Rational Classification recently publisht. As to the general plan my special study and experience with the Amherst or Dui system may justify an expression. As to the filosofical or rational divisions my opinion is not valuable, the Amherst faculty being the authors of most of this part of our scheme. I note:

The alphabetical short title reference to each subject by number is one of the great merits of the Dui system, and I most heartily approve it wherever found. Such indexes referring to the page of a book have, I think, been often used, and I remember using the one made by Mr. Perkins with great satisfaction before devising my own. The most valuable feature, which adapts it equally to card or book catalogue or to the shelves, *viz.*, numbering each subject and using this number in the index instead of a page number, I believe was original with me. In adopting this important part of our plan Mr. Perkins seems to me to have made a great improvement. Otherwise, as I understand from his preface, the scheme, index and all, was in print many years ago and has been now reprinted with this improvement for the author's use in San Francisco.

If were going to try to use the old fixt system I should prefer this to any other that I have now in mind. Guessing at future accessions of books and growth of literature and skipping numbers to match the guess is the only method with the old system, and I doubt if any one will do it more practically or ingeniously than Mr. Perkins. I should certainly follow his model in preference to making one for myself if I was so unfortunate as to have to run a library on the fixt system. I mean only, that I should use the index, number my subjects and skip for my guesses, but because of certain (to my mind great) advantages I should use the Dui classification even for a fixt location. I refer mostly



to the significance of our figures, which in actual use I found of even greater utility than my theory assigned it.

In Mr. Perkins's pamphlet, I note some statements on which we greatly differ. That the fixt system shows place on shelves and in classification too, while the movable shows only place in the classification, is reversing what I find to be the facts. The fixt shows place on the shelves and *temporarily* in the rough classification, but the catalog must give the latter. The movable, as we use it, shows place in catalog, on shelves, and in classification, all three.

The whole question of fixt or movable location has been so fully discust in the U. S. Report (see p. 623) and in the *Library journal*, that without repeating arguments I will simply avow my increasing faith, based on nearly ten years' study of its working, and on the testimony of those who have tried it longest, in the great superiority of the movable and in its future general use.

I regret that he has not used one of the recent numbering schemes and added this mnemonic feature, for there is no library or literary expert in whose practical knowledge of books I have greater confidence. Had he adopted the improved plan his filling out of the heads would have been much better than my own.\*

Mr. Perkins says close classing on shelves is unimportant. I consider it of great value. Therefore the sacrifice he makes is little to him but important to those who believe with me in having closely classt shelves. Still in our system we find it perfectly easy to class in 10 or 100 groups as well as a 1000 by simply omitting one or two figures from the end of each number: *i.e.*, we can use readily either close or rough classing on the shelves, not being compelled to limit ourselves to the rough.

I much prefer to number the general head and use that number for general works rather than leave the head blank and put in a special section "general works:" *e.g.*, with us *Amusements* is 790. The 0 shows that it is for "general works" confined to "no" section. We save putting in a special head and recognize the number at a glance as being "general works." Mr. Perkins gives no number to the general head but then puts "general works" in as number 4532.

If "numbers are cheap," as stated in his preface, why not gain the great practical advantages of mnemonics? We use no more figures, but can work our system much faster than we could in Mr. Perkins's form.

But skipping for blanks 500 numbers at a time is objectionable in making too long numbers, if these numbers must be written constantly in issuing books. If not so used it of course makes less difference. Expansibility on the skipping plan is of necessity temporary.

\* A week after writing the above I note an extra leaf inserted in the copy received from Mr. Perkins, in which he directs, without qualification, the use of the movable location to my thinking, a most important addition to the book.

MELVIN DUI.

Enough numbers may be skipt to last many years, but only at the expense of very serious gaps.

The "naturalness" is mentioned as if our heads were unnatural because of their decimal character. In making and using the system for several years I do not find any difficulty on this score. The few cases where a little special effort was made to fit the decimals have proved entirely practical and satisfactory in use. If we had six necessary heads we made ten by subdividing four of the largest. The other method would have been to leave four numbers blank. In practice it is more convenient to have them divided, and any question of theory we esteem less than utility. In cases where we needed more than ten heads, we put the two most nearly allied together, till the total was reduced to ten.

The classification by contradictories seems to me exceedingly practical, and I should certainly adopt it in classifying a library, dividing by either of several methods adapted to our system.

I highly approve Mr. Perkins's cross-references in the classification, except that there should be many more of them.

In short, there is much that I specially like in Mr. Perkins's pamphlet. His long experience and natural genius for such work make it impossible for him to write such a pamphlet without much to be admired. His classification, which he printed so many years ago, in which his thoughts have run since, seems to him simpler and easier than the Dui decimals. To me, in spite of the most friendly effort, I cannot make the headings seem so practically convenient as my own. Each must like his own best. I hope Mr. Perkins's title does not slyly hit the rest of us as using an "irrational" classification.

My opinion (see *Library journal*, v. 3, p. 231) grows stronger that it is a mere waste of time to attempt any scheme that will be filosofically satisfactory to more than the maker. The practical thing is to put every book on the same subject in the same place, and to be able to find it with speedy certainty when wanted. With such a scheme, based on utility rather than theory, I should be willing to risk survival against the most learned productions of the filosofers. Libraries need a *practical working scheme*, and can ill afford to tinker it here and there to secure what seems to the tinkerer important improvements. I have known such improvements to be tinkered back again to their first form by a successor equally sure that his improvement was important and not knowing that he was adopting the old fashion.

I strongly advise all inquirers to adopt without change one of the schemes all in print (Schwartz, Cutter, Perkins, or Dui, whichever they like the best), and then to *stick to it as printed*, so as to utilize the publications and work of any of the libraries using the same.

To make a fair comparison of the systems, it is

important to have the larger annotated edition of my book now in preparation. The only edition printed had merely the catch-words for each subject. Brevity overruled clearness. We printed the shortest word that would answer as a brief working name for the topic in the library. The new edition will contain after each short title, in finer type, the various other heads, synonyms, allied topics, etc., which go under each number, and each general head will have a note explaining the exact sense in which the heading word is used. In other words, it will be a fully annotated edition, as a guide to the users of the system. The index will be much enlarged, and suggestions, omissions, corrections, questions, etc., bearing on these annotations will be gratefully received.

Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, of the Philadelphia Library Co., is about publishing his scheme, with an enlarged index bearing the Dui numbers, and I hope by collating all the new index and the ms. notes accumulated during the past ten years to have a very complete index printed. This will be equally useful to Mr. Perkins, and all others who use an index in any form, and merits their co-operation in making it as complete as possible. MELVIL DUI.

### THIRTY-FIVE VERSUS TEN.

BY C. A. CUTTER.

I HAVE prepared at Mr. Dui's instance a statement of the points of difference between the Amherst and the Athenæum classification and notation. They may be all summed up in this, that the Athenæum scheme is in comparison an instrument of precision, a fine tool instead of a coarse one. As actually developed the Amherst scheme is not precise enough for a library of over 40,000 volumes. The Athenæum scheme by using one character only in the class-mark is capable of being made coarse enough to suit the smallest library, having then 35 classes. But with *two* characters it has a fourth more classes (1260) than the Amherst has with *three* figures (1000); that is, it *defines* 25 per cent better with two thirds the expenditure of power. With an average of three characters, which is the number used by the Amherst to get 1000 classes, it has over 44 times as many (44,130). Of course it will not need all these; but it has them to use just so far as they are needed. To effect the same result the Amherst scheme must use nearly 50 per cent more figures.\*

This is something of an evil, because the difficulty of reading, writing, and remembering figures increases much more rapidly than the increase of their number. But this is not all. Even with these extra figures the Amherst scheme would not do its work so well as the Athenæum. One of the claims justly made in favor of the Amherst scheme is that there are certain correspondences between its different parts, so that the same number is used to denote

the same thing in different classes, to the great assistance of the memory. "The arrangement of headings," says Mr. Dui, "has been sometimes modified so as to secure a mnemonic aid in numbering and finding books without the index. For instance, the scheme is so arranged that China has always the number 1. In Ancient History it has the first section, 931, in Modern History, under Asia, it has 951. In Philology, the Chinese language appears as 491. After the same manner the Indian number is 2; Egyptian, 4; English, 2; German, 3; French, 4; Italian, 5; Spanish, 6; European, 4; Asian, 5; African, 6; North American, 7; South American, 8. This mnemonic principle is specially prominent in Philology and Literature and their divisions, and in the *form* distinctions used in the first 9 sections of each class. Materials, Methods, or Theory, occurring anywhere as a head, bears always the number 1; Dictionaries and Cyclopedias, 3; Essays, 4; Periodicals, 5; Associations, Institutions, and Societies, 6; Education, 7; Collections, 9."

Now this feature is very much extended in the Athenæum scheme. The limited base of 10 figures employed in the Amherst notation did not allow Mr. Dui to use many correspondences; in fact there are only 9 for *form* distinctions and 12 for countries, and even this amount of 12 is obtained by using the same number for several countries; thus Indian is 2, and so is English, and also once Japanese; 3 is Arabia, but it is also Germany, Abyssinia, United States, Chili, Australia, once each: 4 is the number of Egypt, France, Europe, and also occurs once for Australia, Bolivia, and East India; 5 is the Italian and the Asian mark, in general, but Persia, Algeria, and Peru also have a share of its good offices; 6 is Spain and North America. This multiplication of service must seriously weaken the mnemonic effect of the device. In fact there are two sources of confusion: the same figures are used for different countries, and one and the same country is marked in different places by different figures. As said above, Mr. Dui's limited base of 10 figures (used at Amherst) did not permit him to make many correspondences; Mr. Dui's extended base of 35 figures and letters (used at the Athenæum) is sufficiently capacious to allow me to give to each country a separate sign; consisting in 70 cases of one character, in other less important cases of two. In fine in the Amherst scheme the possibility of correspondences is little more than hinted at; the practical advantage resulting from them must be trifling; in the Athenæum notation correspondences are fully developed. In Mr. Dui's 1000 classes the country correspondences are used only 139 times; the Athenæum scheme provides for 2046 geographical correspondences in all of which each country has invariably its own mark, which is always the same, and is not shared by any other country. This is done by the use sometimes of two, sometimes of three characters for the whole class mark (e.g., 8E is English History, 8DS is Scottish History). But a much larger number of less

\* 62 per cent of the classes must use 4 figures and 38 per cent 5 figures.

important countries is provided for by the use of 4 characters; and another large addition should be made for the use of geographical subdivisions in some of the sub-classes, where the whole class mark will be either in 3 or 4 or (for smaller countries) 5 characters (e.g., IYE natural history of England, IVDS natural history of Scotland). A further addition is to be made for some classes whose arrangement is not yet determined. So that it would not be extravagant to put the possibility of geographical correspondences at 10,000, against 200 or 300 dubious ones in the Amherst scheme.

Another correspondence may be mentioned: the class Literature v is converted into Literary history by simply prefixing an x, and that into national Bibliography by simply changing the v into u. The correspondences in the *form* classes (as Periodicals, etc.) are the same in number as in the Amherst scheme, the figures 1-9 being used as there, though with different meanings.

	Biography.	History.	Geography and Travels.	Law and Legislation.	Literature.	Bibliography of Literature.	History of Literature.	Language.
India.....	55	85	A5	F5	V5	XT5	XV5	V5
England.....	5E	8E	AE	FE	VE	XTE	XVE	YE
France.....	5F	8F	AF	FF	VF	XTF	XVF	YF
Germany.....	5G	8G	AG	FG	VG	XTG	XVG	YG
Italy.....	5I	8I	AI	FI	VI	XTI	XVI	YI
United States.....	65	95	B5	G5	W5	XU5	XW5	Z5
Spanish America..	6E	9E	BE	GE	WE	XUE	XWE	ZE

It will be seen that the letter E alone does not mean England, but the combination of E with the first of a pair of characters (as 5, of 5 and 6; 8, of 8 and 9; A, of A and B, and so on) means English biography, or English history, or something else English, as the case may be. Thus the combination 5 with the first of a pair is India, with the second of the pair is United States; the union of E with the first of a pair is England, with the second is Spanish America. This arrangement I was obliged to devise because 35 characters were not enough to mark the important countries of the world. Seventy characters, however, which this pairing process gives, do fairly well. A few countries of note have to be designated by two characters, as Scotland by DS (Scotch biography 5DS, Scottish history 8DS, travels in Scotland ADS, Scotch poetry VDSP), Sweden CS, Denmark CV, Ireland DU, Wales DW. It is evident that a base of 10 would have been utterly insufficient for the construction of any such list.

In conclusion let it be remembered that the 35 base was of Mr. Dui's own suggestion; and if he is beaten it is with a weapon furnished by himself.

#### THE ENTRY OF ANONYMOUS BOOKS.

"WHEN we want to see if a book is in a certain library we look in a catalogue, but if we have a book in our hands and wish to learn something about it, we look in a bibliography. Now, suppose I have 'A brief and impartial history of the Puritans' before me, and wish to find the author, nothing is easier than to look up the word *Brief*. If, however, I want to see this book, and search the catalogue of a library for it, I am pretty sure to have forgotten the adjectives of the title, and very probably the first substantive also, and the only word that remains in my memory will then be the word *Puritans*. The system of arranging the titles of anonymous books in catalogues either under the first word or the first consonant is thoroughly bad, and when it is adopted, the search for the books is usually a hopeless one."—*Mr. H. B. Wheatley in The Bibliographer*, Feb., 1882, p. 83.

Mr. Wheatley's objection fails entirely if a reference is always made from the word under which he would prefer to have the book entered (*Puritans* in his own example) to the first word. Under his system of entry under mnemonic word, without references, the book will be found by no one but the man who remembers the very word which the cataloguer selects as mnemonic. Under the other plan of first-word entry and references from mnemonic words, the book will be found by the same persons as in Mr. Wheatley's; and also by all those who remember the first word, all those who have means of ascertaining the first word (as people often may from a reference, a bibliography, or another catalogue), and all those who have the book in hand (as the "searchers" in a library, whose duty it is to ascertain if the volume is a dupli-

cate). Without references the mnemonic-word entry plan is immeasurably inferior in facilitating the finding of a book; with references it is no better than the rival plan, and has the great disadvantage of offering no fixed rule for the main entry of a book, but leaving to the judgment of the cataloguer the settlement of a question on which all experience shows judgments often differ widely. "Enter under the first word" is a simply unmistakable rule, and relieves the cataloguer of all perplexity. Then if he is in doubt from which of two words he should make the reference, the very doubt shows that he ought to refer from both, and so provides its own solution. C: A. C.

## Library Economy and History.

FRANKLYN, H. Mortimer. The Melbourne Public Library. (Pages 376-381 of *Macmillan's mag.*, March 1882.)

Contains III,644 v. and pm.; there were 261,886 visitors in 1880.

HUBBARD, Rev. James M. Public libraries and the school children. (In the *Congregationalist*, March 22.) 1½ col.

L. A. U. K. Libraries and Librarians. Transactions of the 3d annual meeting. London, Chiswick Press, 1881.

Noticed in *Saturday review*, March 25, which complains that some of the articles are "arid, sad, and repulsive, being concerned with the details of catalogues and indexes."

MITCHELL PUBLIC LIBRARY, Glasgow. The poets' corner, a library of the poetry of Scotland. [Glasgow, 1882.] 3 p. Q.

An appeal for continued subscriptions and gifts; the collection now has 3041 v. by 1454 authors. The chief addition in 1881 was the Burns library of Mr. James Gibson, over 800 v., including 330 editions of Burns.

### *Abstracts of and extracts from reports.*

Bigelow Free P. L., Clinton, Mass. The circulation table gives W. T. Adams as the most popular, with 43 per cent, and Thackeray as least, with 1.5 p. c. Very high up come Alger, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Southworth, and low down come MacDonald, Warner, Verne, Bulwer, and Wilkie Collins.

Boston Athenaeum. "When the books have received their new numbers and are arranged in proper order upon the shelves, it is very important that there should be some means by which the reader may know where a particular class or sub class or a particular book in a class is to be found. For that purpose I hope eventually to have a list of all the classes hung up in each alcove, so that, wherever a man happens to be, he may be able to ascertain at

once in what other part of the building is any class which he needs to consult. This cannot be done, however, till the whole is finished. In the mean time a temporary 'local index' is kept on a large placard near the card-catalogue. But something more is needed than this list of classes. When a man has come into the desired alcove he ought to be able, without too much trouble, to see, where the different subdivisions are. If, for instance, he is in French History, he should not be obliged to spell out the titles on the backs of the books all over the alcove to find out where are those on the reign of Louis XIV. There ought to be a sign to lead him directly to the spot. During the last two years I have devised half a dozen unsatisfactory contrivances to meet this want, but only lately have hit upon something which promises to be effectual. It takes little room, each 'guide' being merely a strip of pasteboard inserted between the books; it is easily read at a distance, and yet it is not glaringly conspicuous. It marks unmistakably where each class or sub-class begins and ends; and, in the large divisions in which there are many books arranged alphabetically, it shows similarly where each letter of the alphabet begins and ends. When these guides are provided for every sub-class, when at the entrance of each alcove a large card shows what class is there, and when in some uniform part of the alcove there may always be found a list of the whole arrangement of the library, showing in what part of the building each class is, and also an index of subjects showing in what class any particular topic is, the library will be easier to consult than any which I have ever seen."

The librarian recommends the use of incandescent electric lights in the reading-room.

Lancaster, Mass. Tabulates the proportionate use of novel-writers, e.g. Mary J. Holmes .033, W: M. Thackeray .002, and between them Miss Alcott .022, C. L. Hentz .015, Macdonald .014, Mrs. Stowe .011, Scott .008, Howells .007.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. "The routine business of the library is, necessarily, nearly the same from year to year. Every day brings its round of duties, no one of which can be omitted without detriment to important interests; and yet, it is only when these duties are neglected that they are likely to attract the notice of the public."

"Readers, and especially the parents of young readers, are beginning to see that their first duty in relation to the library is to learn how to use it. This is clearly indicated by the larger use of reference-books in all our libraries, and by the increasing demand for good indexes as guides to the best sources of information, as well as by the large number of readers who pursue courses of study which have been prepared by competent educators, irrespective of the works to be found in any particular library."

Southbridge, Mass. All but two of the 100 best books of the *Library Journal* prize-list were in this library.

## Bibliography.

### A. Catalogs and cataloging.

BIRMINGHAM P. L. Preliminary list of bibliography in the new reference library, 1881-2. Birmingham, *n. d.* 16 p. O.

The previous library was burned in Jan., 1879. About 600 titles.

BROOKLINE (*Mass.*) P. L. Catalogue: supplement, 1873-81. Brookline, 1881. [5] + 531 p. O.

By Miss M. A. Bean. Contains the titles of over 10,000 v., the total no. of v. in the library being over 26,000.

K. UNIVERSITÄT, *Budapest*. Catalogus codicum bibliothecæ. Budapest, Kilian, 1882. 8 + 155 p. 8°. 2 m.

LEEDS P. L. Catalogue of section N; Poetry and Dramatic literature. Leeds, Jan., 1881 [1882]. 4 + 58 p. S. 3d.

LISTE des périodiques étrangers reçus par la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1882.

Enumerates 831, alphabetically arranged, with the date at which the set possessed by the Library begins.

MAES, Costantino. Saggio d'indice per materie a sistema nuovissimo della R. Biblioteca Alessandrina della Università di Roma. Roma, Forzani e C., 1882. 125 p. 4°.

Advocates an alphabetical arrangement. Makes the usual remarks about the insufficiency of an author-catalogue and the certainty that a classed catalogue will suit its maker alone. Sig. Maes seems, from the notice in the *Bibliografia italiana* (I have not seen his book), to be ignorant that anybody before him has ever made an alphabetical subject-index.

B. Q.: a biographical and bibliographical fragment. [London, 1882.] 22 p. (Only 25 copies.)

A life of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, with full particulars of his catalogues.

UXBRIDGE (*Mass.*) Free P. L. Classed catalog, authors, titles, subjects, and classes, based on the Dui or Amherst scheme of classification. Uxbridge, 1881. 91 + [1] + 42 p. O.

Uses the Dui classification, binding at the end of the catalogue the Amherst preface and index. Also uses the Cutter abbreviations (C:—Charles, etc.) and the Winchester sign for class Fiction (✓).

Mr. J. EDMANDS of the Mercantile Library, has published in the *Phila. cv. Bulletin* 14

cm. of references to articles and essays about Longfellow. Miss Hewins has made a similar list (from Poole's Index) in the bulletin of the Hartford Young Men's Library.

NAMES.—Miss Helen Mathers is now Mrs. H. Reeves. Miss M. C. Stirling is now Mrs. MacCallum. Mr. E. W. West warns "the future indexer of the contents of scientific periodicals" that he and a major in the Bombay Army, whose name is identically the same, have both written articles on Indian antiquities.

FULL NAME.—Horatio Ripley Bigelow (Hydrophobia); Samuel Stebbins June Briggs (The book of the Varian family).

### B. Bibliography.

BORNMÜLLER, Fr. Biographisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon der Gegenwart. Lpz., Bibliog. Instit., 1882. 6 + 800 p. 8°.

BOWEN, H. Courthope. Historical novels and tales. (In *Journal of education*, March.)

Over 300, grouped under different countries and arranged according to the periods of which they treat. The list is designed as an aid to history teaching at schools, and to school libraries generally. In order to make it as helpful as possible, the compiler, Mr. H. Courthope Bowen, asks earnestly for corrections and additions.

CHURCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. 1st supplement to list of books recommended. Camb., Mass., 1882. 15 p. S.

DALL, W: Healey. List of papers by W: H. Dall, Ass't U. S. Coast Survey, 1866-82. *n. p.*, 1882. 11 p. O.

GALENI Pergamensis de temperamentis, et de inæquali intemperie libri tres Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete. Reproduced in exact facsimile with an introduction by Joseph Frank Payne. Camb., Macmillan, 1881. Portrait + 48 p. + fol. lxxiii + [2] p.

GRACKLAUER, O. . . . Architektonik, 1866-81. Lpz., 1881. 20 p. 8°. .50 m.

GRACKLAUER, O. . . . Kunsliteratur, 1866-81. Lpz., 1881. 4 + 62 + 44 p. 8°. .80 m.

ROOIJEN, A. J. Servaas. Verboden boeken, geschriften, couranten, enz. in de 18e eeuw; eene bijdrage tot de geschiedenis der Haagsche censuur. Haarlem, 1882. 8°. (1. afl. 2 m. 75. There are to be 6 afl.)

The SCIENTIFIC roll and magazine of systematized notes. Part 1. Climate; with a general bibliography and index. Conducted by Alex. Ramsay. London, Bradbury, Agnew & Co., 1882. 8°. 6 s.

SOLBERG, Thorwald. Literary property, a catalogue of books and articles. (In *Publishers' weekly*, April 8.) 4 p.  
A to Carey. To be continued.

TRÜBNER & CO. Catalogue of dictionaries and grammars of the principal languages and dialects of the world. 2d ed., enlarged with alph. index. London, 1882. 8+170 p. O.

Nearly 3000 titles of the best works still obtainable. The additions in this ed. (nearly 1900) are chiefly made by Mr. Hiersemann, "with whom its preparation has been in great measure a labor of love."

Dr. O. FRANKFURTER'S Pali handbook (Trübner) is to contain a bibliography of printed Pali books.

#### C. Indexes.

U. S. OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS. Analytical and topical index to the reports of the Chief of Engineers, etc., U. S. A., upon works and surveys for river and harbor improvement, 1866-79. Compiled under the dir. of Major H. M. Robert by L. Y. Schermerhorn, S. O. L. Potter, etc. Wash., 1881. 7+[2]+624 p. O.

Mr. GOMME has made considerable progress with his title-index of papers in the transactions of archæological societies. It will be arranged alphabetically under authors' names, with an exhaustive subject-index. Nearly all the local societies are represented, but as the British Museum library is very often deficient in volumes published by societies, especially recently published additions, Mr. Gomme has experienced some difficulty in completing his index.

### Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*Ecce Spiritus*, writes the publisher, is by Rev. E. F. Hayward, of Fall River, Mass., author of "Willoughby," a poem published in 1879.

*General sketch of the history of Pantheism*, London, 1878-79, 2 v., O., has just been reissued with the name of the author, Rev. C. E. Plumtre.

*Her picture*.—The *Literary world* claimed that Mr. Hamerton was the author of this No-name novel, but afterward gives the real author as "a live countess."

*Milledulcia*, 1000 pleasant things from Notes and queries, N. Y., 1857, was by Robert Cruger Pell, of N. Y.

*My little lady*.—Miss E. F. Poynter complains (*Athenæum*, March 25, p. 382) that her work with this title, published anonymously some years ago, has been reprinted in America as by Theodore Gift.

*My wife and my wife's sister*, ascribed to Miss K. P. Wormeley (*L. j.*, 7: 13), is not by her.

*Prières pour le mois de Marie*.—*Le livre*, in noticing the death (1 March, 1881) of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, ascribed to him an anonymous work with the title given above, but did not mention the place and date of publication.

*Onesimus*; by the author of Philochristus [Edwin Abbott Abbott]. London, 1882.

*A Tallahassee girl* is ascribed to Maurice Thompson, of Indiana.

*Anchor*, ps. of Gen. J. Watts De Peyster in "Mary Queen of Scots, N. Y., C. H. Ludwig, 1882. O."

*Corisande*, ps. of Mrs. Adolphe Smith, the daughter of Blanchard Jerrold, and granddaughter of Douglas Jerrold and Laman Blanchard, d. Mar. 17, 1882, author of sketches of society and scenery contributed to the *Graphic*, the *Liverpool Courier*, and "A woman of mind," a novel.

*Clement Evelyn, Esq.*, ps. of Robert Cruger Pell, in "The companion; after-dinner table-talk, N. Y., Putnam, 1850."—*Hish mag.*, 1857, p. 27.

*Coxe*.—A poem, called "The avenging Czar," a fierce denunciation of the Germans, was recently published in the *Chicago Tribune* as by Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Western New York. Bishop Coxe has written the following letter to the *Buffalo Express*: "Everybody who knows me knows of my enthusiasm for Germany and the Germans. As to the poem published in the *Chicago Tribune* with my name signed to it, it is a forgery."

*Epiphane Sidredoulx*, a ps. used by Pros. Blanchemain in the *Intermédiaire* and elsewhere.—*Intermédiaire*.

*Etincelle*, a ps. used by Mme. de Peronnay for her Parisian chronicles, "Le carnet d'un mondain," in *Figaro*.

*Frank Foster*.—"The death is announced of Mr. Daniel Puseley, who under his nom de plume of 'Frank Foster' wrote a number of works which were at one time very popular.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 28.

*Margery Deane*, ps. of Marie J. Pitman in "European breezes," Boston, Lee & S., 1882, 318 p. 16°.

*Owen Innsly*, ps. of Miss Lucy W. Jennison, in "Love poems and sonnets," Boston, Williams, 1881, S.

*Pierre et Jean*, ps. of M. J. J. Weiss (Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères during Gambetta's brief tenure of power) in the *Revue politique*.

*Sx*.—*Arsiesis* and other poems; [by] Sx [Oliver Johnson Schoolcraft]. N. Y., Putnam, 1881. 113 p. sq. 16°.

*Thilda*, a ps. used by Mme. Mathilde Stevens in *La France*.

## Library Purchase-List.

ABBOTT, Jacob. The young Christian : *Memo-  
rial ed.*, with a sketch of the author, by one  
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## General Notes.

THE Wisconsin Assembly has appropriated \$100,000 for building in the centre of Capitol Park of 14 acres, a secure edifice for the State Historical Society and its library.

Mr. H. W. SAGE, of Bay City, Mich., has announced his intention of giving that city a public library building to cost \$15,000, and of supplying it with \$10,000 worth of books.

WILLIAM WERTENBAKER, emeritus librarian of the University of Virginia, died lately, aged 84 years. He was first appointed by Thomas Jefferson when president of the university and discharged the duties for 54 years.

THE DANTE MSS. (about 300), belonging to the Italian Government in the libraries in Florence, are to be collected, to guard against the possibilities of future fire, at the Laurentian Library, in a room to be built for the purpose.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD HORSBURGH, senior master of modern subjects at Radley College, has been elected out of forty-four candidates to succeed Mr. Nicholson as principal librarian and superintendent of the London Institution. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, the Orientalist, stood next, and after him Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, librarian of the Leeds Library. No one over 40 years of age was admitted as a candidate, and these gentlemen were all under 29.

In an article on the demolition of the buildings next to the Bibliothèque Nationale for the purpose of safety, *Le livre* remarks: "Le département des imprimés, composé de 50 kilomètres de rayons, compte à lui seul 2,250,000 volumes, dont une grande partie est formée de livres rares et précieux. La Bibliothèque Nationale possède également 100,000 manuscrits, 2,500,000 estampes ou dessins, et une précieuse collection de plus de 150,000 médailles ou monnaies."

THE children of the late T. Crane have erected in Quincy, in memory of their father, a public library building at a cost of \$40,000. It is of pink granite with trimmings of brown-stone. The interior, above the basement, has one lofty story—which is the library proper—and a lower-studded but spacious attic. The southerly portion of the lower apartment is to be devoted to reading-room purposes, the remainder to the books, with capacity of 40,000 volumes. There is also a small room—opening from the gallery which gives access to the upper alcoves—which is set apart for books and manuscripts having special reference to local history. Light is admitted through several windows containing beautiful designs in stained glass by La Farge and others. The finish throughout is of southern pine, and the opportunity for wood-carving has been seized, with a most pleasing result. Especially noticeable in this regard is the elaborate work about the ample fireplace at the southerly end of the reading-room. The small portions of the walls left bare of carving are to be covered with stamped leather.



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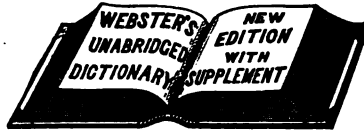
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VOL. 7. No. 5.

MAY, 1882.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 7.

MAY, 1882.

No. 5.

C: A. CUTTER, *General Editor.*  
F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

*Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.*

WE reprint in this number from the *Critic* another of those complaints in which the New Yorkers show their gratitude to the Astors for giving them a building which is an ornament to the city and a couple of hundred thousand valuable books open to their free use a third of every day, except the day of rest. These complaints have been common enough and have all harped upon the same string—that a library which did not allow its books to be taken out of the building was opened only at hours when nine tenths of the citizens could not come to the building. The latest critic has ingeniously found a new grievance—that good (or as he would say bad) stands in the way of better. We do not think so. The libraries of private munificence—the Lenox and the Astor—may not be all that could be desired, but the library of public taxation, bringing a new element of corruption into politics and controlled by bosses, is not a spectacle to which any friend of American libraries can look forward with pleasure. There is much more of hope for students from the gradual improvement of the administration of the Astor—as shown in the late lengthening of the time of access by two hours, to be followed no doubt sooner or later by some arrangement by which books ordered during the day can be read in the evening in a room set apart for the purpose—and for the populace from the efforts of private benevolence directed exclusively, honestly, and wisely to this very end. The New York Free Public Library is a child now, but such admirable work as it has done with its small resources will certainly before long bring it all the means it needs for doing all that can be done.

## United Kingdom Association.

### FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

MR. ERNEST C. THOMAS, the editor of the *Monthly Notes*, read an abstract of Prof. K: Dziatzko's article on the Library and Reading Room of the British Museum. Prof. Dziatzko has charge of the University Library at Breslau (350,000 volumes, 250,000 pm. and dissertations, 4000 mss.) He is, therefore, an experienced critic, and he has taken pains to inform himself with regard to the Museum. He first remarks on the roughness of the classification, but says that this is of little account where the readers have no access to the shelves, and can have any desired volume brought to them. But if there is no shelf classification there should be a subject catalogue. The alphabetical catalogue he praises, but says that it ceases to be a reliable guide as soon as we come to the titles of anonymous books or of collective works. Then it exhibits the defects which are common to English bibliography generally, namely, the intrusion of "subject" standpoints into the alphabetical arrangement, the unnecessary and aimless sacrifice of the principle of form to that of matter. Examples are the headings "Periodical publications," "Learned societies," "Ephemerides."

Prof. Dziatzko then praises the administration in three points: (1) The constant effort to make the treasures of the Museum fully and conveniently available, a desire exemplified lately by extending the hours of access through the use of the electric light in the reading room. (2) The great security and order with which the use of this great number of books and mss. is carried on. In the eight weeks in which he worked at the Museum not a single one of all the many books and mss. he asked for was reported as not to be found or at the binder's. Often the books he wanted were in

use by other readers; but that this was not a mere empty formula to cover a careless search was shown by the fact that soon the book was brought to him. (3) The thoroughly practical and consistent character of the arrangements as a whole.

He then instances four matters in which he thinks there is room for improvement: (1) There should be a subject catalogue. The printed bibliographical helps in the reading-room, of which a special catalogue has been lately prepared by Mr. Porter, obviously cannot give the reader ready and complete information as to the books upon his special subject that exist in literature generally or in the British Museum in particular. He deprecates the printing of the alphabetical catalogue as expensive beyond all likely good results, and would prefer sectional subject catalogues, which he thinks would sell well. (2) Periodical literature is not accessible to readers until the end of a completed year or volume. He suggests the plan [in use, we believe, in all American libraries, large or small] of having the separate parts of the periodicals arranged in compartments somewhere near the reading-room, and provided with provisional press marks corresponding with a provisional catalogue in the reading-room, so that readers would be able to call for these parts and numbers as they call for books. (3) New books take a very long time to go through all the necessary stages of preparation for use. In 1878, for instance, he asked for the Proceedings of the Vienna Academy of 1876 and 1877, and was told that 1874 was the "last available"! (4) The 20,000 select volumes in the reading-room are entirely out of date from a literary or a scientific standpoint. And the Museum itself exhibits many gaps in later literature, at least in the department of classical philology. This Prof. Dziatzko traces to the principle which was deliberately followed by the late Principal Librarian, Mr. Winter Jones, in accordance with which he favored devotion to library routine rather than to special studies in the officers of the Printed Book Department.

[If under Mr. Jones the cataloguing was three years behindhand, as would appear from the experience of Prof. Dziatzko, it is no wonder that the Principal Librarian favored devotion to library routine. With encouragement of private studies the cataloguing would run the risk of becoming in time a generation behindhand.]

#### MARCH MONTHLY MEETING.

By resolution hearty congratulations and best wishes for a long career were offered to Mr. Nicholson on occasion of his election to the librarianship of the Bodleian.

MR. ALFRED COTGREAVE exhibited an ingenious contrivance which he has recently invented for the purpose of taking down books from upper shelves without the use of a ladder.

A LETTER from Prof. Dziatzko was read, suggesting that readers at the Museum be required to fill up in duplicate the forms of application

for books. The forms should be so prepared that the upper part should serve as the receipt, while the lower part should be the counterfoil. The two parts would be separated: the receipt would be returned to the reader on handing back his book, while the counterfoil would be retained by the officers, and dealt with as they now deal with the entries which they make themselves. The counterfoils, so long as the corresponding books remained in the readers' hands, would be kept in alphabetical order. On the books being returned this would be noted on the corresponding counterfoils, and they might then be preserved in one long alphabetical series, or might be arranged according to press-marks, and thus important materials would be secured for the history of the use of individual books or of whole classes of books. The additional trouble thus imposed upon the reader, who might on the average have five additional titles to write per diem, would not be serious, while the relief to the administration would be considerable." Mr. B. R. Wheatley asked why the present single application for books could not be used as suggested.

Mr. H. Stevens acknowledged the general fairness of Prof. Dziatzko's criticisms, but thought that they showed a want of acquaintance with the present practice at the Museum, and the habits and needs of London.

1. *Systematic Arrangement.* "The German systematic arrangement implies, in practice, free access to the alcoves or classes by a few learned or privileged readers, who have no good and comprehensive catalogue to run to, as the readers have in London. They almost help themselves to what they can find, when their strictly systematic arrangements are not defeated by books lent, or carried off, or *lost* by being placed out of their proper class because attached inseparably to other books. In the British Museum, with its 450 readers a day and its 1,250,000 of old and new books, from the earliest to the latest, from every nation and in every language; with its current 'works in progress' from all parts of the world, costing nearly £5000 a year, exclusive of binding and cataloguing; with its upward of 3,000,000 of titles (including abundant cross-references), arranged in nearly 3000 folio volumes of the Alphabetical catalogue, freely accessible to every reader; with innumerable bibliographical helps at the reader's elbow, and with 20,000 selected books of reference surrounding him open to freedom of touch; the whole open 9 hours a day in summer and 11 in winter, with above 40 attendants to bring, carry, explain and guide; and, above all, with a superintendent, able, learned, patient and question-proof, at his back; I say, with all these in the British Museum, the adoption of the German 'strictly systematic' arrangement of the books on the shelves would probably result in 'strictly systematic' confusion. Were the contents of the library of the British Museum to be classified, the very class 'Miscellaneous,' that always defies classification, would exceed in bulk and

importance the whole library of the University of Breslau. Therefore let it alone I pray, and let it grow in its natural proportions. No library in the world is better arranged for its purposes, and no library is more securely kept or more easily and abundantly used. It is universal in its gatherings, and liberality itself in its workings. The Museum arrangement, rough and ready as it is, suits English purposes, and should not be inconsiderately tampered with."

2. *Subject catalogue.* "The difficulty in the way of an immediate preparation of a trustworthy subject catalogue of the library of the British Museum amounts, at present, to impossibility. It would require an enormous outlay of money, and a new staff of experts to proceed while the present staff of cataloguers is completing the Alphabetical catalogue of the entire library, incorporating the numerous accessions of the past thirty years to date. The magnitude of the work is such as to preclude any one man's ability to shuffle the titles into subjects without referring to about every third book; while if ten experts were to superintend the systematizing, probably many books would fall under as many subjects as there were experts sorting them. But when the great Alphabetical catalogue is completed, all the side catalogues incorporated, with the accessions brought up to date, and the numerous long subject headings indexed, and the present staff of efficient and experienced cataloguers partially liberated; and, above all, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has a spare £100,000 for such a Subject catalogue, then, and not till then, may one expect Professor Dziatzko's bibliographical millennium to commence, when readers in the Museum will sit down before such a catalogue, and regard it as the royal road to study. Meanwhile let the present alphabetical catalogue be completed, and let us then see if, with all its as yet unappreciated conveniences, with the numerous aids in progress and in contemplation added, it do not substantially and in effect supersede the coming Subject catalogue."

3. *Alphabetical catalogue.* "The Museum catalogue approaches almost near enough to the form of a dictionary to render it in many respects better than a systematic catalogue. Wherein it falls short in special subjects, classed catalogues and bibliographical aids are provided. Its chief merits, I am disposed to contend, are the many 'subject standpoints' or special headings 'intruded' into the alphabet. These, as far as they go, amount to the best kind of classed catalogues, for they are special, and indicate what (and all of what) may be found in the Museum. For instance, under the heading Bibles are arranged in chronological order, under alphabetical sub-headings of languages, all the Bibles and parts thereof in the library. No other collection is so large or so well catalogued. There are above 160,000 titles, filling 21 folio volumes, with an index volume. Liturgies in all languages and services fill 15 volume, including the index. Other extensive headings are Catalogues in 9 volumes, England in 17,

France in 18, Germany in 2, Great Britain in 7, Great Britain and Ireland in 16 volumes. Biography amounts to more than a Subject catalogue: it amounts almost to the bibliography of every great personage.

"To verify this statement one needs only to turn to the 'headings' in the Museum much-abused Alphabetical catalogue, Homer, Horace, Cicero, Suetonius, and all other classic authors, to Mahomet, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Milton, Arouet de Voltaire, Goethe, Longfellow, Mrs. Stowe, and hundreds of other well-known authors, ancient, mediæval, and modern, to find a remarkably full bibliography of each, better far than in any other general catalogue in existence. When the King of Prussia was about to publish the "Life and works of Frederick the Great," an application to Mr. Panizzi readily brought out the remarkable bibliography of the Great Prussian, which proved a triumph for his alphabetical catalogue. He had only to transcribe the main titles and cross-references under FREDERICK, and again by aid of the numerous cross-references look out and copy the main titles of his editors, sub-editors, translators, critics, commentators, &c., &c., and the work was done. Another remarkable instance of the thoroughness of the Museum catalogue was in the application by the late Emperor Napoleon to Mr. Panizzi for a complete transcript of the bibliography of Cæsar. Almost every book and edition of and about Cæsar and his works was found under that single heading. A second triumph for Mr. Panizzi and the over-loading cross-references and 'subject standpoints' 'intruded' into the Museum Alphabetical catalogue! If any student desires to avail himself of bibliographical short cuts made to hand for his investigations, let him consult the Museum catalogues under Luther, Colenso, Essays and Reviews, Jews, Jesuits, Benedictines, Franciscans, Freemasons, the several States of the American Union, Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, London, Paris, Rome, Rome (Church of), the names of the great discoverers and voyagers, such as Columbus, Vespucci, &c.; he will most likely find himself both anticipated and instructed by this 'intrusion' of the thousands of 'subject standpoints' which the Professor is pleased to call the 'defects which are peculiar to English bibliography generally.' When I add that nearly all these long headings or collections are well indexed, I am repeating simply what every reader ought to know. It is true the Museum Alphabet does not reach all subjects, outside of persons and biography, nor does it meddle with books not in the library, but searchers are provided with the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers, Poole's Index, and thousands of special bibliographical tools requiring only a moderate share of brains to make them available."

4. *Periodical publications.* "The largest collection of periodical publications in the world, under whatever name issued—reviews, magazines, monthlies, weeklies, annuals, quarterlies, journals, Zeitschriften, etc. etc., in all lan-

guages, dates, countries, etc.—are collected in their main titles (which are bibliographically very full) under the single heading Periodical publications, and arranged alphabetically under the names of the towns or cities where published, the said towns also arranged alphabetically. For instance to find the *Quarterly review* one has to look under Q under London. This class, Periodical publications, placed in P in the alphabet, fills 50 folio volumes, 38 in the alphabet of places and 12 of index. Every periodical is arranged in the grand alphabet as a cross-reference, under its proper name and place, referring the reader to Periodical publications. In the index the whole of the titles in brief are arranged in one alphabet, each referring to the volume and page where is recorded the main title. Each title is therefore entered three times, so that he who reads may run to the catalogue and consult it readily. No catalogue of periodicals is so perfect as this, and no collection is so comprehensive."

"What has been said of the heading Periodical Publications may, *mutatis mutandis*, be also said of the heading ACADEMIES, (32 volumes, with 5 volumes more of the index). Besides the index there is, in the general alphabet, a cross-reference under the official or chartered name of the society. I know of no arrangement elsewhere comparable to this. Almost the same may be said of the heading EPHEMERIDES (8 volumes)."

5. *Printing the catalogues.* "The first two of the Museum schemes for continuing the catalogue and reducing the bulk of it by printing, seems to be a step in the right direction, and giving satisfaction. The work is rapidly progressing. As to the matured, perfected, and ordered scheme of publishing a complete catalogue of all English books in the library down to 1640, in three or four demy 8vo volumes, I can call to mind no projected bibliographical work of half so much importance. All America stands on tiptoe for it, and Canada, Australasia, and other English-speaking quarters of the world will give it welcome. The terminal point, 1640, is well chosen to cover the early printing, early English history and voyages, Bibles in all translations, Liturgies and many other points that can better terminate at 1640 than any other date, prior to the great avalanche of pamphlets in the time of the Long Parliament."

6. *Works in progress and newest foreign books.* "The Professor complains that the supply is occasionally defective, and in some cases is considerably behind time. There is no doubt some truth in this, if we say only occasionally, but less now than four or five years ago. The fault lies partly in the old system of permitting readers generally to use only completed volumes of works published in parts or numbers; partly in the fact that they cannot always be promptly passed and paid for (for no books can be used until paid for); and partly in the agents (I speak from personal experience). The Parliamentary grant for the pur-

chase of books, exclusive of copyright and binding, is only £10,000 a year, which sum is generally exhausted in nine or ten months. This shows the activity of the purchase department, and the rapidity of accessions, cataloguing, binding, and placing. Librarians who spend from £200 to £500 can hardly judge of the operation of laying out £10,000 a year, and disposing from day to day of the accessions. In this rapid labor it is not to be wondered at that occasionally stitches are dropped. But when the catalogues are completed to date, and the facilities for examining, passing, paying for, and cataloguing are increased, these faults will, of course, diminish. They are well known to the officers, and great efforts are being made to remedy them as speedily as possible."

7. *Revision of the "Reference Library" of 20,000 volumes.* This revision is constantly going on. New works are substituted for old at the rate of from 100 to 800 annually. Mr. Stevens replies to some of the Professor's particular objections.

8. *Bibliographical helps.* Mr. Stevens merely asserts their usefulness.

9. *The reading-room.* "A supplemental Reading-room for newspapers, periodicals, etc., is intended to be built, and a new select library of some 40,000 volumes brought together in the galleries of the Reading-room for use of readers by electric light, or after the rest of the library is closed, with a printed catalogue thereof. This newspaper reading-room is partly intended to relieve the great circular room. About 100 volumes of newspapers, old and new, are called for daily, and being generally large volumes, will no doubt greatly relieve the pressure. It is not unlikely also that certain selected periodicals, translations, and other works in progress, in parts, will be available here immediately on their receipt, instead of waiting till volumes are completed and bound."

10. *Call-slips.* "The Professor's new scheme for statistics and record, strikes me as clumsy in comparison with the compact and methodical Registers which record every book sent to the Reading-room since 1845, the press-mark, the name of the reader, the name of the book, the date of delivery, the name of the attendant who brought it, and the date of the return of the book to the shelves. No safeguard so perfect as this."

11. *Mr. Winter Jones.* "Mr. Jones was by no means a man of mere routine, and always encouraged the prosecution of special studies among the members of his staff."

12. *Absence of the Museum officials from this discussion.* This had been commented upon. Mr. Stevens approves of their reluctance to discuss their own achievements.

Mr. Stevens then moved a resolution that Prof. Dziatzko's objections are, the principal part of them, not well founded in fact; but on Mr. Thomas's objection the discussion was adjourned.

## APRIL MONTHLY MEETING.

A letter was read from Prof. Dziatzko answering Mr. Stevens's criticisms one by one, and showing, he asserts, that very little turns out to be well founded; strictly speaking, only one point, that cross-references are made for periodical literature in the main catalogue. In regard to the delay in procuring continuations and new works he makes the remark that not only the amount spent for book-purchases should have been compared with German libraries, but also the number of officials employed.

In regards to periodicals he says: "When I described as defective the way in which works without particular authors are alphabetically entered in the Museum Catalogue, and adduced Periodical publications as an illustration, I was dealing with the question, under what catchword works such as "*Geographisches Jahrbuch*," "*Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie*," "*Annales des Sciences Naturelles*," etc., and also non-periodical works, such as Pauly's "*Real-Encyclopädie*," can best be arranged in an alphabetical catalogue, and can most surely be found by those persons—and it is only for such persons that an alphabetical catalogue is principally intended—who are already acquainted with the titles of such works in their current form. Now, it is my conviction that the French and German bibliographers are right in entering such works under the chief word of the title ("*Jahrbuch*," "*Zeitschrift*," "*Annales*," etc.); while the further arrangement of all works with similar names is regulated by the further indications contained in the title. In the same way, the works of different individual authors upon the same subject appear in different places in the alphabetical catalogues, according as the author is called White or Black, and so on; and authors of the same names are further arranged under their forenames and designations, without any regard to coherency of subject. And it is, of course, further desirable, in the case of names of well-known editors of periodical publications or collective works, such as J. C. Poggendorf, Benj. Silliman, Aug. Pauly, and so on, to supply references under their names. Such a principle seems to me to be anything rather than scholastic, in fact, to be theoretically correct, and at the same time pre-eminently practical. But at the British Museum periodical works are not catalogued according to their titles, but are collected in 38 volumes, under the catchword "*Periodical publications*," and therefore under a factitious subject catchword. Within this, again, they are arranged from another subject point of view—the name of the place of publication. A very happily chosen principle! Who amongst my English colleagues—to say nothing of the simple users of the reading-room—would undertake to name with certainty the place of publication of even the smallest fraction of all the periodical literature of the past and present? Who can tell straight off that the *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache*, the organ of Lepsius in Berlin, is published at Leipzig; or that the

*Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, formerly the organ of the philologists of Bonn, appears at Frankfort-on-the-Maine? There can be no doubt that the 38 volumes of periodical publications are *only* of use by means of the 12 index volumes. Can that, however, be called a safe guide which only by a circuitous route leads the reader to his destination—i.e. the knowledge of the press-mark, and which itself to a certain extent requires the index as a guide? It was an error, which I regret, when I said that the periodical literature in the main catalogue is not entered under the distinguishing names. According to Mr. Stevens this is the case. At all events, the reader only finds from these entries that the periodical he is seeking is in the library, while further particulars, and particularly the press-mark, must be sought elsewhere.

"Another question, upon which I did not touch at all, has reference to what Mr. Stevens says in Note 3. When in a catalogue the titles are not only arranged alphabetically under authors' names, etc., but, in addition, fully or partially indicated under one or several subject headings, as is the case with several very recent American bibliographies, this is, so to speak, a work of supererogation on the part of the alphabetical catalogue. With regard to the subject headings selected, such a catalogue offered what we expect from a systematic catalogue. But these portions of the alphabetical catalogue become superfluous as soon as the library possesses a good classed catalogue of its contents. I do not, therefore, wish in the slightest degree to depreciate the triumph which the Museum catalogue has won by its '*Cæsar*' and '*Frederick*' collections, or others of its articles; but nevertheless I maintain that the Museum could have brought together the same and a still greater collection of works upon these subjects from a good systematic catalogue; and besides this, any one who is occupied with Frederick, for example, would find in immediate connection with the literature about him also the literature of the immediately preceding and succeeding age, of Prussian history generally, and so on."

A vigorous discussion followed the reading of the letter. Dr. Seligmann, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Tedder, Mr. Douthwaite, and Mr. Overall defended Professor Dziatzko; Mr. Welch, and Mr. Brace favored the resolution. It was pointed out that the article was highly laudatory of the Museum in regard to many points, and the right to criticise even the Museum was asserted. Finally Mr. Stevens said that, although he by no means backed down from the chief statements in his speech, and, after hearing the Professor's reply and explanations, found nothing, or very little, to modify, he was ready, in deference to the feelings of some of his colleagues to withdraw his resolution. At the same time he thought that, as an unfortunate impression had been produced by taking out only the critical portions of the paper, it was very desirable that the article should be published as a whole.

# TWENTY-FIVE PLUS TEN VERSUS THIRTY-FIVE OR TEN.

BY J. SCHWARTZ.

BOTH Mr. Dui and Mr. Cutter justly lay great stress on the mnemonic features in their systems. Mr. Dui prefers his scheme to that of Mr. Perkins, because the latter lacks this aid to the memory, and Mr. Cutter argues that his scheme is better than Dui's, because his application of mnemonics is so much greater. But even Mr. Cutter's scheme is only partial in carrying out this device, and like Mr. Dui's is mainly restricted to countries and *form* distinctions. There is, therefore, a mixture of two systems, the mnemonic and the logical.

Mr. Cutter justly objects to Mr. Dui's system that he weakens the effect of his device by the protean and chameleon-like character of his ten figures. Each one means so many different things that one is uncertain what it means in any particular case. For instance his figure 4 means *mnemonically*, Europe, Egypt, Essays, France, Bolivia, and East India, besides many other things where the scheme does not claim to be mnemonic. Mr. Dui's ten figures are in the position of a dramatic troupe of ten artists attempting to represent a play with fifty characters, where each actor would have to assume several parts, *and play them all at the same time*. While Mr. Cutter avoids this inconsistency to some extent, his scheme is open to the same objection in a lesser degree. His ten figures are not only used for form distinctions but for countries as well, and his twenty-five letters mean one thing when applied to countries in the eastern hemisphere, and an entirely different thing when applied to the western hemisphere. Each of his 25 letters, therefore, does double duty, while his ten figures are used to produce three distinct mnemonic effects. The difference between Mr. Cutter and Mr. Dui is, then, that the one has a larger stock company than the other and does not need to work his people to death, but when he has to represent a piece with seventy characters, his thirty-five artists have to do a little "lightning-change" business all the same.

There is another difficulty, and a radical one, in both schemes. The association of figures and letters with certain forms and countries is purely arbitrary. There is no reason why India should be 1 in Dui's scheme and 5 in Cutter's, rather than any other number. In Mr. Cutter's example he gives four instances where the letter chosen to represent a country is the initial of its name. Here we have something tangible that the memory can connect and associate with the thing it represents, and, if the idea had been carried out in detail instead of being used as an exception, we should have had a consistent and thorough application of mnemonics instead of a partial and arbitrary one. If an alphabetical arrangement of the classes and subclasses had been adopted, Mr. Dui's ten figures would have been associated with certain groups of let-

ters, and Mr. Cutter's letters would have represented the initials of their subjects. Mr. Cutter seems to acknowledge the value of the principle, as four of his seven examples illustrating his scheme are arranged in this way. There is no system of mnemonics that begins to compare in efficiency with an alphabetical arrangement, and moreover there is none that is so universally understood and applied. The arrangement of dictionaries, catalogues, and the order of the individual books in Mr. Cutter's own scheme, are all based on this principle.

In my improved "combined" and mnemonic system, shortly to be published in the *Library Journal*, I use the 25 letters and ten figures, not interchangeably, as in Mr. Cutter's plan, but each for a specific purpose; the 25 letters being used to designate the initials of the general classes, and the ten figures being devoted to the subclasses. The subclasses are not only arranged alphabetically, but *alphabetico-numerically*; that is, each number is used for, and associated with, a particular group of letters. Thus subjects beginning with letters A and B are always numbered 1. No. 2 represents Br to C, 3 is for D to F, 4 for G and H, 5 for I to L, 6 for M and N, 7 for O to R, 8 for S, and 9 for U to Z. This scheme is learned in five minutes, and is easily retained in the memory, as the five vowels have the odd numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. The whole scheme of classes and alphabetical numbers is based on it, so that when once learned, it acts as a key to not only the classes but the authors as well. The scheme is consistently applied throughout the whole system, which is therefore mnemonic in every detail, and not merely in "countries" and "forms," and the mnemonic numbers always mean the same thing everywhere.

It may be objected to my alphabetical arrangement of classes that it lacks "naturalness." But what is the "natural" order of the classes? In the three schemes of Dui, Cutter, and Perkins, the order is different in each, and yet all three are logical. Who is to decide? No doubt each seems more natural than any other to its author, and I am happy to agree with Mr. Dui when he says: "It is a mere waste of time to attempt any scheme that will be filosofically satisfactory to more than the maker. The practical thing is to put every book on the same subject in the same place, and to be able to find it with speedy certainty when wanted." But how is any one but the maker to find a book (without knowing its number) with "speedy certainty," in a logically arranged scheme unless he has learned it in all its details? As the order of the classes must be purely arbitrary to an outsider, it will require some time before this speed is attained by the assistants. In an alphabetically arranged system, however, there is very little to learn. The order of the divisions must be as "natural" to the library staff as to the deviser of the plan, since the succession of topics is conditioned by *their names* and not by some metaphysical or logical



theory in the mind of the classifier. There is, of course, one element of uncertainty in the choice between synonymous terms for the same subject, but this is a difficulty in the nature of things, and exists in all alphabetically arranged works. It is not found to be a serious obstacle in using dictionary catalogues, and in the Alphabetic-Classed catalogues of Harvard, Congress, Brooklyn, and N. Y. Apprentices' Libraries, the evil is reduced to a minimum. As my system of classifying on the shelves is exactly analogous to that of the Harvard catalogue, and as pains have been taken to select, as far as possible, only those words that are most generally associated with certain subjects, the element of uncertainty arising from this cause must be almost inappreciable in amount. With this qualification, the method of mnemonics I have outlined, will be found immeasurably superior to any arbitrary system; and I venture to assert, in the words of Mr. Dui, that "with such a scheme based on utility rather than theory, I should be willing to risk survival against the most learned productions of the philosophers."

#### HELPS FOR READERS AND LIBRARIANS.

THE true doctrine with regard to intelligent methods of reading, on the part of the users of public libraries, is stated in the following sentence from Mr. Winsor's "Reader's hand-book of the American revolution," published in 1879: "I believe it to be the duty of a public librarian to induce reading and gently to guide it as far as he can." That reading can be thus "induced," and that it can be "guided" into channels of intelligent research, is, doubtless, the experience of every librarian. Nor is the application of this remark limited to the libraries for special students, like college libraries. On the contrary, each of the hundreds of "public libraries," with which our country is beginning to be dotted, may be made a centre for setting in operation and developing these methods. Nothing could be better for the librarian himself than to be obliged to meet this kind of a demand upon him; and, certainly, nothing more gratifying to him than to find this demand existing among his readers. But it has, doubtless, been the case—particularly in communities remote from the chief centres of information—that such aid has sometimes been given at great disadvantage. A real desideratum, therefore, is a class of publications intended to facilitate this assistance. There is not space to enumerate here the various publications of this nature which have been published within a few years. Three of the most valuable of these helps have appeared in the single department of history, and it is because each represents a principle of decided utility, while not identical in plan, that we think it may be well to glance briefly at each of the three. The first of these in order of publication, was Mr. Winsor's "Reader's hand-

book of the American revolution;" next is Gardiner and Mullinger's "Introduction to the study of English history," published last year; and lastly, Prof. C. K. Adams's "Manual of historical literature," published only a few weeks ago.

Mr. Adams's scope, the most comprehensive of all, includes "the most important histories in English, French, and German," and requires for its purpose a book of 665 pages. His method of arrangement is to divide the work into chapters, assigning a separate country or topic to each. But under any one of these chapter headings, he gives the general and special histories separately, using in the one case an alphabetical, and in the other a chronological order. Still further, his plan is to give a succession of transcriptions from the title-pages of the various works, including the title, author's name, and imprint, after which follows his critical comment on the work.

Mr. Mullinger's work, while in itself entirely bibliographical, forms a part of the longer work whose title we have already given; and while Mr. Gardiner aims to present the general principles of historical investigation, Mr. Mullinger follows these up with citations of the authorities. His scope, more limited than that of Mr. Adams, is simply English history. Like him, he assigns a chapter to each epoch; but in these separate chapters he first cites the original sources of information, afterward coming down to the books which have been written later, and have made use of this material. Unlike him, he arranges his work not in the form of titles successively enumerated, but of paragraphs of running comment on the works alluded to. In most instances, however, he gives the full title in a foot-note.

Mr. Winsor's scope is still more limited, confining himself, as the title indicates, to the American revolution. Yet, on many accounts, it is one of the most serviceable for study, for its method as well as its matter. While he does not divide his work into chapters, he so arranges his material under topics, following always a chronological order, that everything is easily accessible. Mr. Mullinger does not, except in rare instances, refer to periodical articles, essays, etc. Mr. Adams does this to a certain extent, in his "Suggestions," printed separately at the end of each chapter. Mr. Winsor, however, makes his topic itself the unit of arrangement, and about this he groups every species of material that in any way illustrates it, whether book, pamphlet, essay, periodical article, government report, poem, drama, or work of fiction. This method has great advantages for the reader or student whose interest in the topic has been awakened.

Apart, however, from these details of arrangement, there are certain limitations in the plan these books propose, as indicated by their prefaces. Mr. Adams, for instance, does not aim "to give an exhaustive bibliography of the historical literature of any of the nations." Mr. Mullinger says: "The list of authorities

is not exhaustive—still less is it designed to represent the bibliography of our historical literature." And Mr. Winsor says: "Complete guidance to all details would have been possible by much more extensive subdivision. I could hardly have named more of the smaller general histories and other books but slightly connected with the subject, except by swelling the volume without proportionate gain." These explanations will serve to show the difference in purpose between such a work as these and a special bibliography, such as Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America." The latter aims at completeness for the sake of completeness; the former is as complete as it serves its purpose to be.

No less interesting is the question, For whose benefit are these helps intended? Mr. Adams says that it has been his "aim to provide a book such as would have been of most service to me when, as a university student, I was reaching out in various directions for help in carrying on my historical studies." But his book is so constructed as to be of service not only to university students but to readers generally. In a similar way, Mr. Mullinger's work is adapted to the use of any intelligent reader. But Mr. Winsor, in his preface, has most clearly indicated the true relation of such aid to the mass of readers, who approach it with such varied wants and such various degrees of familiarity with the subject. "The special student," he says, "will, however, find here his starting-point. The ordinary reader can survey the field and follow as many paths as he likes." This principle, moreover, applies not only to these aids in the department of historical reading, but to those which include other topics of investigation; such as the special reference lists which have appeared in the columns of the *Library Journal* and are now published separately.\* It by no means follows that because certain authorities are included in the list, every reader is to read all. On the contrary (to quote Mr. Adams's language), they are cited in order "to enable the student and reader to judge of their peculiarities, and of their desirableness, as well as of their general merits."

Should any librarian find that in his own community the very obvious and superficial phenomenon of fiction-reading is obscuring the true capabilities for usefulness of a public library, he cannot, perhaps, do better than to vindicate its claims to public support and appreciation by developing just such lines of intelligent study and research as the "helps" above mentioned are designed to facilitate.

\* The reader will also readily recall in this connection those library catalogues which, like that of the Brooklyn Library, are everywhere serviceable as references to the literature of a topic. These and others are pointed out in detail in Mr. Leybold's chapter on "Bibliographical aids," prefixed to Part 2 of "The American catalogue" (p. v-xx); also, in the paper on "Library aids," by Mr. S. S. Green, pub. in 1881, in the Report of the Washington Convention (*Lib. Jour.*, 6: 104-11), and reprinted by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

## A PLEA FOR NOVELS.

*From the Boston Journal.*

"WHEN a librarian has shut out from his shelves books that are morally contaminating, and when he is doing all that he can to guide the users of books, and especially the young, to books just a little better than those which they might seek for themselves, and then to others just a little better than these, he has a right to a clear conscience. But those who declaim against novels as novels, and who talk indiscriminatingly of all novel-reading as if it were of necessity an intellectual or moral vice, should remember that there are a great many tired people in the world, a great many people whose lives are not very bright nor whose horizons very extended, a great many people with leisure too limited to allow of the cultivation of a fine and accurate taste, to whom the reading of a bright book of fiction, which doesn't tax their energies at all, is like a draught of cool water to a thirsty man. It takes the tangles out of their brains, lightens the load of care, rests them, and puts a little play of fancy into lives that are pretty well crowded with hard facts. As to the abuses of novel-reading among the young—and it is the young who are large consumers of novels—there rests a heavier weight of responsibility upon the parents than many of them realize. A parent who takes a little pains to see what his boy or girl is reading, and who gives his children some sympathetic guidance to good books, will do much to nourish their intellects and strengthen their characters."

## A CHURCH LIBRARY.

*Jay Clisbe, in the Christian Union.*

"NOT a Sunday-school library; not a library of religious reading; but a public library of general literature, selected and controlled by the church. This is what we have. It was started last autumn, and the following is the way in which it came about.

"A public library had long been desired, and one or two feeble efforts had been made to secure one. But the man chiefly interested had moved away, while the books, being kept in a store, had not been cared for properly, and were soon scattered and lost. The young people were thus left to read whatever came in their way, good, bad, and indifferent, their parents frequently not knowing enough about books to choose for them. The minister had recognized the importance of an effort to provide suitable reading. A sermon was therefore preached; an offer of books from the minister's library was made; the church was asked to assume the responsibility of the undertaking, and it did so. A library committee was appointed, of which the pastor was always to be chairman; a portion of the lecture-room was partitioned off and lined with shelves, the labor and materials being given by members of the church; a fee of a dollar a year was de-

manded for the use of the books, and the parish was canvassed for subscriptions. The result was that we started with a library of three hundred and thirty volumes of choice books.

"The enterprise has been in operation now for about five months, and has thus far been a complete success. One of our young ladies freely gives her services as librarian. The library is open Saturday afternoon and evening, and also at the close of the Thursday evening prayer-meeting. We expect soon to add \$75 worth of new books to our collection, and hope to increase the number by a similar amount each half year. Thus, in the course of a few years, we hope to have a library that will meet all the ordinary wants of a village of 1000 inhabitants. From forty to fifty volumes are drawn each week, and the interest manifested by the community in the enterprise is very encouraging. The matter would seem too small to be worth mentioning, were it not that it may furnish a useful hint to some country pastor who wonders how he can provide good reading for his young people.

"The valuable feature of this plan is that the church controls the selection of the books. The bane of our public libraries is that so many worthless, or worse than worthless, books get into them. Witness the recent revelations with regard to the Boston Public Library. It would seem to be a most appropriate part of the work of a church to provide suitable reading for the community."

#### WONDERS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.

*From the Nation.*

"MORE than a dozen years ago we called the attention of our readers to a very remarkable auctioneer's catalogue, in which we had found not merely many works of well-known authors with which they had never been credited by the most searching and comprehensive bibliographers, but a number of positively new authors previously unknown to Fame and, indeed, we venture to say, to Obscurity. Since that day we have been anxiously, but in vain, looking for another catalogue capable of throwing such a new light upon English, French, and German literary history. Occasionally our hopes have been raised for a moment by a strikingly novel title or name, but only to be disappointed. At last a worthy successor has appeared. At present we have but a specimen of his powers, some two dozen titles, but it is an exceedingly promising specimen, and we have the liveliest expectation of his future work. Of the new authors discovered (the word is more appropriate here than when Messrs. Lippincott say they 'discovered Ouida') we may mention 'M. De,' 'L'Abbe Roche Tilttrue,' another Abbé, 'M. L. Abbi de Balleegurall' (his ancestors must surely have come from Ireland with the foighting Onety-oneth); the Fathers of the Church, 'Juton Martyn, Turtullum, and others,' 'M. Thomasi' (who writes on 'Les Mœurs et les Esprit de Fanues'); De la Bru-

gers, whose 'Maxims et Reflexion Mosules' treat of a subject not touched upon, so far as we know, by any other writer; an author whose name positively would make the hearer's mouth water, 'Sans le Compte de Moranges,' and another almost as appetizing, 'Eugene Labunne,' and finally, 'Tiryante Tasso,' who, the auctioneers obligingly remark, writes 'in Italian' (one would not have thought it from the title, 'La Gerusalemme Liberatu,' though, to be sure, it may be in some dialect that has escaped the researches of philologists). In what language, by the way, can 'L'ami des Infants' be written, 'par M. Berguin,' who is also credited with 'L'ami de l'Adolences'? Perhaps in the same as the 'Monusserit Venu de St. Helene,' or the 'Fragmenti San l'Inde,' or the 'Elat des Cours de l'Europe,' or the 'Manuscrit de mil Herit cent Tuntorze. Contenant l'Histoire des Six Demiers mois dn Regne de Napoleon pet le Brown Fain.' We shall look forward with great interest to the future issues of this firm, which are 'calculated,' as a prospectus might say, 'to render a true service to the cause of literary science, and to push the knowledge of books far beyond the limits hitherto observed by the plodding cataloguer, into the realms of the Unexpected and the Unexplicable.'"  
C: A. C.

Moved by this T. B. sends to the *Nation* from Rochester the following: "The 'Catalogue of the Indiana State Library for the year 1859,' has long been my wonder and admiration. So far is it from attempting the complexity of the *catalogue raisonné*, that its rigorous alphabeticism sets down 'A Manchester Strike' between 'Agriculture' and 'American.' It invites us to such *jours de force* as the 'Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, by Halliwell,' and the 'Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott, by Bart.' 'Bank's History of the Popes' appears under the letter B. Strong in the historical department, it offers a choice between the 'Life of John Tyler, by Harper & Brothers,' 'Memoirs of Moses Henderson, by Jewish Philosophers,' 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereach, by the Marquis of Londonderry,' and 'Memoirs of Benvenuto, by Gellini.' In fiction, you may find 'Tales of my Lanlord by Cleishbotham,' and 'The Pilot, by the Auditor of the Pioneers,' while, if your passion for plural authorship is otherwise unappeasable—if Beaumont and Fletcher or Erckmann-Chatrian seem to you too feeble a combination of talents—you may well be captivated by the title 'Small Arms, by the United States Army.'

"The State of Indiana has undoubtedly learned a good many things since 1859; but whoever its present librarian may be, it is hardly probable that his highest flight in bibliography has surpassed the catalogue from which I have quoted."

A TEMPERANCE library, free to all, has been opened at Westminster (England) with about 500 volumes and pamphlets.

## Notes and Queries.

[WE give space to the following note because although its subject is not strictly bibliothecal it is of interest to many men who work in libraries, including, many librarians.—ED.]

I HAVE given considerable attention to Index rerums and Note-books, and the result of my experience and investigation is that the old plan of Locke, with such modifications as I will presently specify, is as good, if not better, than any plan that has yet been suggested, and if kept in the right way will give more comfort and satisfaction than any system of envelopes, drawers, or cards.

The principal objection I have to keeping indexes on loose slips or cards is that the matter is liable to get lost. Moreover, loose memoranda are much less easily consulted than a bound book—provided that the book is so arranged that any memorandum in it can be instantly referred to. I think this can be accomplished by the following method:

Provide yourself with as many blank books of (say) 500 pp. each, as there are subjects upon which you are making collections. For general purposes, where there is no exclusive specialty for investigation, three vols. would be sufficient, one for History, one for Literature, and one for Science.

Let the first 25 pp. of each be set apart as an index. Each page of the index to be divided into two equal parts by a line ruled down the centre, and subdivided into six equal parts by two lines ruled across the page and cutting the centre line at right angles. These six divisions to be lettered a, e, i, o, u, y. The first subject to be noted is entered on the first blank page (after the Index) and its name entered under its initial and first vowel, thus "Egyptian mythology p. 26" under *ey*. I would make the headings as special as possible, so that each separate subject would have its own page or pages. Assuming that each page has its own subject, there would be ample room in the INDEX; for a page of 30 lines would have room for 60 entries in each letter, and consequently 1500 for the whole alphabet; as there are only 500 pages in the book, the space for the index ought to be large enough. When a volume is filled, begin another and call it volume 2. Repeat the index of course.

Where there are a number of such books in use, I would designate each by the initial of its subject, and I would have another volume devoted especially to the purpose of affording a ready key to any special entry; the precise book in which it has been made (or the precise place under any head) sometimes escaping one's memory. This index would serve the same purpose as an author and title catalogue does for a subject or classed catalogue.

I would arrange the key as follows: Take the first two facing pages and divide each into twelve equal parts, and each part into six lines. Letter each part with one of the 25 letters, put

ting X with Z and I with J. The six lines in each to be lettered a, e, i, o, u, y. Then on the first blank page enter the first reference, which is, we will suppose, on *Catalogues*. Under CA in the index we write 4. Page 4 is understood to be used for all subjects beginning with C of which A is the first vowel. I would reserve 10 lines for each subject, and confine the entries under each to one line, say somewhat in this style:

*Catalogues.* Mr. Abbot's plan of Harvard College Catalogue..... B184  
— Mr. Cutter's objections to classed catalogues..... B482  
— Mr. Schwartz's method of harmonizing the dictionary and classed C..... B382  
— Mr. Noyes's explanation of his alphabetico-classed C..... B394  
— Schrettinger's system of "Real Katalog" B274

(continued on page 84.)

*Categories.* Bain's criticism of Aristotle's. P310  
— Kant's system..... P416  
— J. S. Mill's categories..... P317  
— Trendelenburg's examination of Aristotle's..... P329

(continued on page 92.)

With a page (or pages) for each special subject and a condensed index (or ledger account) to each special head, it seems to me that one would have a ready command of the knowledge gathered.

Yours very truly

J. SCHWARTZ.

P. S. Each volume would have its special index, which would refer one to its contents at once, but where one was not sure of the volume in which the information sought is contained, or where one wanted a summary of all the notes on any special subject, the general index would be found necessary and even indispensable.

## Library Economy and History.

THE ASTOR STUMBLING-BLOCK. (In *Critic*, April 22.) 12 cm.

"The Astor Library is a failure. . . . We should have been grateful to the Messrs. Astor for letting the monument they have built themselves take its present form, were it not that the shadow they have given us stands in the way of our ever getting the substantial thing. While the so-called Astor Library continues to exist and to grow in superficial area and the number of its hoarded volumes, the State will not give us what we need. The legislator at Albany will point to the ponderous and drowsy building in Lafayette Place, and say: 'Here is a library on which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent. It is so many feet long, so many wide, so many high. It contains so many thousand bound volumes, and so many pamphlets and manuscripts. It is open daily (except Sundays); and it is guarded by a liveried janitor, who checks your umbrella in the reverberant hallway, and chases the noisy small boy from the door.' All which is indis-

putably true. But what we want is not a spacious building and a liveried janitor, but a library that contains the best new books; that is provided with an adequate corps of clerks and messengers; that is open daily, *including* Sundays; that remains open longer, if anything, on Saturday than on the other days of the week; that does not close earlier in the summer than in the winter months—a library, in short, such as the Astor might have been, had it not fallen into the hands of directors who lack even the vaguest notion of what a library should be. Let the Astor be what it was designed to be (if its founder's sole object was *not* to build a family monument), or let it stand out of the way."

**BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOC.** Dedication of the new building and hall, Dec. 3, 1878. Camb., 1881. 39 + 18 p. sq. O.

The last paging is for the 6th annual report, by J. R. Chadwick, M.D., Librarian, by which it appears that the library has 4531 v. of periodicals, 532 of encyclopædias, 639 on vital statistics, and 4391 other books, 2266 in the duplicate library for circulation, and receives as issued 286 periodicals.

*Abstracts of and extracts from reports.*

**Doncaster Borough Free Library.** The townspeople take an increasing interest in the library and newsroom. The proportion of works of fiction issued is not quite so great as in former years, and is not above the average of other towns; "when it is remembered that Doncaster is a town not furnished with many varied and innocent means of recreation for its people generally, the proportion of works of fiction read is not alarming."

**Malden (Mass.) P. L.** The report contains a history of the library. In three years 130,799 v. have been circulated, 17 v. worn out, 1 v. lost by a borrower who promises to replace it, and 1 v. lost outright. "An arrangement has been made with the local papers by which weekly lists of the accessions have been placed before the people."

**Newton (Mass.) P. L.** The report for 1881 discusses the immoral fiction question at some length.

**Portland (Me.) P. L.** Hopes for some connection between the library and the public schools. Recommends "that all such books as those of Southworth, Fleming, Hentz, etc., and among the juvenile, those of W. T. Adams, Alger, and some others, be withdrawn from circulation, and, instead of these, that the demand for the better grade of fiction be more nearly supplied."

**Providence (R. I.) P. L.** "It has never been the aim of the library to develop undue, excessive, or hasty reading. In some libraries a reader may on the same day return a book charged to him and take out another, or may have several books charged to his name. In this library he is limited to one. Pupils in the public schools have been carefully advised on

the subject of excessive reading, and assured that 'one book thoroughly digested is better than twenty hurried through and then as quickly forgotten.' Now these considerations, while they undoubtedly explain in part why the circulation is no higher, do not point to a condition of things which is undesirable. So far from doing that, they are fully in harmony with the settled policy of the library,—a policy deliberately chosen, and abundantly justified. The library is not established for the sake of a high circulation, apart from any good results. It is established for the wise and effective circulation of the books. The carelessness and wilfulness of a few are capable of causing great inconvenience to the others. The time and labor which are laid under contribution in a library, in verifying the sometimes fraudulently entered residences; in obtaining the book taken out by some person who has perhaps in the mean time changed his residence three or four times; in erasing foolish writing scribbled on the pages of books, and ascertaining who has done it; in sending to the bookbinder a book which, but for some reader's inexcusable treatment of it, would still be in circulation; \* and in correcting other errors of heedless readers, would suffice to do very much more in the way of needed assistance than can now be done. To mention only one of these kinds of assistance, it would be possible to put in practice here the admirable plan pursued at the Boston Public Library for the past two years, of giving special time to consulting with readers on their special lines of research. A reader going into the Boston Public Library will notice in the Lower Hall, at the extreme left, an attendant whose entire duty it is to attend to this; to show readers how to use the catalogue; to give suggestions and assistance in case of doubt as to which is the book wanted; to recommend suitable books and lines of reading; to advise with parents as to the reading of their children, and with teachers as to supplementary reading for pupils; to take advantage, in short, of the hundreds of opportunities which offer for making the reading more effective. To stand by this attendant for a half-hour and observe the questions and answers, would soon convince any one of the practical importance of such work."

**Toledo P. L.** The leading popular magazines have been placed in binders monthly for circulation as books, and have been largely taken out.

\* "It is greatly to be regretted that so many children should apparently never have learned the right use of books, externally, to say nothing of their contents. Volumes have been returned to this library which have evidently been left lying face downward and were thus nearly torn apart, which have been used as stands for oil lamps, which have been stained with various kinds of food, which have been dropped in the snow or mud, and which have been used as scribbling paper sometimes for uncalled for expressions of the reader's opinion, and sometimes for the performance of arithmetical calculations. It certainly would be worth some attention on the part of parents to see that their children do not grow up to adult age with so primitive a conception of the utility of literature."

## Bibliography.

### A. Catalogs and cataloging.

BOSTON P. L. Bulletin. [Boston] March, 1882. pp. 61-124. 1. O.

As thick as many library catalogues. Contains: Additions, Copyright, Ireland and the Land question, Civil service, Parliamentary sessional papers, 1880, Notes.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue: Supplement, 1873-81. Brookline, 1881. [5]+531 p. O.

By Miss M. A. Bean. Contains the titles of over 10,000 v., the total no. of v. in the library being over 26,000.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. The Library of Cornell University. Vol. 1, no. 1. Ithaca, Jan. 1882. 43 p. Q.

Contains Notes; Additions, Jan.-Aug. 1881; Lists of works on architecture; Petrarch bibliographies.

LEEDS P. L. Catalogue of section N; Poetry and Dramatic literature. Leeds, Jan., 1881 [1882]. 4+58 p. S. 3d.

FULL NAME.—Mrs. Katharine Blanche Guthrie ("Life in Western India" and "Through Russia").

### B. Bibliography.

[BARTLETT, J.] Catalogue of books on angling, incl. ichthyology, pisciculture, fisheries, and fishing laws; from the library of a practitioner of more than fifty years' experience in the art of angling. Camb., 1882. [2]+77 p. O. A richly printed catalogue of a remarkable collection.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE nationale; dict. des écrivains belges et catalogue de leurs publications 1830-80. Livr. 1, 2: [A-Cap]. Brux., Weissenbruch, 1882. 192 p. 8°. 3 fr. a no. In form resembles Lorenz.

BIXBY, J. T. The study of the non-Christian religions. (In *Unitarian Review*, Feb., 1882, p. 126-49.)

Takes occasion, at p. 132-33, 137-39, 141-42, 144, 146, to point out in a very convenient manner the works in which this study may be pursued. W: E. F.

CALCUTTIENSIS, ps. Books published and sold. on London Bridge. (In *Notes and q.*, 6 s., 5: 221-224.)

FARRAR, C. S. History of sculpture, painting, and architecture. Chicago, 1881.

Consists entirely of topical references to works under the various divisions of the subject. W: E. F.

GEMEINNÜTZIGE VEREIN, Dresden. Musterkatalog für Volksbibliotheken; Bücher welche für Volksbibliotheken zu empfehlen sind. Lpz. u. Berl. 1882. 4+52 p. 8°. 1 m.

10 classes, 1085 nos., about 5000 v. A sort of "A. L. A. catalog" (tho without notes); pereant qui ante nos. Juveniles are marked with a \*.

HANDBUCH der musikalischen Literatur. 8. Bd., 1874-79. Lpz., Hofmeister, 1882. Tt.

NAUROY, C. Bibliographie des plaquettes romantiques. Paris, Charavay frères, 1882. 124 p. 16°. 6 m. (Only 260 copies.)

In 1881 the 1st ed. of "Notre-Dame de Paris" brought 1700 fr. at auction. The bibliography mentions the works of 27 romanticists, among whom of course Victor Hugo holds a first place.

PICARD, E., and LARCIER, F. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge depuis 1814. Livr. 1. Brux., 1881. 300 p. 8°. 6 m.

ROSSETTI, F., and CANTONI, G. Bibliografia italiana di elettricità e magnetismo. Padova, tip. Sachetto, 1881. 117 p. 4°.

SYMONS, G. J. Catalogue of works upon lightning conductors, lightning, and the effects of lightning. (In *LIGHTNING ROD CONFERENCE*. Report, 1882, 8°.)

## Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Via solitaria*, recently published in the *Independent* as by Longfellow, has been claimed by Dr. O. M. Conover of Madison, Wis., who writes to the *Milwaukee Republican* that the verses were printed in the *Independent*, over his initial, either in June or July of 1863, and copied into *Littell's Living Age* for Oct. 10, 1863.

*Will of a certain northern vicar*, 2d ed., London, 1765, 4°, is by Rev. W. Cooper, rector of Kirkby Wiske. — E: Hailstone in *Notes and q.*, 6 s., 5: 239.

THE article on Westcott and Hort's textual theory in *March Quarterly review* is believed to be by Dean Burgon, in continuation of his two former articles upon New Testament revision; that on Jonathan Swift is said to be by Mr. Churton Collins; and the review of the 3d and 4th volumes of Lecky's 'History of England in the 18th century' is rumoured to come from Mr. Abraham Hayward.

*Matthew Browne*. "W. B. Rands, who wrote under the names of 'Matthew Browne' and 'Henry Holbeach,' and who was a frequent contributor to *London Contemporary rev.*, is dead."

*Nomentino*, ps. of J: McCosh, M.D., in *Nuova Italia*, a poem, London, Longmans, 1872, D. Vol. 2 was published in 1875 under the author's real name,

## Library Purchase-List.

ABBOTT, Edwin A. Onesimus: memoirs of a disciple of St. Paul; by the author of "Philochristus." Bost., Roberts Bros. S. \$1.50.

"As a vivid and trustworthy picture of the life and modes of thought that prevailed in Apostolic times, it is to be commended to a wide reading. As a résumé of the doctrinal views of that age, it demands a cautious and critical reading. It is, as a whole, a fitting sequel to *Philochristus*, and deserves to take its place by the side of that volume as one of the most scholarly of the books written of late years to bring before us in a lifelike manner the scenes of Biblical times."—*Examiner*.

ARNOLD, Matthew. Irish essays and others. N. Y., Macmillan. 12°. \$1.75.

"The Irish papers show the strongest work in the volume, and the style is the most characteristic, although there are few passages in which he rises to his highest level. Among controversialists who have discussed all the recent phases of the interminable Irish question there will be a suspicion that he is, in truth, as he half confesses in his preface, not on his own ground, and, consequently, 'in peculiar danger of talking at random.' But his lucidity of style, the graces of his literary manner, and his virility of thought will commend these new essays to his own circle of admirers in America if not in England."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"The other essays in the book are on English civilization, on the future of liberalism, on classical literature and education, and the French play in London, on copyright and the prefaces published to the author's poems in 1853 and 1854."

BAGENAL, Philip H. The American Irish and their influence on Irish politics. *Author's ed.* Bost., Roberts Bros. S. \$1.

"After an introductory chapter, which does full honor to the services of the Irish patriots during the revolutionary war, the author considers Irish immigration, the influence of the Irish on American politics, their relation to the present agitation in Ireland, and finally traces the history of the revolutionary movement to its culmination in the Land League. Mr. Bagenal's studies of the condition of the Irish in our great cities and as colonized in the West are full of interest, although he has the natural prejudices of the European and makes a number of assertions that the American-Irish will receive with small favor."—*Boston Traveller*.

BALLOU, Maturin M., comp. Notable thoughts about women: a literary mosaic. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$1.50.

"Contains 3471 quotations from over 600 authors—including the best writers of all countries and times—who have said witty or appreciative things about women. Index of authors and subjects."

BELL, T. J. History of the water-supply of the world, arranged in a comprehensive form, from eminent authorities. Cin., P. G. Thomson. O. 75 c.; pap., 50 c.

"A description of the various methods of water-supply, pollution and purification of waters and sanitary effects, with analyses of potable waters; also, geology and water strata of Hamilton Co., Ohio, statistics of the Ohio River, proposed water-supply of Cincinnati, together with a number of valuable tables and diagrams."

BIGELOW, J. Molinos, the Quietist. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. \$1.25.

"Mr. Bigelow's little volume is a remarkable and hitherto little known chapter in the history of the Roman church—a typical story of Jesuit methods, which equals in intensity of interest almost any of the dark episodes invented by romancers in dealing with the merciless order. Molinos was a Jesuit priest, b. in Spain, 1627, d. at Rome, 1696; he also figures, by a strange coincidence, in the recent English novel entitled 'John Inglesant.'"—*Publishers' weekly*.

BJÖRNSON, Björnstjerne. The fisher maiden; tr. from the Norse by Rasmus B. Anderson. *Author's ed.* Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$1.

"The author's purpose is to trace the development of a character under the sway of an innate tendency toward a given vocation, and also to vindicate the claims of the dramatic art as an instructor. But this didactic aim is kept subordinate to the genuine human interest of the story. The pictures of life in the Norwegian fishing village, with their quaint representations of national customs, the revelations of domestic characteristics [etc.] . . . are wrought with exquisite art."—*Boston Traveller*.

BOKER, G. H. The book of the dead. Lippincott. D. \$1.50.

"Contains 107 monologues, varying in length from 3 to 16 quatrains each. The quatrains are in the same metre as Tennyson's 'In memoriam,' but rhyming alternately. The design of the volume is memorial and revengeful. . . . Cannot be called a pleasant poem, although there are some beautiful descriptive verses here and there."—*Literary world*.

CIST, H. M. The army of the Cumberland. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. (Campaigns of the civil war, no. 7.) \$1.

"Taking up the history of the war in the West virtually where it was left by the narrative of Judge Force in 'From Fort Henry to Corinth,' Campaigns, no. 2, this v. treats in its preliminary portion that stirring series of irregular movements, raids, and border warfare which was aroused by the struggle for the possession of Kentucky; and then takes up, in the main body of the book, the succession of great Western battles, beginning with Stone's River, and ending with the three-days' fight about Chattanooga. Appendix contains the names of the officers of the two armies. Index."

CLEMENT, Clara Erskine. Charlotte Cushman. Bost., Osgood. il. D. (American actor ser.) \$1.25.

"Mrs. Clement's account of the dramatic career of 'Charlotte Cushman' is neither a biography nor a critical study, but rather a direct narrative, made up largely from Miss Stebbins's life, supplemented by a few private letters, extracts from the press, and tributes from fellow-actors. . . . The compilation is skillfully done and readable. . . . supplemented by an admirable critical paper by W. T. W. Ball, who has given in brief space a fine and discriminating study, free from all superfluous adulation, yet keenly appreciative, and not wanting in graphic touches of personal portraiture."—*Boston Traveller*.

COLLINS, W. Lucas. La Fontaine and other French fabulists. Lippincott. S. (For classics for Eng. readers.) \$1.

"Deals chiefly with La Fontaine, though information is given of later fabe-writers—Houdard de la Motte, Richer, Desbillons, Aubert, Le Monnier, Florian, and Le Bailly. Many of their fables are quoted, their faults and merits criticised, and their originals pointed out."

CRAIK, Mrs. Dinah Maria [formerly Miss Mulloch]. Plain speaking. N. Y., Harper. D. \$1.25.

"Eleven essays on a variety of topics, such as 'Victims and victimizers,' 'Odd people,' 'Decayed gentlewomen,' 'Novels and novel-makers,' 'Light in darkness' (a biographical study of Francis J. Campbell, the blind musician, who was connected at one time with our Dr. Howe's Perkins' Asylum), and less definite themes. The whole are written with the frankness and incision characteristic of the author, and will please many people."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

DAVIDS, T. W. Rhys. Lectures on the origin and growth of religion, as illustrated by some points in the history of Indian Buddhism. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. 8°. (Hibbert lectures, 1881.) \$2.50.

"Worthy successors to the first course of Hibbert lectures

by Max Müller on the same general subject, and M. Le Page Renon's for 1870, on the 'Ancient religion of Egypt,' and incomparably superior to M. Renan's on 'Roman Christianity,' for 1880. . . . I do not know of any other book, unless it be Samuel Johnson's 'India,' that deals with Buddhism in a way so pertinent to our present doubts and hopes and fears."—*W. Chadwick in the Christian register.*

DOROTHEA. Bost., Osgood. S. (Round-robin ser.) \$1.

"The story is well written, and gives a vivid picture of the Centennial and Philadelphia."—*Publishers' weekly.*

GALDOS, B. Perez. Gloria: a novel; from the Spanish by Clara Bell. S. Gottsberger. 2 v. sq. S. pap., \$1.

"So few Spanish novels of contemporary production are introduced to an English-speaking public that the scenes and characters and way of life, which are described in 'Gloria,' have the interest which belongs to novelty. The story is moreover one of inherent interest, though the religious element is made rather too prominent to suit the taste of the average reader."—*Phil. North American.*

GORDON, G. H. A war-diary of events in the war of the great rebellion, 1863-65. Bost., Osgood. il. 12°. \$3.

"This volume is a continuation of the work published some time since on 'The Army of Virginia,' and the material for both works has been obtained from a compendious diary kept by Gen. Gordon during his active service in the volunteer army. The book is a record of personal impressions, and its importance as a contribution to general history is much lessened by the narrow range of individual experience.

On the other hand, the very freedom of style and easy, confidential tone adopted by the author makes it entertaining reading."—*Chicago Tribune.*

HAMERTON, Philip Gilbert. The graphic arts: treatise on the varieties of drawing, painting, and engraving in comparison with each other and with nature. Bost., Roberts Bros. D. \$2.

"The new book takes up the same field [as 'Etching, and etchers'], but in a much more broad and general way. It is written for readers not necessarily connoisseurs, and is therefore less technical, though the tone of nice criticism which always marks, to a greater or less extent, Mr. Hamerton's writings, is no less prominent. How completely the field is covered may be judged from the following chapter headings taken at random: 'Pen and ink,' 'Lead pencil,' 'Silver point'—a beautiful though almost forgotten art, for which the author pleads a revival in general esteem—'Charcoal,' 'Pastel,' 'Tempera,' 'Water monochrome,' 'Line engravings,' 'Etching and dry points,' 'Lithographing,' etc."—*Good literature.*

"The English edition of this book is expensively illustrated. The American, published under Mr. Hamerton's direction, is of moderate cost without illustrations, and has an explanatory preface."

HER picture. Bost., Roberts. S. (No name ser.) \$1.

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**YONGE, C:** Duke. The constitutional history of England, from 1760 to 1860. N. Y., Harper, 1882. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 25 c.

A continuation of Hallam's "Constitutional History of England," which closes with death of George II.

## General Notes.

**BR. COXE** and others have been incorporated as trustees of the Reynolds Library in Rochester, N. Y. One section of the act provides that if the trustees contract any liability beyond the amount of its current net annual income the corporation shall not be liable, but such trustees as voted in favor of contracting such debts shall be personally liable for the excess.

**ANOTHER** serious attempt has been made to rescue the libraries of Stamboul from the destruction which during many years has thinned the number of the mss. by theft and decay. Salih Effendi, a distinguished member of the Ulema, has been appointed director-general and charged with this task. It has been alleged there are, or ought to be, a million of mss. and books in the libraries, but an account published in the *Athenaeum* some years ago, derived from the *Salmameh* or official almanac, of the numbers in each library, bears out no such total. Salih Effendi has commenced a catalogue or calendar, and has had a preliminary survey of some of the libraries.

**A LATE** number of the *Parisian* contains the following interesting bit of information: Paris has a library which is in fact a museum of Parisian literary curiosities, and this has just been enriched by a valuable donation. Mr. Turgot has handed over to it his rare collection of revolutionary documents, death warrants signed by Santerre, placards relating to the execution of Louis XVI., a poster of the massacre of September, and songs, almanacs, and calendars of the Revolution. The library of the Hotel Carnavalet is now almost complete in that department of Parisian literature. The other treasures of Mr. Turgot's collection, no less interesting, are also promised to the city of Paris.

"**THE** free library at Tokio, the capital of Japan, founded in 1873, contained, seven years later, 63,840 volumes of Chinese and Japanese works, 5162 English books, 6547 Dutch, and about 2000 volumes in other European languages. There is a large reading-room, admission is wholly free, and books are sometimes permitted to be borrowed. Another library is said to contain 143,000 volumes, including many ancient books and mss.; an entrance fee of about one halfpenny is charged here. Many of the leading towns throughout the country are also provided with free libraries. Lending libraries of native and Chinese literature have existed in Japan from very early times, but the Government now provides students with foreign books."—*Monthly notes*.

**OWING** to the unfortunate omission of Mr. Linderfelt's signature at the end of his communication in our last number (p. 60), those eight lines have been attributed to Mr. Dui by some persons on account of the peculiar spelling. This was an entire mistake. Mr. Linderfelt is the only thurogoing, consistent and persevering spelling-reformer in the Library Association. May his tribe increase. C: A. C.

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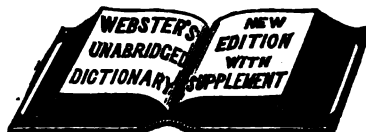
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THE  
**Library Journal**



JUL 12 1882

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

**VOL. 7. No. 6.**

JUNE, 1882.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 7.

JUNE, 1882.

No. 6.

C: A. CUTTER, *General Editor.*  
F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

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ALL persons who read papers or made remarks at the Cincinnati Convention are requested to forward their manuscript at once to the editor of the *Library Journal* for publication in the next number of the *Journal*, according to the vote of the Convention.

THE meeting of the American Library Association has been held successfully at Cincinnati. We need say nothing of the proceedings of the meeting, for they will appear in full in our next number, and our readers can then judge for themselves of their merit. The attendance was much smaller than before, as was to be expected in a region where the distances between libraries are so great. But on the last day, when the relation of the library to schools was discussed, the Cincinnati school-teachers turned out in great force. They have an enthusiastic and energetic superintendent, always on the watch for new ideas, and we shall be much dis-

appointed if the account of what a library can accomplish and has accomplished in the East, do not lead in one Western city at least to a new and profitable use of the Public Library. If it does, and if the energetic protest of the Association against bad library architecture shall have the effect of preventing the erection of a most objectionable building for the Library of Congress, the convention at Cincinnati will have justified its existence.

The exhibition of library supplies, cards, blanks, etc., although not as full as could be desired, was interesting. Now that a beginning has been made, the show should be continued and enlarged at each future meeting.

The social accompaniments of the meeting, always its chief pleasure and a large part of its profit, were not inferior to that of any previous occasion. In particular, the visit to Mr. Probasco's library and art gallery was a pleasure of a kind which the Association have never enjoyed before. The trip to the Mammoth Cave, though less appropriate, was not less enjoyable. It sent the party back to their homes rested from the fatigues of the meeting, and ready to take hold with vigor of the accumulated business that awaited them. To those who attended the London Conference in 1877 it bore a delightful resemblance to that memorable trip.

MR. STETSON'S proposition is a welcome revival of an idea that has been lying dormant too long. In fact, so far as we can recall, the idea has only "materialized" itself twice—once in the list of periodicals currently taken, published by the libraries in Boston and vicinity, and again in the Boston Athenæum monthly list of additions, published in connection with the Worcester and the Milwaukee Public Libraries. Yet the idea is so simple, the gain so obvious, the absurdity of the present practice

so undeniable, that one wonders that the idea did not, when first suggested, spread like an epidemic. Unfortunately an epidemic of good sense is rare. If any attempts ever have been made to negotiate a league of this sort, they have not come to our knowledge. The fact is that, attractive as the theory is, the execution bristles with difficulties. It is not easy to find three libraries that want to print at the same time. It is less easy still to find three that are willing to print in the same style; and there is apt to be a vague fear lest some of the coöperating libraries shall get the best of the bargain. Moreover, after the financial equality is made perfectly plain, after the jealousy of the librarians is allayed, after the reluctance of the Library Committees is overcome, it is still necessary to get an appropriation from the towns. That cannot always be done the first year that the application is made. Suppose two towns get their appropriation and the third does not. What becomes of the coöperation? Nevertheless the thing may be done. It is only necessary that three or four wide-awake libraries having somewhat the same stock should be brought into communication by some man of enthusiasm and brains. Let us hope that the opportunity may fall to the lot of Mr. Stetson. When the experiment has once been tried and has succeeded we have no fear that imitators will be lacking.

THE Bibliothèque Royale of Brussels is to be lighted by electricity, with a newly invented Belgian arc lamp, said to be very cheap (5 centimes against the 18 to 23 of other arc lamps), very steady, and very soft. We hope its merits will stand a continued trial. Librarians all need something better than gas.

THE *Bulletin of new books* (prepared by the librarian of the Providence Public Library) has made a quarterly appearance since Jan., 1879, being published by the Rhode Island Board of Education for the purpose of indicating to the libraries of the state suitable books for purchase. It, however, ceased publication with the number for April, 1882, the editor believing that the "Library purchase-list" in the *Library journal* serves this purpose sufficiently. The *Library journal* has, therefore, been placed by the Board in the various libraries which depended on the *Bulletin* for this information.

## United Kingdom Association.

### MAY MONTHLY MEETING.

MR. E. EDWARDS was elected Honorary Member. Mr. Andrew Taylor read a paper, "Present-day limits to public subscription libraries," in which he urged that, as Edinburgh would not accept the Free Libraries Act, and support a library by public taxation, it ought to give a better support to the subscription libraries. For his own, the "Select Subscription Library," he proposes two measures: 1st, the reestablishment of life subscription, the money so received to go to a permanent book-fund, which would make the library independent of its annual subscribers; and secondly, the sale of the less-used part of the older books, which would give space and money, both much needed. The readers of a subscription library, he says, are attracted almost entirely by new books.

The *Notes* also contain a paper by W. J. Haggerston on "The Thomlinson Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne." One rule was: "No book is to be *lent out* of the said Library, but only to one that is going to publish a Book of at least 300 Pages in Octavo. . . . He must deposit in the Hands of the Librarian double the value set on each Book. . . . And he shall promise under his hand to give to the said Library a printed copy of the Book he intends to publish, well bound, as soon as possible."

### ALFABETIZATION VERSUS CLASSIFICATION.

I HAVE just read Mr. Schwartz's article on his improved combined mnemonic system in the *Library journal* for May, and I find that he therein reiterates his previously expressed belief in the impossibility of devising a philosophical classification of subjects that will be satisfactory to other than the maker, and furthermore implies that there is no such thing as a natural order in the classification of knowledge. I cannot forbear joining issue with him on this point. The fact that there is more than one opinion concerning the relative rank to be assigned to the main classes, does not show that a natural classification of such categories is in fact impossible. Such difference of opinion is incidental to all classification in its beginnings. The same uncertainty has prevailed in all the branches of natural science; yet naturalists are now generally agreed as to the rank the classes in the domain of natural science should hold. The principle of classification which will ultimately be recognized as ruling in all departments of knowledge, as it now rules in science, is unquestionably the principle of evolution, the corner-stone of which is a progression from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous—a principle which now forms the basis of that part of Mr. Cutter's new classification of which the arrangement has been mainly entrusted to me. There can be no question that there is, for example, a "natural order" in the arrangements of the

class subjects in biology. Such a series begins with protoplasm and proceeds thru ontogenesis, or the development of the individual, and phylogenesis, or the development of the race, to ætiology, terminating with teleology, or the doctrine of final causes. In the same way zoölogy starts with protozoa and ends with man, and anthropology starts with the earliest traces of man and proceeds thru the various stages of prehistoric archæology to ethnology. Taking, now, these three main divisions, biology, zoölogy, and anthropology, we find that there is unquestionably a natural order from the the protoplasm of biology to the racial characteristics of man in ethnology. The principal difficulty in arranging any classed system is mainly owing to the interdigitation or overlapping of the different classes, but even this does not prevent a general serial arrangement. The classes of the animal kingdom overlap, yet naturalists have little difficulty in arranging them in a serial order which is generally recognized as a natural one.

An entirely alphabetical arrangement, on the other hand, is unsatisfactory for this reason if for no other, that the indiscriminate mixing of subjects such as it entails is, as Mr. Cutter remarks in another connection, a "shock to the classificatory sense." I confess I cannot feel reconciled to a system that brings together lithography, lithology, and lithotomy, and that distributes fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals over nearly the whole alphabet.

Aside from this objection, which perhaps may be deemed a sentimental one, there is another in the question of the degree to which the alphabetical subdivision of the classes shall be carried; whether, for example, pauperism shall go under sociology or not, and whether crystallography shall stand under C or under mineralogy. Cross-references may do for the larger divisions in an alphabetical arrangement, but the disposition of the minor subdivisions of the classes in such a case will enormously multiply the number of cross-references, and in lack of these will entail much more difficulty in finding the subject wanted than would be the case in a thoroly classed system, imperfect tho it be.

RICHARD BLISS, JR.

#### CATALOGUE PRINTING TROUBLES.

"THE first types of the catalogue were set in October, but so many points not anticipated had to be considered; and so many defects in type, in form, and in arrangement became evident when the printed pages appeared, that the first sheets were not struck off till November. The work is so complicated, and the changes of type so frequent, that it is necessary to mark on the slips every variation in type and in form, as the printer seems unable or unwilling to learn the principle of these variations, and thus make them himself. About 20,000 slips had been prepared for the printer during the summer; and all these had to be gone over again, and each word had to be so marked as to show in which of the ten fonts of type used in the

work it was to be printed. This caused delay, and greatly increased the labor of the Librarian in editing the work. Then the printer had trouble with his workmen, and had not a sufficient number of proof-readers for the work he was doing—both, I think, the result of inexperience in catalogue printing. The effect of this has been that we have printed only about 350 pages instead of 800 as I had hoped. We have reached, in the alphabet, about the middle of the letter B, and have printed more than 25,000 references. The work has been well done; the printer's proof-reading is very satisfactory; and the book will compare favorably with other similar works; but the price will be considerably increased by the changes we were obliged to make in the type. Though the page is compact, and has more than double the quantity of small type that I supposed would be necessary, I think that the size of the work will not vary much from my original estimate of 4000 pages.

"We shall suspend the printing during the summer, so as to introduce the books recently purchased, and especially to finish the analysis of our now completed periodicals. It is far better to reduce the imperfections of the work than to have it done quickly; but I hope that another year will give us nearly three times the number of pages printed this year."—*15th report of the Peabody Institute, Balt.*

#### THE DICTIONARY CATALOGUE.

*From the Nation.*

"WHAT is called, for want of a better name, the 'dictionary catalogue' has got a foothold in Germany. Gustav Wolf in Leipzig has published a 'Medicinisches Vademecum' (which has already reached a second edition), a 'Juristisches-staatswissenschaftliches Vademecum,' and a 'Theologisches Vademecum,' in which the book-titles, says Petzholdt, 'after the American custom, are mingled in a sort of name and subject index, which presents to the public the matters which it seeks in the way best adapted for finding them.' This, from a conservative German—one of the high priests of the straitest sect of bibliography—is remarkable. In this country German and Germanizing critics have objected to the 'dictionary catalogue,' its unscientific mixing of name, subject, and title in one alphabet—a practice which one man declared threw him into such confusion of mind that he could make no use of the catalogue. Probably, after all, Petzholdt would agree with this so far as to repudiate utterly the hybrid genus in a work intended for the learned; but for the 'public,' who cannot be expected to have such nice sensibilities, nor to be able to puzzle through the intricacies of a strict scientific arrangement, the alphabetical plan is good enough. Another American practice, that of including references to the separate parts of collected works, is followed by Dr. Brunnhofer in the lately-published subject catalogue of the Aargau Cantonal Library, which exceeds 1000 pages. We have called it an American practice, but the Italians may claim the priority.

Ilari's catalogue of the Siena Public Library is very full in this respect. In this country it was first used to any extent in Prof. Abbot's card-catalogue of Harvard College Library; and the first one published in which it appears is that of the Boston Athenæum, which is just completing at once its alphabet and its decennium of printing. The Brooklyn Library, the Mercantile of San Francisco, and the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, are the only others that have done much work of this kind. Their references are mainly to periodicals, while Dr. Brunnhofer's are especially to the great collections, like Grævius, Gronovius, Pertz, and other *Sammelwerke*, such as we gave a list of on Dec. 22 and 29. Petzholdt expresses some doubts whether the Swiss librarian's successors will be willing to follow up his work in the same laborious and costly style." C: A. C.

### THE IDEAL LIBRARIAN.

*From the London Times.*

"THE ideal librarian must be a man of rare and almost superhuman gifts. It is little to say that he should have the learning of a Casaubon, the bibliographical knowledge of a Magliabechi or a Mabillon, and the organizing faculty of a Panizzi. A man might have all these, and yet be as studious as the first librarian we have mentioned, and, therefore, neglect his proper functions; as untidy and as unmethodical as Magliabechi; as imperious and as impracticable as even Panizzi could be at times. To these qualities and attainments of the head, the librarian must at least add the patience of a saint and the manners of an ambassador. His is not, or should not be, the drudgery of the purchase and cataloguing of daily accessions to his store; that should be the duty of his subordinates, and he needs only to be able to show on occasion that, like a master among his apprentices, he understands and can do the humblest work as well as the best of them. The chief of a great library should be the friend and equal of scholars, a recognized leader in the world of learning, a man who moves freely and as an equal among the great aristocracy of letters. Moreover, in Oxford especially, and in Bodley's Library above all, the learning, the culture, and the suavity of what is a great school of manners, as well as of letters, should never be without their worthy representative. Bodley's Library, like Oxford itself, is almost without a parallel in the world. It is the first great public library established in the kingdom, and though all has changed and is changing about it, it still retains something of the incommunicable charm which clings to the age of Shakespeare and Sir Philip Sydney. The British Museum is a far greater storehouse of books, the Bibliothèque Nationale may be even richer in variety of historic memories, there may be half a dozen libraries in Germany, and half a dozen more in America, where the mere *technique* of the librarian is better understood and more efficiently developed. But surely nowhere in

the whole world can there be a home of learning and study calmer and more dignified, more fitted to recall the undying memories of the past, and to breathe their best spirit into the present, than the noble library which Sir Thomas Bodley himself designed and arranged, and which the reverent spirit of succeeding generations has striven to preserve as he left it. As is the library, so was the last librarian."

### COÖPERATION AGAIN.

MR. STETSON has sent the following circular to the libraries about Holliston:

"From actual count I find that, excluding minor fictitious works, as the stories of T. S. Arthur, 'Oliver Optic,' and Alger, 75% of the books in the Framingham and Medway\* Libraries are the same. As that is probably the case with most libraries in your vicinity, if three (say) libraries should unite and print a joint catalogue, one half to two thirds of the printer's bills would be saved; e.g., suppose Medway, Holliston, and Ashland to unite. Scott's *Abbot* would be catalogued: ABBOT, The. Sir Walter Scott, M. 609, H. 2307, A. 61. The libraries might save enough in this way to be able to put in subject references, as in the Quincy catalogue, and brief notes. This would revolutionize the circulation of solid books. In the Boston Public Library such a catalogue resulted in an increase in the circulation of history, biography, and travel of 73%, 100%, and 145% in the first 3 months against an increase in the whole library of 8%, 7%, and 6%, in the same time. The Library Bureau, 32 Hawley St., Boston, would furnish a person competent for such work. I myself am making special studies in library work, and would be happy to answer communications on the subject.

"W. K. STETSON, Holliston, Mass."

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### THE SAGE DONATION.

... MR. H. W. SAGE is to give a public library... and \$10,000 worth of books, not to Bay City, but to West Bay City, Mich.

The towns are separated by the Saginaw River. Mr. Sage has considerable property on the west side, and this is not the first benefit they have received from him. He has always identified himself with the interests of the town, although he resides in New York State. West Bay City has between 6000 and 7000 inhabitants, and a school library of 1000 vols. The proposed gift will provide them with a good public library. Bay City has a free public library of nearly 9000 vols. Its growth was not rapid, as it has been in existence over eight years. We so fully appreciate the benefit of a good library and the task of building up one, that we are ready to congratulate our neighbor on her good fortune.

MISS J. GILBERT, Lib'n, Bay City Pub. Lib.

\* That is 75% of the Medway library are in the Framingham library, which is larger; hence the opposite is not true.

## Library Economy and History.

DAVIS, T. D. How to manage the Sunday-School library. (In *Sunday-school times*, June 17.)

The plan now in use in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, is as follows: "The books are shown on pigeon-hole shelves, through glass cases. The backs of these cases, like the inside of a post-office, are accessible only to the librarians. Above each book, on the shelf over its pigeon-hole, is its number, both in front and back, next the librarian. Scholars can see the size and general appearance of a book, and, above all, know if it is in the library—but, of course, are unable to touch it. A new book is thus displayed at once. Having selected a book they ask for it, giving the number at a little window, like that in any post-office. The librarian having handed out the book, places in its pigeon-hole a card, somewhat the size and shape of an ordinary postal-card. On one side of this card is the scholar's name and post-office address; on the other side are the months of the year, arranged along one margin, and opposite them five spaces, representing the weeks. The librarian marks the number of the book taken out on the card opposite the month under the number of the week, thus both recording the time of its removal and preventing any liability of mistake from a misplaced card. If a scholar returns a book and does not wish to take one out, his card is placed alphabetically in a side case. If a scholar asks for a book and his card is not in the alphabetical case, he must, therefore, have a book out, and is not entitled to draw another until it is returned. Usually, as a scholar returns a book, he gives the number of the one he wishes to take out; thus the librarian can change his card and book in a moment. If a scholar returns a book, and its pigeon-hole contains another scholar's card, he must have exchanged books with that scholar. It is, therefore, returned to him, and he is told to bring back the book he took out or be responsible for it. If a scholar returns a badly damaged book, the librarian refuses to take it unless the injury is compensated for. When a book is taken out the scholar's card is placed in the pigeon-hole on its side. The librarian goes over the cards every week, and all cards representing books out over two weeks are placed on their ends. He can thus see at a glance the books that are out over time. At the end of the month he sends a postal-card to each delinquent. At the end of the quarter, if the book is not returned, he sends the name and money-value of the book, asking that it be replaced or that it be paid for. Two written catalogues are kept by the librarian: one a numerical one, by which, if the number is given, he can immediately tell the name of the book; and the other an alphabetical one, by which, if a name is given, he can tell if there is such a book in the library and its number. No scholar is allowed to have a library card until

he has been in the school a stipulated time and the superintendent authorizes it. In mission schools I believe it would be well to sell the library cards for the value of a common book, the money to be refunded if the scholar wishes to withdraw from the school and has returned his book.

DUNNING, A. E. Sunday-school libraries. (Reprinted from the *Congregationalist* in the *Sunday-school times*, Feb. 18.) 1½ col.

"I know several pastors of churches, furnishing libraries for their Sunday-school children, who do not allow their own children to read the books. This is one of the most important subjects connected with Sunday-schools. The influence of books on children is next to that of parents. The child seldom questions the statements of a book, but receives its opinions as unthinkingly as the air he breathes, and lives in the world of thought and imagination which it creates. I am convinced, after careful examination, that much criticism is popular prejudice. But much of it is founded on facts, though the facts are not thoroughly understood.

"The difficulties about the Sunday-school library are not from scarcity of material. The supply of good books is sufficient for its wants. Four things are needed: 1. A new estimate of the amount of reading necessary for the best results. 2. Persistent search for good books. 3. Variety in selection. A large number of books on a narrow range of subjects, without graded or descriptive catalogue, insures a poor library. 4. Care on the part of teachers to understand the books, and to cultivate in the scholars a taste for the right kind of reading.

"Other difficulties in the way of wise use of the library are: 1. The common habit of buying in bulk. Few books, and still fewer collections of books, have a universal fitness. Libraries are growths; they are not like suits of ready-made clothing cut out by machinery, a hundred at a time. 2. The eagerness for quantity and for bargains. Library committees send postals to various booksellers, asking the largest discount that will be given on the \$100. The lowest bidder gets the contract. No branch of the book trade is so demoralizing as this. A Christian bookseller lately said to me: 'You have little idea of the temptations we have to resist in this line.' Books from worn-out English plates, books rejected by denominational committees, first attempts of authors eager to get into print, whose manuscript can be bought for a song, books cast out of the general market as unsalable, are offered as a last resort for Sunday-school libraries. Hundreds of books, I might almost say, are published yearly that would never be purchased by an individual for his own reading, or for his family. They will only be bought for the children of the churches."

A Congregational committee has been formed to do work like the Unitarian "Ladies' Committee" and the Episcopalian "Church Library Association."

"Among unfit books are counted :

"1. Those containing vicious language or thoughts. Many of the heroes offered to the companionship of children are young rascals whose careers are filled with slang, bad company, and adventure, who are at last converted.

"2. Stories that picture intemperance and other sins in gross scenes to which the child ought never to be introduced. 'The antidote is not equal to the poison.'

"3. Stories that kindle interest, but leave little impression, except mere entertainment.

"4. Books of feeble literary merit. Weak treatment of great religious truths makes religion appear weak. A large number of books are of this class.

"5. English books that abound in phrases and descriptions unfamiliar to American readers.

"6. Useful books, but without religious teaching. Such books may be suitable where there is no public library.

"Books disapproved will not be publicly mentioned. *No mere list of titles of approved books will be published.* The design of the committee is not to furnish lists of books, but information about them. Those suitable to some schools are not suitable to others."

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Transactions and proceedings of the 3d annual meeting, Edinburgh, Oct. 5-7, 1880; ed. by the secretaries, Ernest C. Thomas and C. Welch. London, Chiswick Press, 1881. 10 + 201 p. 1. O.

*Contents.* Reports.—SMALL, J. Opening address.—CLARK, J. P. Notes on early printing in Scotland.—BLACK, W. Biog. notices of eminent Edinburgh librarians.—MASON, T. Free libraries of Scotland.—MACLAUCHLAN, J. How the free library system may be extended to counties.—LOMAX, B. On the classification of history.—MULLINS, J. D. The librarian and his work.—MARSHALL, James. Attempt at an improved system of press and shelf notation.—WHEATLEY, L. A. Assyrian libraries.—GOUDIE, Gilbert. Notes on the great libraries of Scandinavia.—SMALL, J. Hist. sketch of the library of the University of Edinburgh.—WALFORD, Cornelius. Proposal for applying a system of "clearing" to duplicate volumes in public and private libraries.—MACFIE, R. A. Copyright in its relation to the supply of books to libraries and the public.—BAILEY, J. R. Index to scientific bibliographies.—NICHOLSON, E. B. Buckram, a palinode.—Proceedings.—Speeches at the dinner given by the local committee.—Hist. and descr. account of the libraries of Edinburgh and East Scotland.—Appendix.—List of 286 members.—Index.

SOME "lady novelists" and their works, as seen from a public library. (In *Literary world*, June 3.) 4 col.

In these days, when the theory of paternal government in literary management finds advo-

cates, the librarian, for whom it is ever a hard matter to suit everybody, has to be somewhat of a diplomatist to please the uncritical public, clamorous for its rights, and at the same time to defer to demands for stopping or curtailing the hitherto unstinted supply of dubious literature, particularly in the department of fiction. Neither very good nor very bad books can give much trouble in this way, for it is certain that any movement to abolish standard novels or those of high character finds little favor; it is equally certain that the "gin and water of the circulating library," as Mr. Atkinson puts it, are never likely to be dealt out unreservedly. Occupying a middle ground is a familiar class of authors of indifferent literary merit, but the animus of whose writings it would be unfair to call demoralizing. Essentially mediocre in style and in thought they find their astonishing popularity with readers whose tastes never seem to rise above the common level of what is trashy and sensational—readers for the most part known to all who have experience in a public library as of the *faintant* order of society, willing to read this sort of books because it is to them a congenial way of being idle. Representative of this school of writers are the names of Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Stephens, Miss Dupuy, Mary J. Holmes, and Mrs. Warfield, all Americans, and usually ranked together. When it is considered that these books have been before the public for some years, and that in spite of many fresher rivals, their popularity is almost a constant quantity, a brief consideration of the characteristics of each may be of service to those whose business it is to know something of this kind of literature, yet who naturally dislike to investigate the subject personally.

The writer then considers 6 writers in turn, the gist of the criticisms being as follows :

*Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.* Her merits are negative, for she is not ungrammatical, and there is nothing debasing in her plots. She may be fairly ranked below Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Stephens, and put about on par with Miss Dupuy.

*Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.* Understanding well the craving for what is sensational and morbid in fiction, Mrs. Southworth, by a skillful use of the fascinations of crime, and by a systematic introduction of horror as an element of literary construction, has managed to cater so successfully to certain tastes that she stands easily at the head of this class of the trashy school. In her later work she seems to have regretted her earlier faults.

*Mrs. Stephens.* She has relied for her successes upon the misdoings of humanity. Most sensationalism chooses for heroes and heroines the favorites of fortune, lords and ladies of high degree. But Mrs. Stephens does best when telling of domestic ways and of humble people.

*Eliza A. Dupuy.* In impenetrable dullness Miss Dupuy stands in the forefront of the profession. Perhaps this sombreness is needful as a fit setting for plots thick with the horrors of murder, bigamy, and poison.



*Mary J. Holmes.* It is hard to understand how she ever came to be ranked among those authors whose right to a place on the shelves of our public libraries has been disputed. She says: "I try to avoid the sensational, and never deal in murders or robberies or ruined young girls, but rather in domestic life as I know it to exist. I mean always to write a good, pure, and natural story, such as mothers are willing their daughters should read, and such as will do good instead of harm."

*Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield.* In spite of some objections made to her on the ground of a certain morbidness supposed to inhere in all she does, it is not overpraise to say that her gifts of a powerful imagination and considerable fancy are merits which outweigh her faults. If a still greater acquaintance with her would result in a corresponding decrease in the reading of Mrs. Hentz or Miss Dupuy, it would be a gain.

It should be noticed that, good, bad, or indifferent as these stories may be, no charge can be brought against them of a purpose to unsettle convictions, or to instill foul things into their readers' minds. There is no "Ouida" nor "Mrs. Forrester" among these ladies.

With every public library, great or small, there must be a limit to the purchase of fiction. A small library can buy the best first, and then the mediocrities. When it has made its selection from such lists as the cheap and serviceable Tauchnitz Collection, now more than two thousand numbers strong, and secure the best of the Leisure Hour Series, and of the many good, if not first-rate sets of novels constantly published, there will still be many whose claim to a place in a library comes before such writers as we have noticed. Natural selection ought to be reason enough to exclude the poorer sort of books from a small library; for the best must come first. For the large libraries, which are compelled in a measure to consider the demands of all, there is the old and slightly diplomatic, not to say tricky method, of buying one copy of each of these undesirable books, so that the persistent inquirer may be silenced by the knowledge that what he wants is to be had, though he may try a year before he gets it. But any such method seems preferable to the fatuity of publicly putting a ban upon books which do not come up to the literary or social requirements of a fastidious criticism,

WHEATLEY, B: R. "Sham" or "dummy" library doors. (Pages 161-163 of the *Bibliographer*, May, 1882.)

WHEATLEY, H: B. Bookbinding as a fine art, mechanical art and manufacture. Lond., Elliot Stock, 1882. [2]+27+11 pl. sm. F.

Y.G. MEN'S L. ASSOC., *Ware, Mass.* Dedication of the library building, July 19, 1881. n. p., n. d. pp. 24 + [2] + plan + view.

Calvin Hitchcock gave the lot, "the best corner in town"; W: Hyde gave \$10,000 for a

building. It is 45x50 ft., in the rear 40 ft. high, with a tower 14 ft. sq. and 70 ft. high. A basement 36x40 is finished 9 ft. in the clear, for a reading-room. The book-room is 30x45 and will hold 25,000 v. The library now has 4000. Its history is worth telling. In 1824 the "Mechanics and Manufacturers' Library" was organized; it was successful for a time, but as is almost invariably the case it declined, so that in 1844 the library was "in a deplorable condition," and in spite of revivals in 1850 and 1853, in 1861 the remaining proprietors placed the books in the care of the "Ware Natural History Society," and they transferred them in 1872 to the Young Men's Library Association. This latter, organized in the previous year, had allowed the public to take out books on payment of \$2 a year (they had then 700 volumes), but they found that when the readers paid for the use of books, their tastes had to be consulted in making selections, and that the demand was almost wholly for fiction. They did not approve of this, and decided to apply for a special act of incorporation which should allow the town—on condition of their making the library free to all the inhabitants—to appropriate money in support thereof, although it was still to remain under the management of the Association. Instead of granting this special charter, the Legislature passed a general law, applying to all the towns in the state, which went into effect April 17, 1872. The Ware Library therefore is the originator of the present Massachusetts law governing public library associations.

#### *Abstracts of and extracts from reports.*

*Peabody Institute, Balt.* "The position of chief attendant in the reading-room is the most important of the subordinate places in the library, as, coming into immediate contact with the readers, he is the principal representative of the Institute to the public. On his knowledge, quickness, courtesy, and tact depend the comfort and convenience of the reader, the usefulness of the library to him, and the impression he receives and imparts to others of its value and general management. It requires great patience, gentleness, and firmness in the officer; and it is the worst possible place for a surly man of grooves and crotchets, however learned he may be."

*Philadelphia L. Co.* Mentions the gift of a valuable collection of over 4000 mss. and papers left by the late J: Jay Smith, father and predecessor of the present librarian; and states that the Directors' Room at the Ridgway Branch has been set aside for the safe-keeping of these and of any future acquisitions of the same kind. They have already reason to believe that at least two other valuable collections of papers, illustrating the colonial and later history of our State, will eventually find their way to this department, and do not doubt that as soon as it becomes generally known that such a department exists, in a fireproof building, many gentlemen in our State and city will be glad to deposit papers of this description therein.

## Bibliography.

### A. Catalogs and cataloging.

THE LIBRARY news; a journal for the friends of good reading; [ed. by F. J. Soldan]. Vol. 1, nos. 1-2. Peoria, Ill., 1882. 32 p. + 4 p. of adv. l. O. (5 cts. a no., 50 cts. a year).

"Issued in the interests of the Public Library. Its aim will be to aid readers in the selection of books."

SPRINGFIELD (O.) P. L. Catalogue and classified list. Spr., 1882. 8 + 148 p. O.

A new departure,—the catalogue is alphabetized by authors, the classified list is alphabetized by titles (biography by the subjects). There are 12 classes with numerous divisions. Manila paper. Librarian, Rob't C. Woodward.

WINCHESTER (Mass.) 1ST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Catalogue of the Sunday-school library. Boston, 1882. 40 p. D. 654 nos.; with notes.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM has reduced the subscription to its catalogue: 1. Catalogue of recent accessions, £3 for 1882 (estimated at 1400 p.); 2. Volumes of the general catalogue which in the ms. have been filled with entries, £3.10. These will be complete up to date, but will necessarily be taken from different parts of the alphabet (about 1400 p. in all); single parts containing an average of 100 p., 5s.

### B. Bibliography.

ANUARIO bibliográfico de la República Argentina. Ano 2, 1880, director Alberto Navarro Viola. Buenos Aires, 1881. 409 p. + 1 l. 8°

With critical notices.

BIBLIOGRAPHY of Victor Hugo. (Pages 181-184 of *Literary world*, June 3.)

BOWES, James Lord. Illuminated mss. and printed books. (Pages 219-270 of *his* Japanese marks and seals. London, 1882, l. O. 42s.)

2<sup>E</sup> CONGRÈS GÉOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE. *Comité de Organisation*. Bibliographie géol et paléontol. de l'Italie. Bologne, Zanichelli, 1881. 8 + 630 p. 8° 10s.

Was to have been compiled by coöperation, but the plan broke down before the work was half done, and Sig. Alessandro Portis completed it. There are 6550 titles, geog. arranged, with chronol. and alphabetical indexes.

DAVIDSON, T: Bibliography of Rosmini. (Pages li-lxxxviii of ROSMINI-SERBATI, A. *Philosophical system*. London, Kegan Paul, 1882, 116 + 396 p. 8°.)

FOLKARD, H. Tennyson. Works relating to freemasonry in the reference department; the Wigan Free Public Library. Wigan, privately printed, 1882. 32 p. 4°.

About 60 works and articles, the earliest 1737.

FRIEDERICI, K: *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. 6. Jahrg. Lpz., 1882. O. 3m.

FURNIVALL, F. J. Bibliography of Robert Browning, 1833-81. 2d ed. London, for the Browning Society by Trübner, 1882. 117 + 74 p. 8°. 5s.

Contains additions to the Bibliography in Part I of the Browning Society's papers. Consists chiefly of extracts from various sources relating to Mr. Browning and his writings.

HAZLITT, W. Carew. 2d series of bibliographical collections and notes on early English literature, 1474-1700. London, Quaritch, 1882. 10 + 717 p. O. 36s.

The 1st series was entitled "Collections and notes" (1876); it was preceded by the Handbook (1867). The three works contain about 21,000 titles.

KONGL. BIBLIOTEKET, *Stockholm*. Handlingar, 3: Årsberättelse för år 1880; Bibliografi: Sverige till fremmande magter 1: 1483-1658. Stockholm, 1881. 14 + [1] + 171 p. O.

The bibliography is chronologically arranged.

MASON, Otis T. Bibliography of anthropology. (Pages 403-439 of SMITHSONIAN INST. Ann. rep., 1880.)

PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY. Catalogue of books, periodicals, prints, and diagrams, suitable for district lending libraries. London, Dec. 1881. 4°. 2d.

"Perhaps the list is somewhat wanting in literature of a robust tendency. The prices range from 4d. to 10s."

SCUDDER, S: H. Bibliography of fossil insects. Camb., 1882. 47 p. l. O. (No. 13 of Bibliog. contrib. of Harv. Univ. Library.)

SUTTON, C: W. Manchester bibliography for 1881. Manchester, 1882. p. 157-175. 8°.

Reprinted from the *Manchester quarterly*. Books produced in Manchester 323, written by Manchestrans but printed elsewhere 42. As might be expected the fullest class is "Politics, Commerce, and Social questions."

TORMA, Carolus. Repertorium ad literaturam Daciæ archæologicam et epigraphicam. Budapest, 1880. 30 + 191 p. 8°. 5m.

A list of mss. in libraries, and printed works; notices, and reviews relating to Wallachian his-

tory and language; 1268 titles. Has indexes of places and of personal names.

U. S. DEP'T OF THE INTERIOR. List of congressional documents, 20th to 46th Congresses, incl. Wash., 1882. 63 p. 1. O.

ABBOTT. The memorial edition of Jacob Abbott's Young Christian, [ed. by E. Abbott], N. Y., 1882, 12°, contains a bibliography of his works.

A BALUZE bibliograpy is given in M. A. Fage's ed. of the Œuvres de Baluze, 1882, 119 p. 8°.

#### Indexes.

QUECHETT MICROSCOPICAL CLUB. General index to the Journal, 1st ser., v. 1-6, 1868-81; [compiled by Alpheus Smith]. London, D. Bogue, 1882. 22 p. 8°. 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY. General index to the Transactions, v. 1-9, 1835-79. London, 1881. 98 p. 4°. 10s.

### Notes and Queries.

THIEVES!—Mr. Pink, of Cambridge (Eng.), writes to the *Monthly notes*: "For five years, to the end of 1880, our Reading-room Library (900 volumes) was free from that troublesome pest, the book-stealer. In 1881 we lost 2 volumes. Early this year I received from the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, a large handbill recording a conviction for this offence, which handbill I suspended in our room, adding to it in large letters the word 'Caution.' Within five or six weeks of this notice being exhibited we lost 11 volumes. I removed it April 2, since which time not a single volume has been taken away. Was it cause and effect?"

BOOK-WASH AND VARNISH.—Our bookbinder gives me the following recipe for the wash used by him in *cleaning* bookbinding: "Dissolve about 2 ounces of kid glue in a pint of water, add half teaspoonful of oxalic acid, and about 12 drops of strong ammonia. Use warm with a sponge." Is there likely to be any harm to the leather from the infusion of oxalic acid? He uses the following *varnish*: "Spirits of wine, shellac, and benzoin. Use as much shellac as the spirits will dissolve. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of benzoin to a qt. of spirits.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of shellac in a qt. of spirits will make the varnish moderately thick."—*C. W. S., in Monthly notes.*

CHICAGO wants to use Dearborn Park as a site for a library, and a bill is now before the Sub-Judiciary Committee of Congress to remove the restriction made when the United States granted the land to the city, that it should always be used as a park.

### Library Purchase-List.

BALLANTINE, W. Some experiences of a barrister's life, by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine. N. Y., Holt, D. \$2.50.

"A story of professional industry and success—of acquaintances, or friendships with many distinguished people; and of a large number of important and famous trials."—*Literary world.*

BANCROFT, G. History of the formation of the constitution of the United States. N. Y., Appleton. 2 v. O. \$5.

"His style has gained in ease, but there is less incisive vigor, and the two volumes will be found less interesting than the previous ten volumes, whose tale they continue and complete."—*Boston Advertiser.*

BARRILI, Anton Giulio. The eleventh commandment: a romance; from the Italian by Clara Bell. N. Y., W. S. Gottsberger. S. pap., 50 c.

"A protest, in a very witty and attractive form, against monasticism."—*Publishers' weekly.*

BLAUVELT, Augustus. The present religious crisis. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. S. \$1.

"His objects are, first, to advise defenders of Christianity not to risk defeat by offering battle on untenable ground, and, second, to plead for his right to say that some of the outworks of the orthodox citadel are no longer tenable."—*Boston Advertiser.*

BURROUGHS, J., and others. Essays from *The Critic*. Bost., Osgood. D. \$1.25.

17 essays reprinted from *The Critic*; among them are: Thoreau's wildness, by J. Burroughs; William Blake, by E. C. Stedman; Death of Carlyle, by Walt Whitman; George Eliot and the novel, by E. Eggleston; Frances Hodgson Burnett, by R. H. Stoddard; Austin Dobson, by E. W. Gosse; English society and Endymion, by Julia Ward Howe, etc.

CHAMBERS, W. Story of a long and busy life. London, W. & R. Chambers, [N. Y., R. Worthington]. S. 50 c.

"An account of the life of W. Chambers, the originator of *Chambers' Journal*, and visits to persons the author has known in England and elsewhere."

CONDIT, Blackford. History of the English Bible, extending from the earliest Saxon translations to the present Anglo-American revision; with special reference to the Protestant religion and the English language. N. Y., Barnes. 8°. \$2.

Cox, Jacob D. Atlanta. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons. D. (Campaigns of the civil war, no. 9.) \$1.

Cox, Jacob D. The second battle of Bull Run, as connected with the Fitz-John Porter case: Cin., P. G. Thomson. D. \$1.  
"Not favorable to Gen. Porter."

CULROSS, Ja., D.D. William Carey, N. Y., Armstrong. D. (Heroes of Christian history.) 75 c.

One of the most distinguished of modern missionaries, b. 1761, d. 1834; he founded the Baptist mission at Serampore; was distinguished also for his knowledge of Oriental languages.

CUNNINGHAM, W. Growth of English industry and commerce. N. Y., Macmillan. D. \$3.

"The idea is excellent; the result is not commensurate to the design."—*Prof. Thorold Rogers in the Academy.*

DAYTON, Abram C. Last days of Knickerbocker life in New York. N. Y., G. W. Harlan. S. \$1.25.

"Charming reminiscences of New York forty years ago . . . while there yet lingered about it something of the atmosphere created by its Dutch settlers and their descendants."—*Boston Courier*.

DICEY, E: Victor Emmanuel. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. S. (New Plutarch.) \$1.

FLAGG, Wilson. Halcyon days. Bost., Estes & Lauriat. D. \$1.50.

Mr. Flagg's essays, formerly published in two volumes, are now re-issued in three, with some few additional papers.

GARDNER, Dorsey. Quatre Bras, Ligny, and Waterloo: narrative of the campaign in Belgium, 1815. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. O. \$5.

"Very well done. It is a large book, but there was room for it, for, much as has been written, the theme has never been fairly treated. . . . One thing comes out more clearly in Mr. Gardner's story than it has done previously—the decay in Napoleon's power."—*Boston Advertiser*.

GUERDALE: an old story, by J. S. of Dale. N. Y., C: Scribner's Sons. S. \$1.25.

"Its faults are those of inexperience. . . . But there is a brightness and a vigor which more than outweighs its defects."—*Phil. North American*.

"The pages fairly bristle with epigrams."—*Boston Gazette*.

HANAFORD, Phebe A. The life and writings of Charles Dickens. Bost., Lothrop. D. \$1.50.

Mrs. Hanaford has quoted liberally from his works to illustrate his genius, and from the correspondence and writings of his personal friends, to show the estimation in which he was held by them as a man, a philanthropist and a Christian.

HAWLEY, F. B. Capital and population: a study of the economic effects of their relations to each other. N. Y., Appleton. D. \$1.50.

"A strict disciple of what is usually called the English or orthodox school, I have arrived at results in many instances diametrically opposed to theirs, especially on the subjects of free trade and taxation. On the other hand, my reasoning presupposes the falsity of most of the arguments heretofore advanced in support of the very conclusions I uphold."—*Author's preface*.

HAY, Mary Cecil. Dorothy's venture: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 15 c.

A story rather of incident than character.

HODGSON, W: B. Errors in the use of English. *Am. rev. ed.* N. Y., Appleton, 1882. D. \$1.50.

The book was so well received in England, that it passed into a second edition within a few months.

HOLST, H. von. John C. Calhoun. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1882. 6+356 p. D. (American statesmen ser.) cl., \$1.25.

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## Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Dorothea* is by Mrs. Calista Halsey Patchin of Des Moines, Iowa, author of "Two of Us."—*Boston Journal*.

*Moral reflections by a Japanese traveller*, a satirical and reflective article which made some stir upon its first appearance in *The North American review*, is by Laurence Oliphant.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

*The Mormon problem*; by a citizen of Massachusetts [Alfred E. Giles]. Boston, J. Campbell, 1882, 76 p. O.

*No gentleman*, 1881, is by Clara L. Burnham, who just published "A sane lunatic" under her own name.

"*A reverend idol*" is by Miss Lucretia Noble, of Spencer, Mass.

*Tender recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy*, N. Y., 1878, Tr., reprinted from *Blackwood's magazine*, is by Laurence Oliphant.—*N. Y. Times*.

*A. Gennevraye*, ps. of Mme. Janvier de la Motte, in "L'Ombra; Louise; Le capitaine Lemerrier," Paris, 1882; "Quelle emotion, comédie," Paris, 1882; and "Théâtre de salon," Paris, 1882.

*Clarus*, a ps. used by W. Volk (†1882), a converted Protestant, in a large number of theological works, some of which, in connection with his conversion, made considerable stir in Germany.

*Margaret Sidney*, a ps. of Harriet Mulford Lothrop in "The Pettibone name," Boston, D. Lothrop, [1882]. 16°. (Vif series.)

*Stuart Sterne*, ps. of Gertrude Bloede in "Giorgio" and other poems.

## FULL NAMES.

H: Martyn Cist (The army of the Cumberland); Felix Leopold Oswald (Physical education); Gotthardt Dellman Bernheim (History of the German settlements in North and South Carolina); G. Wolfe Shinn (Manual of instruction in church history); Francis Champion Bliss (Queen Esther and other poems); Joseph Grinnell Dalton (Lyra bicyclica); C: Storrs Halsey (Etymology of Latin and Greek); Austin Wells Holden (History of Queensbury, N. Y.); J: Theophilus Naaké (Slavonic fairy tales).

## General Notes.

THE degree of LL.D. has been conferred on Mr. W. F. Poole by the Northwestern University.

THE late Dr. Champlin's will bequeaths to the library of Colby (Me.) university his classical, metaphysical, and theological books.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD LIBRARIAN.—The income of the London Institution in 1874, the late librarian's first year of office, was £3080 14s. 8d.; in 1881-2, his last year, it was £4247 4s. 2d., an increase of 37 per cent.

It has been thought that very few books have come to America from the late London auctions. It is now stated, however, that among the 3000 v. received by the Hartford Theological Seminary, the past year, a considerable number were from the Sunderland Collection.

LAST February the librarian of the Philadelphia Library Company addressed to Dr. J. M. Toner the following suggestive note: "My Dear Doctor, I want you to come and see our new fire-proof building, costing \$800,000. We have room for 400,000 volumes, and an endowment to administer it. Accordingly we have no hesitation in inviting contributions from collectors. Give us your collection and your portrait, and we will call it the Toner Library, and keep it together."

Unluckily for the Ridgway Library, Dr. Toner showed this to the Librarian of Congress, who remarked, "The offer is a fair one, Doctor, but the Library of Congress will do as well for you, I know." The spoken made a deeper impression than the written word. In May Dr. Toner offered to the Library of Congress his collection of books, pamphlets, and mss., numbering between 20,000 and 25,000, and requiring about 4000 linear feet of shelving, on condition that it be kept together, known as the "Toner collection," and made accessible to the public, and that he shall enjoy the privilege of making additions to the collection from time to time, and also of providing for its perpetual increase. It consists chiefly of medical works, and general and local American histories; publications relating to our climate and diseases; biographies of medical men (printed and in mss.), and works on the history of medicine in America from the settlement of the country to the end of the first half century of our national existence. This historical collection, which is particularly rich in the early literature of small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, and other epidemics, is thought to be second to none in the country. It is hardly necessary to say that the gift was accepted by Congress on the conditions proposed. It is to be regretted that the Library of Congress is now in such crowded quarters that there is absolutely no room in which properly to bestow and arrange this generous gift, the first example of the gift of a library to the nation.

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## ANNUAL ADDRESS.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:—We pay to-day our first visit as an Association to the Valley of the Mississippi. Since our initial meeting in 1876 the principal seaboard cities have welcomed us. We have now moved somewhere near the centre of our American population, and I cannot but hope it augurs an increased library development in the Western, or, I should rather say, in the middle regions, of our country. It is, I am afraid, true, that with all its wealth of books, for the student and the people, the seaboard seems still to develop more conspicuously. Within a half year we have seen—you will allow me to say it—a native of Massachusetts lay the foundation in a Southern State of a great popular library to supplement the scholarly collection given to it by another native of that same State; and these two merchants—never so much princes as when patrons of learning and instruction—have caused the city of Baltimore long to remember the names of Peabody and Pratt. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when Chicago will associate with the name of Newberry an active work equally shining and equally or even more munificent in its inception. And what shall be the name which Cincinnati is to honor? Its excellent free library, nobly sustained by the people themselves,—always, it must be confessed, the best resource for such

an institution,—could, I doubt not, to the advantage of learning, lend its organization to the creation of some special department should such become opportunely the foster-child of any of its liberal citizens. For while it is true that the generalizing of libraries best fits them for the work of popular instruction, it is equally certain that conspicuous strength in one direction gives a collection rank in the community of libraries; and rank of this sort is not a mere vain-glorious pretension,—it means substantial scholarship, the pushing of the bounds of knowledge, and upon this follows fellowship with the great collections and repute among scholars, wherever they are. It makes the library, which has such strength, the Mecca of devotees. It makes it friends wherever there is learning. It gives it a fame that tells for its advantage in many ways. I cannot too strenuously impress upon all whose lot it is to control the development of libraries, the great desirability of giving a part of their energies in making their libraries noteworthy in some way. Of course it is only the large libraries that can hope to take one of the great departments of knowledge and make it an exemplar; but every library can find some minor topic of local interests, like the history of its neighborhood, like the growth of some controlling thought or power which sprung from a brain nurtured in its clustering homes. I must confess I take

pleasure in looking at that alcove in the little library of the town of Concord, in Massachusetts, which contains the works and biographies of its own towns-people. It is most true that it is not given to every village to have its Emerson, its Hawthorne, and its Thoreau. But there is no village but sooner or later develops some index-mind, which creates, it may be, a calling, invents a machine, or writes a book, which stands for something in the history of the world.

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And I must not fail to mention the work of printing, now well begun and rapidly going on, of the "Index to Periodical Literature," of which we must learn later from Mr. Poole, and of the speed of the Cambridge presses, which are likely to gratify our eyes with a sight of it before the year is over.

Nor can we but be gratified with the notes of progress in Europe. The greater of our libraries are welcoming with warmth the gradual putting of the enormous Catalogue of the British Museum Library into print. The Cata-

logue of the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh is now complete. On the Continent some of that recognition of our suggestions in cataloguing, which have been so kindly noted in England, are beginning to have their effect. Dr. Petzholdt, who has so laboriously chronicled what we do in his *Anzeiger*, has never quite understood how we make a business of library management. He has recently, however, praised a new German catalogue, for adopting the American dictionary system, which, in his own words, "presents to the user the titles in the way easiest to find." The Germans have just begun to wonder at the American practice of analyzing the contents of books, and of making subject-references to parts of works; but to wonder succeeds use in due time. In Italy it is somewhat amusing to find a Roman librarian announce and describe our well-known fashion of cataloguing as his own invention, which is the best unintentional compliment yet paid to the American so-called dictionary rules, of which Mr. Cutter has given us the standard code.

But with all this gratulation let us not forget that an honored and veteran chief among us has passed from his earthly labors. I regret that brief must be the tribute which, in passing, I pay to the estimable personal qualities, the untiring devotion, the wise mind, and the well-balanced learning of Samuel Foster Haven, the late Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society. His name is fitly commemorated here, in company with those eminent British librarians whose deaths were not long since announced. In the urbane Henry O. Coxe, the Bodleian lost a loving and lovable fellow of our craft. In John Winter Jones, the British Museum lost one, though not to the last in its service, who had, by long and varied labors, united his name with the history of that great institution. They have all gone over to that majority to which librarians as well as all other laborers for human development must accede. May we emulate their example!



## CLASSIFICATION.

YEARLY REPORT, BY J. N. LARNED, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY, BUFFALO.

I THINK I did not quite appreciate, at the time, the full value of the suggestion which was made by Mr. Cutter, at our meeting last year in Washington, that we have annual reports prepared, reviewing and describing new devices and arrangements, projected or introduced, in the several departments of library work. But since I was asked, a few weeks ago, to make up such a report for this conference, on the subject that was chosen by Mr. Cutter for the fine example which he gave us in illustration of his plan, I have naturally been considering the matter more closely, and I see that it imports much more than was apparent to me at first.

I note specially as concerns the subject put before me, that a continuous record and discussion, in the annals of these meetings, of schemes and modifications of schemes for the classified arrangement of books in public libraries, will acquire in time a very important significance, quite apart from its immediate value to us and our successors in library work. It will be a record, I think, in which future historians may not disdain to study two things: First, the perpetually shifting centre of gravity, if I may call it so, in human thought and knowledge. For, however much the practical classification of books by a librarian may differ in details from the logical classification of the subjects of books by a philosopher, the prevailing lines of contemporary study are sure to appear in the one as well as in the other. That chapter of Mr. Edwards's "*Memoirs of Libraries*" which gathers up and reviews the successive systems of classification that philosophy and bibliography had together produced at the time he wrote, — only twenty-three years ago, — and which finally exhibits them in the skeleton, side by side, on two small folding sheets, is very full of historical significance. If there were no other annals to read, we might draw from it the

true outlines of the story of the intellectual development of the past four centuries. It would tell us the very character of the pretentious ignorance which covered itself, in mediæval times, with the great name of Philosophy. We could see in what manner the vast, formless contents of that always-abused term were slowly broken up into distinguishable and manageable subjects of investigation, and how, one by one, definite sciences came to view in definite shape. We might fairly trace the movements of the critical revolt which drove Theology into reasonable bounds, making room for social ethics and economies and for the mechanics of the physical world. But if Mr. Edwards's little museum of fossil systems (nineteen from the library and thirteen from the closet, or thirty-two specimens in all) can show so much, what wealth of meaning will there be in the articulated bones which the many libraries of this time are laying carefully in deposit, year by year, to represent the organic anatomy of human knowledge at every stage of its evolution? If we keep some running account of the deposit as it goes on, we shall surely do well.

The other subject of present and future interest which I note in this record is possibly more important than the first. It will index, I think, the most notable movement that appears in the whole procession of the democratic forces that are planing society to juster levels. For I take it that the impulse which acts in this part, and in every part, of the library work of the present day, is almost purely democratic. It is to popularize the means of learning, — to open and ease the paths by which knowledge is pursued, — that a better practical classification of books is continually sought. It is a movement in opposition to the exclusiveness of the aristocracy of letters; not hostile to the titles and the decorations of that best order of nobility, but insurgent against its privileges

and its pride. There has seemed to be always, among men of special learning, some taint of personal feeling, not altogether generous, in their quite common objections to a working classification of literature, as distinguished from a theoretic methodology. They have scorned it, perhaps, very much as the old pioneers of the American wilderness might have scorned guide-boards and finger-posts in the forest, and resented the compass-work of the surveyor, blazing township lines and staking roads. It was not in nature that Natty Bumpo should be friendly to a kind of work which cheapened his wood-craft, taking something from the value of the lore that he had spent his life in acquiring. The trackless thicket was full of pointing fingers for him. He found his chart in the mosses upon the boles of the trees, in the bend of their boughs, in the course of the streams, and in all "the lay of the land." His sufficient compass swung always in the heavens, through night and day. What wonder if he scorned the ignorant folk who needed highways and maps? What wonder if he looked jealously at the opening of the roads which let them in, to swarm over his hunting estates? There is something of that feeling, I fancy, rather instinctive and unconscious, in the mind of the scholar; very often, disposing him to be unfriendly to the classification of books. He is at home in the literary wilderness; relishes the exploration of it; loves the exercise of his own craft in feeling and finding his way. He tracks author to author, back through references to prior authorities and from citations to original texts, with the zest of a hunter tracking game. I can well understand that the systematic cataloguer who invades his library with plans of formal classification, proposing divisions and subdivisions, sections and sub-sections, in the rectangular symmetry of a Dutch garden, with every tree of knowledge and bramble-bush of folly nicely ticketed and numbered, and with trim paths leading straightly to each—I can well understand that the economical inventor of such vulgar contrivances is more than likely to be obnoxious to the scholarly soul.

But democracy must have its way, not in politics alone, and all things are given over to

it. The public library is no longer the sequestered academic retreat of a studious few; it is the common town-school of the inquisitive people. The scholar loses nothing in it; his wants are as well considered as of old; the treasures that he values are as carefully sought and kept; there is a cloister or two reserved for him in some quiet corner of the place; but he must elbow in and out with the crowd. He must come and go on equal terms with the school-girl, who is under orders to compose a class essay on the Invention of Printing and who is looking for a helpful book; with the boy who has been fired by a story of the "Four Years of Fighting" and wants more of the same sort; with the lady who is going to Europe and must instruct herself as to what she shall see; with the speculator who has bought shares in a Colorado silver mine and proposes to look into mineralogy and metallurgy a little; with the clergyman who has a sermon in mind on the moral bearings of the Chinese question, and needs to fortify himself with pertinent facts; and with all the young and old who are moved, by special occasions, or by the hunger that is in them, to go gleaning here and there, by random paths and by-paths, in the great field of book-knowledge which a public library aims to enclose, more or less, for their satisfaction. It must be as hospitable to the least of these, and to the smallest of their wants, as to the greatest of scholars and the profoundest of the researches that he pursues. It must be *more* helpful to them than to him, because they need help more, and because there are really better harvests for mankind to be gathered from the broadcasting of little seeds in common fields, than from the planting of the rare acorns which produce great oaks. So the library must be shaped and organized to meet the popular and common demand upon it, and it is that which makes careful classification a necessity now, if it was not in earlier times.

In his paper upon the subject last year, Mr. Cutter, speaking only of the classed arrangement of books on the shelves, put the prominent reasons for it in a few apt words. If the public which makes use of a library can have access to the shelves, "no catalog," he says, "will compare, for educational power, with the

sight of the books themselves, or, for convenience, with a thuro and minute shelf-arrangement." If the public must be excluded from the shelves, the librarian, on his own part, needs as perfect a shelf-arrangement "to assist him in recommending books to his readers." But, I confess, it seems to me that the advantages of classification are but half obtained if it is confined to the shelf-arrangement. I believe that a systematic catalogue, which repeats the classed arrangement of the books in a classed arrangement of its cards, will go farther than any other form of catalogue, or than any possible exertion of the most accomplished librarian, can go toward compensating a public which is barred from handling and examining the books in their places. I know that I am with a small minority in holding to this belief; and I know that, being scarcely more than an apprentice in library work, it is very presumptuous in me to hold an opinion against the majority of the master craftsmen; but I cannot help it. I have tried as hard in this matter as in some others to be orthodox, without success. I can well understand that a catalogue systematically arranged, without a subject-index, and without an accompanying finding-list of authors and titles arranged alphabetically, must be a snare and a torment. But put it into a library with the full complement of tools which belong with it, and I firmly believe that nine in ten of the patrons of the library, young and old, scholarly and otherwise, will find more help and comfort in it than in the best dictionary catalogue that ever was made.

In the library which I have charge of, we adopted, substantially, a few years ago, the system worked out by Mr. Dui. We modified it in some particulars, and Mr. Dui will pardon me for saying that if I had then possessed the small increase of experience which I have gained since, I should have modified his classification quite extensively in some of its parts; but that is an "aside." Our books had been previously in fixed locations. There had been a certain rough shelf-classification of them, going only so far as to distinguish the principal departments of literature. We had a very good dictionary catalogue, quite lately put in print, at heavy cost, and with a card

supplement to it on the same plan. But the troubles of the fixed location of books had come upon us, and our classification, such as it was, was being thrown into dire confusion. We accordingly undertook an entire reconstruction of the library, and adopted the ideas of Mr. Dui in their completeness. That is to say, we not only marshalled our books upon the shelves in the open order of the ingenious system of classification and location which he proposed, and thereby secured perpetual freedom for the expansion of classes, and for future sub-classification to almost any desirable extent, but we also made a subject catalogue for public use, in which the primary cards are arranged exactly as the books are arranged, but with many secondary reference cards added, to represent the same book under different subject-headings, whenever it is many-sided. We prepared and printed a subject-index to this catalogue, enlarged somewhat from Mr. Dui's model; and we made an alphabetical card catalogue or finding-list of authors and titles, for the immediate use of the librarian and his assistants. We have now been working with these tools for three or four years. We had been working for a longer time before with our dictionary catalogue.

There has been, therefore, some experience in our library on both sides of the question, and the result with us is so entirely favorable to the systematic catalogue, *indexed*, for exploration of subjects, with an alphabetical finding catalogue for particular book-calls, that I do not know one person making use of the library who would willingly see our present catalogues give place to a dictionary arrangement of the cards.

The great advantage which seems to me to belong to the systematic catalogue is in the juxtaposition of related subjects; and I do not value the mere convenience of that so much as I do its suggestiveness, and the helpful leading it affords in many investigations. You may have in a dictionary arrangement the same subject-entries, under the same headings, but they are scattered as the accidents of orthography fling them. You have "America" in all its aspects at one end of the catalogue, with the "United States" as a political division

of America at the other end; with thirty-eight subdividing States strewn here and there between, and with the cities of the Union sprinkled chance-wise in the medley like plums in a pudding. Taking an illustration or two from the great printed catalogue of the Boston Athenæum, which is the exemplar of its kind, you have "Religion" in Vol. 4, "Mythology" in Vol. 3, "Atheism" in Vol. 1, "Deism" in Vol. 2, "Theism" in Vol. 5; you have "Medicine" in Vol. 3, "Pathology" in Vol. 4, "Therapeutics" in Vol. 5, "Hygiene" in Vol. 2, "Anatomy" in Vol. 1, "Physiology" and "Surgery" in Vol. 4; you have "Banks and Banking" in Vol. 1, "Money" in Vol. 3, "Wages" and "Trades Unions" in Vol. 5, "Labor" in Vol. 3, "Free Trade" in Vol. 2, "Political Economy" in Vol. 4.

It is true you may have your references to ricochet you from one set of entries to another; but it is tiresome leaping, and you lose, by forgetfulness, a great deal on the way. I do maintain that an arrangement which brings universals and particulars—the general and the special—the whole and its parts—the family and its members—as much together as it is practicable to bring them, in due order of relationship and subordination, is very greatly helpful to almost any quest in bibliography that one may wish to make.

Of course the many-sided relations of many subjects will be very incompletely and imperfectly represented in the best working system of classification that can be attained; but if it reasonably brings together the things and thoughts and the classes of things and thoughts which are most importantly connected to one another, it cannot fail to make all common research an easier matter than it can ever be made by other methods.

Within the past year an elaborate scheme of classification has been published by Mr. F. B. Perkins, of the San Francisco Public Library. It is entitled by the author "A Rational Classification of Literature, for Shelving and Cataloguing Books in a Library, with Alphabetical Index." In calling his scheme "a rational classification" I do not understand Mr. Perkins to claim that he has reconciled the practical exigencies and conveniences of a library arrangement with the

strictly rational or logical classing of literature; but he has used the term rather to signify the rational freedom of his plan, as distinguished particularly from the artificial limitations of Mr. Dui's "Decimal System." He says: "The plan here offered wholly neglects decimalism, and seeks to give to each subject just as many subdivisions as it requires. Under 'Europe,' for instance, it allows, not ten countries, but as many countries, divisions, etc., as there are." But there is more than decimalism neglected in Mr. Perkins' plan. He has secured entire freedom in arranging the divisions and subdivisions of subjects, by casting every artificiality of system aside. He has trammelled himself by no invention of that systematic notation, or "sign language," as Mr. Cutter has called it, by which most classifications are expressed and represented. He has made his divisions and subdivisions "to coincide with facts," as he remarks, not caring for the order in which they fall. The result is eight "classes," divided into seventy "chapters," and those subdivided again into some fourteen hundred "sections;" but there is no scheme of signs or artifice of notation to signify the relation of each section to its chapter and each chapter to its class. The sections are numbered in one series of Arabic figures, from the beginning to the end, and the numbers are, of course, without signification. It is this which constitutes, as I understand, the *rationality* of Mr. Perkins' plan—the rationality of a perfect natural freedom of classification, constrained by no systematic artificialities.

Without doubt there is importance in that freedom, and it seems to me that Mr. Perkins has used it most excellently. I have gone over his scheme many times and found its details hard to criticise. Every kind of book seems to be happily provided for, with perhaps the least possible duplication of the places which the same book will equally fit. Some librarians object, I believe, that the classing is too minute, and that it is carried into divisions which are rather theoretical than suggested by actual books demanding to be placed. I do not find it so. I have not been able to put my finger upon a section that would not be tenanted in any library which is fairly well proportioned

for general use. And can there be too much minuteness of classification in a library that is organized upon the movable or relative plan of book-location? I can readily see that where the fixed location is adhered to there may be a limit, soon reached, beyond which the assorting of books becomes troublesome; but it does not seem to be so in the other case. When books are marshalled, like the units of an army, by corps, by divisions, by brigades, by regiments, by companies, and by files, and the place of each book, like the place of each man, is fixed by lines of relative definition which no movement disturbs, the grading and classing arrangement becomes then a feature of simplicity rather than of complexity, and it can hardly be carried too far for convenience. In fact, we probably owe the recent increase of attention which classification has received to the introduction of the plan of relative location in libraries, and the more elaborated schemes which have been produced during a few years past are in natural response to its demands.

Of course the general scheme of Mr. Perkins is abundantly open to criticism. I say "of course," because I assume that nobody can work out a plan of classification that will satisfy anybody else, nor satisfy himself longer than twenty-four hours after he has finished it. There is no *best* arrangement. There is no structural law that is absolute enough to be recognized by two persons together, nor by the same person in two different states of mind. The reasons for and against this adjustment and that, in a hundred particulars, are too slight, too nicely balanced, and too unimportant for different minds to be determined by them identically. To a very great extent it is a matter of whim, of idiosyncrasy, like the planning of a house. So we can all of us criticise every scheme of classification that ever has been or ever will be produced. I see a dozen prominent points on which I might put myself in dispute with Mr. Perkins; but to what purpose? It would scarcely be criticism. It would only be setting notions of mine against notions of his, and also, without doubt, against notions of yours. For example, I have a certain notion of my own concerning the treatment of biography. If I ever ventured to frame a scheme of classification

for myself, I think I should nearly extinguish Biography as a class division in it. I should associate the lives of men with the several matters on which their lives were spent. I should distribute the biographies of statesmen, soldiers, and like public characters, through the divisions of political history to which they respectively belong. I should annex the biographies of authors to the departments of literature in which they worked; those of artists to their several arts; those of divines to church history and theology, and so throughout. But how many would agree with me?

If, however, Mr. Perkins' classification is to escape criticism, I cannot let his notation for it pass so easily. That seems to me to be the limping part of his system. As I mentioned before, he has simply numbered his partitions, principal and subordinate, general and particular, in one consecutive series, straight through from beginning to end. There is nothing to represent the distinction between one main class and another, nor to mark a boundary between them. The last section in Science is 3,533, and the first section in Arts is 3,534. There is no flag nor monument on the line, neither there nor elsewhere. To provide for the additional subdivisions which special libraries may need in certain places, or which may be called for by the future development of new phases of knowledge, new epochs in history, and the like, there is a liberal allowance of blank numbers dropped here and there through the series, where the possible need for them may be reasonably guessed. Now, this contrivance exhibits to my mind two very serious defects: One is, the total want of elasticity in it. It is of a texture that will not stretch to fit different growths and needs. It is a pattern of set proportions, cut in inflexible stuff. And the device of blank numbers, to be a substitute for elasticity in the texture of the plan, is awkward and aggravating. It reminds one of the expedient of a prudent mother, who makes garments too big for her child, and then gathers up the clumsy surplus in "tucks," that are to be let out as the urchin grows. The tucks may be well distributed, and there may be quite enough of them, and they may serve their purpose perfectly, but they offend the æsthetic

sense. I am sure that Mr. Perkins might invent something less primitive and more ingenious if he would take the trouble.

The other defect is the sheer, unrelieved strain which this long serial numeration of class divisions makes upon the memory of those who must learn, in practice, more or less perfectly, to identify each subject by its number. There is no mnemonic aid—not a peg for the memory to lay hold of in climbing or descending the long arithmetical slide. Even a jog in the numbers, at the eight main class-dividing places, would be something of an easement; but Mr. Perkins has denied even that. I am sure there must be an experience of trouble from this cause in the working of his plan. No doubt it is possible to attach too much importance to mnemonic features in arranging the notation of a classifying plan, and to secure them at the expense of too many artificialities. I think that has been done in Mr. Dui's decimal system, although the conveniences produced are very great, as I have found. But such features are of too much value to be thrust entirely out of the account. Mr. Perkins wished to escape the fetters of "decimalism," and he has an equal prejudice against combinations of figures and letters, with which prejudice I can sympathize; for there is a cabalistic look to the

sign-language of that mixture which is appalling to ordinary minds. The key to it may be simple enough and easily learned, but it has the appearance of a hieratic mystery, and is irksome for that reason. I do not wonder that Mr. Perkins wished to escape from it; I do not much wonder that he ran away from Mr. Dui's imperious decimals. But is there not some mode in which he could joint and articulate his system without resorting to either? That is the question which I hope he will take seriously into consideration.

I have been somewhat leisurely in discussing the "Rational Classification" of Mr. Perkins, because it has proved to be the single subject-matter of my report, as far as I am acquainted with the work of the year in this department. I had expected to have the privilege of reviewing a scheme of classification worked out by Mr. Schwartz, of the Apprentices' Library, New York, and another by Mr. Smith, of the Philadelphia Library Company, concerning both of which there have been whispers in the air for some time; but neither of these is yet published. They have been reserved, I believe, for presentation at this meeting, and will probably bring the whole subject of classification into discussion, in the broadest possible way.

## PROGRESS OF LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

YEARLY REPORT, BY W. F. POOLE, LIBRARIAN OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHICAGO.

PERHAPS the Executive Committee assigned to me the duty of making a report on the "Progress of Library Architecture" because I am known to favor progress. At the last meeting of the Association at Washington, two papers on "Library Architecture," and the discussion which followed them, brought the subject into prominence, and elicited from the librarians present the expression of an unanimous opinion in favor of a radical reform. In one of these papers I had the honor to set forth objections to the conventional and typical style of building, and exhibited plans of construction by which these

objections may be obviated. In the other paper, Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer, of Washington, displayed and explained the plans which he had made, under instructions from the Joint Committee of Congress, for the new building of the Congress Library. In Mr. Smithmeyer's plans were embodied everything which is conventional and venerable, and everything which I had condemned.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The two papers named were printed in the *Library Journal* (v. 6, pp. 69, 77); and Mr. Poole's paper was printed, with the drawings, by the United States Bureau of Education (Circulars for Information, 1881, Nov. 1); and with the drawings in the *American Architect* for Sept. 17, 1881 (v. 10, p. 131).

The resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds, of Philadelphia, expressing the opinion of the Association, and adopted by a unanimous vote, was as follows:—

*“Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Association, the time has come for a radical modification of the prevailing typical style of library building, and the adoption of a style of construction better suited to economy and practical utility.”*

This resolution could not be regarded as an indorsement of any specific plans which had been under discussion; but it was a significant indication that the whole library profession is in arms against the absurd, extravagant, combustible, and inconvenient library buildings which have hitherto been constructed. It will be the purpose of this report to state what progress, if any, has been made in library construction since the last meeting of this Association; to speak of the buildings now in process of erection, and the plans on which it is proposed to erect other buildings.

A new and practical interest was imparted to the subject, when we met at Washington, from the fact that the two largest libraries in the country, the Library of Congress, and the Boston Public Library, were about to erect new buildings of a size and with requirements such as we have had no experience with. Their old buildings, which were erected less than thirty years ago, are in the conventional ecclesiastical style of the fourteenth century, and faulty in every respect. They cannot be enlarged; the books are in inaccessible galleries, where they perish from heat; readers have insufficient accommodations for study, and the administrative force of the library has no proper facilities for doing its work. Here was an opportunity for striking out into new methods of construction, and for introducing improvements, such as will not occur again in a century. If mistakes be made here they will be a barrier to future progress. The smaller libraries will copy the plans of the larger libraries; for it is assumed—and the assumption ought to be true—that the highest intelligence and the results of the largest experience are embodied in the largest structures. It becomes, therefore, a necessary part of this

report to consider what has been done, and what is doing, in maturing the plans for these new buildings.

With regard to the Library of Congress building I addressed a note to the Librarian, Mr. Spofford, several weeks ago, stating that I had been delegated to make this report, and asking for the latest information on the subject. I have received his reply, in which he says: “As to our building there is no new information, save that its special day fixed by the House last month, by a decisive vote which indicates passage, has been postponed two or three times to give what they call bigger matters a chance. The interior arrangement has not been fixed (whatever the newspapers may say), but will rest with the Commission to determine. So, give us more light.”

Our interest in the Library of Congress arises not simply from the fact that it is one of the two great libraries of the country, but largely from the other fact, that it is a National Library, and that our citizenship gives us a proprietary interest in it. We have, therefore, a right to meddle with its concerns, and to give our advice when we think it is needed. As individuals, and as an Association of American Librarians, there are duties which we owe to that library. We can serve it by getting the ears of the Senators and Representatives from our own States, and influencing them in its favor. As an Association, we can, by our united action, strengthen the hands of our worthy colleague, its chief executive officer, who asks for our advice and support. For the past ten years the interests of the library have been sadly neglected by Congress in not providing proper accommodations for its books and its readers. With shelving capacity for 200,000 volumes, it has now 400,000 volumes, and the surplus books are stacked up like cordwood in the galleries and upon the floors, where they are inaccessible. Nothing like order and systematic arrangement is possible under such circumstances. “I know nothing,” says the chairman of the joint committee of Congress on the new library building, “more humiliating to the character of Congress, or, indeed, to our national character, than the present deplorable condition of our great and

invaluable library." An earnest appeal has been made every year by the Librarian for more room; and, although there have been many reports on the subject and many schemes suggested, nothing as yet has been done. The delay has arisen partly from the indifference of Congress, and partly from the conflict of opinions as to the best method for obtaining the room needed. Many members of Congress have clung to the idea that the library in its present location could in some way be supplied with room by taking more space in the Capitol, or by throwing out wings. The unanswerable objection to all these projects is that the location itself is in a fire-trap. The old Capitol building, in which the library is, was erected before the modern principles of fire-proof construction came into use. The roof, rafters, flooring, and timbers are of wood. The attic is filled with documents and papers on file; and as there are no division walls of brick, a fire would sweep from one end of the attic of the old Capitol to the other, as it did through the Patent Office building a few years ago. The Library of Congress has twice been burned, and it is a wonder it has not been burned a third time. The Commissioners appointed by the President, after the burning of the Patent Office, to examine the public buildings in Washington and report on their security or insecurity from fire, brought out these facts as to the insecurity of the old portion of the Capitol. It was a question in the minds of the Commission, whether, in case of fire in that building, the great dome would not fall. (See Ex. Doc. No. 10, 45th Cong., 2d Sess., and Senate Reports, No. 753, 46th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 25.) The Library of Congress and the Library of the Supreme Court are under that dome.

Fortunately, of late, the attention of Congress has been drawn away from all the futile schemes of providing for the library in the Capitol, and is now directed to the erection of a separate building on some outside lot. A bill to that effect is pending in Congress at this time. The location of the building has been discussed with much interest in Washington; but the questions of location and of its external features do not concern us. We are

interested in the internal structure and arrangement of the building which will be erected, and their bearing upon the progress of library architecture. As our National Library, it will be a building of great cost, and, as a specimen of tasteful and appropriate architecture, should be worthy of the noble purpose to which it will be dedicated. It will, indeed, be a misfortune if the venerable errors which were laid before us at the Washington meeting, as "the proposed plan," — which were eulogized as "the adopted plan" by Mr. Voorhees, in his speech on the Library Bill in the Senate on March 2d, and against which the whole library profession protests, — are to be reproduced in this building. It is consoling to be assured by Mr. Spofford that "the interior is not fixed, but will rest with the Commission [of which he will be one] to determine," and that he appeals to us for "more light." It would be gratifying to see this assurance in the form of an amendment to the bill now before Congress. The plan which Mr. Voorhees says has been "adopted by the Committee," and to which Mr. Spofford objects as earnestly as any other member of this Association, is a part of the bill itself. It is not easy to see why, if the bill passes in its present form, it will not carry the Committee's plans with it. Large pecuniary interests attach themselves to so important an undertaking; and it is doubtful whether the Commission, having the best intentions, could radically change the plans unless this power was specifically conferred upon them by Congress.

The objections to the Committee's plans may be stated briefly thus: —

1. They will make a show building, and not one practicably adapted to the uses of a library.
2. The building will be needlessly extravagant. A vast amount of space will be wasted in order to obtain what is falsely called "architectural effect." Such treatment would be proper in a large church or cathedral, but is wholly out of place in a library.
3. The arrangement for storing the books is the worst that could be devised. The alcoves are carried five stories high, one story higher than in the present Congress Library. The books



are made inaccessible, and the binding of such books as are stored in the galleries will perish from heat. Mr. Spofford gave his experience in this matter, at the Washington meeting, in these words:—

“If you go into the upper galleries of the Library of Congress on any day of the winter and take a book from the shelves, the chances are that it will almost burn your hand. It has occurred to me that if these warped and shrivelled and overheated volumes were not inanimate beings—if they could only speak—they would cry out to their custodians: ‘Our sufferings are intolerable.’ In the library I speak of, moreover, there is only the injury resulting from the rising heat to which the books are subjected, since no gas is burned. When to the fearful and almost incandescent heat that gathers under every ceiling is added the well-known destructive influence of coal-gas burned through many hours of each day, the effects upon the books and bindings are simply deplorable.”

Mr. Spofford here speaks only of the heat in winter. The effect of summer heat upon the bindings of books stored in galleries is ever more deplorable. The blazing sun of a Washington summer, pouring down through the skylights of the roof of the structure planned by Mr. Smithmeyer, will raise the temperature to a height far in excess of that caused by artificial heat in winter. Mr. Dyer, of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, says the temperature of his upper gallery frequently rises in summer (and he has no skylights) to 140 degrees. It is folly and madness to place books under such conditions that their bindings are sure to be destroyed by excessive heat.

It seems unnecessary to speak of other features in the plans adopted by the joint committee of Congress, which are as faulty as those which have been named. Mr. Voorhees, in his elaborate speech of March 2d, stated that the adopted plans were carefully examined by the principal librarians of the country, who attended the meeting of the American Library Association, at Washington, in February, 1881; that the committee had the benefit of their experience and observation, and that the plans were warmly approved. Mr. Voorhees has

been strangely misinformed as to the opinions and the proceedings of this Association.

The library bill has not yet come to a general discussion in the Senate and House; and if it should be so amended as to refer all questions relating to plans to the three Commissioners, with full power to act, and with the authority to consult with expert librarians, no reasonable objection can be raised to the bill. In its present form it is likely to meet with opposition from the best friends of the Congress Library and the library interests of the country.

A senseless opposition to the appropriation of public money for the expansion of an institution which is likely to become a National Library must be expected, and can do little harm. Already the Washington correspondents of several metropolitan newspapers, whose appreciation of literature is limited to the “Turf Register” and “Stud Book,” are turning their oracular wisdom into this channel. They tell us that the Library of Congress is becoming an ambitious and dangerous institution; that the librarian is now helping members prepare their speeches, and soon he will write them; that he is a power behind the throne greater than the throne, and can carry any measure he sets his heart upon; that the library building scheme is an ambitious project to promote his own political importance, and that he will soon demand a seat in the cabinet. They tell us that the copyright literature of the country, which by law is deposited in the library, is trash; and that the proper disposition to make of these books is to build or hire a cheap storehouse, and pack them away, like so many red-herring. They need not be catalogued or placed on shelves, for nobody will ever ask to see them. This is a cheerful view of American literature! The estimate is so absurd it needs no comment, for it carries its refutation upon its face.

The service which the Library of Congress is doing in the registration, cataloguing, and preservation of the copyright publications of the country, alone justifies the expense of erecting a new building for its accommodation. It is the Census Bureau of our national literature. Its functions ought to include the registration

and preservation of every book and pamphlet publicly and privately issued in the country, whether copyrighted or not. No institution, except it be under the auspices of the government, could do this. The registration of a new book is as important as the registration of a new baby. It matters not whether it be a large book or a small book, a good book or a poor book, a book with covers or a book without covers. It is enough for the purpose of registration and for preservation in a national library that it is a book. Every little picaninny in the South, even if it be humpbacked and have the rickets, is registered by the patient census-taker, — the name written out in full, with age, nativity, and social condition, and with as much

pains as if he were a millionaire, had stolen a railroad, or was owner of a trotting mare with a record of 2.10½. Cannot the Government do as much for a book? We can make no reasonable guess as to which of the books and pamphlets of our day will be rare and priceless two hundred years hence; but of this we may rest assured — they will be publications which we now regard as trifles or trash.

As we all have a deep interest in the welfare of the Library of Congress; as the present is an important crisis in its history; and as our colleague, the accomplished librarian, cannot be present and speak to us in its behalf, this report has treated its affairs more freely than would otherwise have been deemed necessary.

#### BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the 22d of April, 1880, the State of Massachusetts gave to the city of Boston a lot of land on the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, measuring thirty-two thousand five hundred square feet, for the erection of a new Public Library building, and with the condition that the city should begin to build within three years. As the trustees for ten years have been complaining of their old building, and when they submitted their annual report, in June last, had had under consideration for more than a year the new enterprise, it was expected that the report would throw some light on the matter of library construction. This expectation was not realized. If the trustees had any views as to plans of construction they were carefully concealed. The only passage in the report bearing on the subject was the following, the meaning of which is obscure: "No elegant edifice is to be designed in which the books are to be deposited in conformity to the architectural or ornamental structure of the building; but it should be erected over the books, the arrangement and classification of which for convenience of use must determine the form and details of its great hall in which they must necessarily be stored, and thus outline the walls of the building. The other conditions of the library can be easily fashioned to conform with this first necessity."

If this means that the new building will have "its great hall in which they (the books) must necessarily be stored" (which the trustees regard as "this first necessity"), it is a repetition of the plan of the old building, which they have so persistently and eloquently condemned, and at last propose to abandon.

In order to obtain the latest information, I addressed a letter of inquiry to Judge Chamberlain, the librarian, and I will give the following extract from his reply, dated April 8:—

"We have done absolutely nothing in respect to the plan of the new library building. Mr. Greenough [the president of the trustees] was abroad last summer, and looked at many buildings, both in England and on the Continent; and the same may be said of the city architect, Mr. Clough. A year ago the trustees passed a vote recommending that the City Council should authorize the city architect, in consultation with the trustees, to prepare plans for the construction of a fire-proof building. As yet there has been no conference that I am aware of between the architect and the trustees. In fact, the trustees have had all they wanted to do in securing the requisite land."

Judge Chamberlain, having described the lot given by the State, says that the trustees are unwilling to build on so small a lot, which is equivalent to a lot 250 X 130 feet. They desire

to buy an adjoining lot of equal size, giving them 65,000 square feet, — a lot 25,000 square feet, or 62½ per cent. larger than the one on which I proposed, in my paper on "Library Construction," to erect a building with a capacity of three million volumes. The Legislature has authorized the city to condemn the adjacent property; but the City Council has not yet voted the money to pay for it. In the

meanwhile the proposition has been considered of taking the new High School property, on Montgomery street, for the Library; and no practical results have been reached. Judge Chamberlain closes by saying that he will look with interest for the views of the Association on the subject of library architecture expressed at this meeting.

#### MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University of Michigan is erecting a very tasteful library building from plans made in Boston. The reading-room is semi-circular in front, with a radius of forty feet, and has a depth of about sixty feet. The necessary rooms are numerous and convenient. The Harvard Library stack plan is adopted for the storage of books, and will shelve one hundred thousand volumes. The Harvard plan is modified in several particulars. The cases are placed three feet apart instead of two feet four inches; the stack has a central passage-way, and three instead of six galleries or floors, — all of

which changes are improvements. The first floor is of stone, and the second and third floors of hammered glass, except the passage-ways, which are of stone. The height of stories is seven feet six inches. The building which encloses the stack is in its exterior measure 55.6 by 43.4 feet. A passage-way three feet six inches wide surrounds the stack. Mr. Winsor is the advocate and defender of the stack system; and, as I am not its patron, I shall leave him, in the general discussion which is to follow, to explain its merits.

#### THE ENOCH PRATT LIBRARY.

Mr. Enoch Pratt has presented to the city of Baltimore a large sum of money, for the purpose of founding a free public library for the circulation of popular books, provided the city will accept the gift and administer it as a public trust. It is intended to supplement the work of the Peabody Institute Library, which is solely a library of reference. Mr. Pratt, like Mr. George Peabody, the city's earlier benefactor, is a native of Massachusetts, and in business has made his fortune in Baltimore. Without waiting for the city to accept the gift, Mr. Pratt has gone about the erection of a building on his own land. His lot has a frontage of 81 feet on Mulberry street, and a depth of 140 feet to a 20-foot alley. As the lot has no light of its own except on the front and rear, in order to get light into the middle portion of the building it was necessary to draw in the walls twenty feet on each side, giving the building a width of only thirty-seven

feet. The only peculiar feature of the structure is that the first story of the middle portion, thirty-seven by seventy-five feet, and eighteen feet high, is to be used for the storage of books. Two stories are made of this room, each nine feet high, which are connected by stairs and lifts. The architect estimates that these two stories will shelve one hundred and fifty thousand volumes, which, in practice, I think, will be found an over-estimate. Above the book-room is a reading-room of the same size, and twenty-five feet high. Connected with it, on the Mulberry-street front, is a book-room thirty feet square, divided as before into two stories, each nine feet high, and which, it is supposed, will contain fifty thousand volumes.

There seems to be little in the general plan of this building to be commended, and nothing worthy of being copied. The lot is inappropriate. The building should have been placed on a corner lot, where the light would be

ample. The light portions of the building are devoted to directors' room, offices, janitor's quarters, and packing-room, and the darkest portions to the books. It is a unique idea to store books in rooms nine feet high. In conversing with the architect, after the contracts

were awarded, I was surprised that he had taken the advice of no practical librarian, and had read none of the papers on library construction which have appeared in the publications of this Association.

#### GENERAL.

A Public Library will soon go into operation in the city of Lafayette, Ind., and, as the plans of the building have been prepared by myself, I need only say that they embody views of mine which are well known. Colonel Charles G. Hammond, of Chicago, is building at his own expense a library building for the Chicago Theological Seminary, which will have a capacity of fifty thousand volumes. The necessary rooms for reading and study will be models of good taste and common-sense. The Chicago Public Library, with eighty-seven thousand volumes, still occupies rented quarters; but it is hoped that a new building is in the near future. A bill is pending in Congress, with every indication of passing, by which the United States will release a nominal claim to Dearborn Park, that it may be occupied by the Public Library. The legal questions concerning the time for distributing the Newberry fund, which must eventually be applied to the establishment in Chicago of the Newberry Public Library, are still pending in the Supreme Court of Illinois. When this great fund of three or four million dollars becomes

available for a library of reference — as it doubtless will be — one of the most interesting problems in library construction which have occurred in this country will then present itself.

The most encouraging feature in the progress of library architecture during the past fifteen months is that there has been a greater advance than appears in the practical results which have been laid before you in this report. Public attention has been awakened to the subject. Librarians are losing respect for antique absurdities, and are not afraid to think for themselves. Committees ask not whether the plan is old and typical, but whether it is convenient, useful, economical, and sensible. Architects are now seeking information from those to whom they formerly dictated conventional rules. Whatever improvements are to be made in library construction must come from the experience and suggestions of our own profession. The future is full of promise, and doubtless before the next meeting of the Association we shall see the proof that our faith in progress is not groundless.

### SELECTING AND TRAINING LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

BY JAMES L. WHITNEY.

THE President has asked me to say a few words as to the best method of selecting and training library assistants.

I am sorry that Judge Chamberlain is not here to take the part originally assigned to him, for, no doubt, there are few subjects which have impressed themselves more strongly on his mind, since he joined our brotherhood, than this.

To you, Mr. President, the task might also most appropriately fall, for no one has had occasion to feel the importance of this subject more than you. You will remember the great pressure of those seeking places in the Boston Public Library, when you were there, and the long queue of applicants who stood in waiting. To select from such a company the best assistants was no easy task.

As a means of expediting the business a series of questions was printed, with blank spaces for the answers, and a copy was given to each applicant. These questions were both numerous and searching, covering the points of education, health, and character, and the standard set was a high one. As might be expected, few of those who took these papers home had the courage to return, and, in this way, much time was saved and annoyance escaped. From the papers that were returned it was easy to throw out those of applicants who were evidently unworthy, and to narrow down the number to a few. Even with these precautions it was found that sometimes mistakes were made, so far are we influenced by prepossessions or prejudices, and so liable are we to be imposed upon by glibness and a fair exterior.

We have often been informed of late that librarians have proved to the world that theirs is a profession worthy of being classed with the liberal professions. However that may be, we are determined, or ought to be, to admit to our ranks only such as are worthy to become members of the highest professions, realizing, as we do, that there are few positions where the difference between an educated and an uneducated assistant is so marked as in a library, or where poor work is so fatal. For a library may be compared to a watch, each part in which depends on the proper action of the other, and where poor work in the least member affects the whole.

In the catalogue department, for example, the perfection of each person's work depends largely on the thoroughness of that done by the one who goes before him. Some persons are sure to be correct, or as near to it as is possible, and the reviser goes on with certainty, rapidity, and with the minimum of exertion. Others have a fatal facility in blundering, and this is a severe trial to the strength and temper of the reviser, often paralyzing his own ability to do good work.<sup>1</sup>

It has been thought that these defects from

an insufficient education, which are so common in library assistants, may be overcome by teaching and training within the library. It has been suggested that classes be formed for instruction, and that lessons and lectures be given by the librarian and others — outsiders, it may be — in the various branches of knowledge. Much, no doubt, might be accomplished in this way, if the pupil should prove to be bright and ambitious; but the labors of both librarian and assistant are in too great demand to allow of much time for such instruction. The librarian cannot expect to usurp the functions of the school-master and to add them successfully to his own. The work of study and training must be done, for the most part, in the school-room, and the new-comer must be thoroughly tested as to the fruits of this study before he is admitted to library service.

In examining a candidate, having discovered that he is of good stock physically, and likely to bear the strain of continuous library service for a series of years; that he is accustomed to habits of order and punctuality; that he is studious and accurate, and, above all, amiable; the most thorough examination should be made as to his intellectual ability. He should, first of all, have an aptitude for languages, and a considerable proficiency in them, for in a library, if anywhere, the proverb is true, "He who knows four languages is equal to four men." I do not see how any one can attempt to be a librarian lacking a knowledge of Latin and Greek. Without this, in a large library, one must stand appalled before the open pages of books that daily come before him. How can one hope, for example, to wrestle with the terminology of botany, medicine, and the other sciences, unless he has the sixth sense, which a linguistic training gives? The applicant should also have at least the groundwork prepared for the other sciences which is formed by a college education.<sup>1</sup>

I have said that this examination must be a thorough one, and it may well go back of the candidate himself to his ancestors, to see what of intellectual as well as physical quality he has

<sup>1</sup> One is tempted in such cases to repeat Petrarch's invectives against the professional copyists of his time: "Who will discover a cure for the ignorance and vile sloth of these copyists, who spoil everything and turn it to nonsense?" — *Symonds. Renaissance in Italy, ii., 129.*

<sup>1</sup> Especially would I urge the importance of the study of history.

inherited from them. This necessity is not felt by myself alone. The librarian of the Boston Athenæum recently said to me, "The older I grow the more I believe in cultivated assistance and the Brahmin blood." Such an assistant naturally springs at once to the front rank, outstripping those of ordinary abilities and those who take up library work merely as a means of making a living, and often with little ambition beyond it. Some one has said of the people of a certain community that they are constantly "shinning up genealogical trees." There cannot be too much of this when there is any serious work at hand.<sup>1</sup>

When an assistant has been found possessing these qualifications he should be made the most of and given every possible help and facility. The librarian should personally revise his work and assist him at every point, at least until he is able to stand alone. If desirous of perfecting himself in any language or other study he should be allowed a little time every day for such study, and be encouraged to still further effort outside library hours. Here he may be helped, as has been the case in Boston, by the free or cheap evening classes such as those which have been formed in the languages and other studies by the Young Men's Christian Union of that city. He should be told that it is hardly possible to be too thorough and accurate, and that every mistake will be likely at some day to rise up in judgment against him. He should be made to understand from the very beginning that his position in the library is as important as that of any officer, and that the library expects of him just as good work as from any one. He should be made to feel that advancement is sure if he is faithful to his calling, and that in the higher work of a library the opportunities for an education are very great. There have been cases, even, where

young men and young women have come to a library, having had but slight opportunities for an education, who have been so persevering in their efforts for improvement that they have risen to the highest rank in the profession. We can all point, in unhappy contrast, to many cases where assistants, lacking this ambition, have gone on year after year without progress, and each year deepening their own ruts.

It is hard to understand the extent of the knowledge which comes from routine work in a library where one apparently has time only to be familiar with the titles of books; yet there can be no doubt of the value of this intellectual training. A librarian's knowledge is, to be sure, spread over a vast range of subjects, in no one of which can he hope for the thorough knowledge of the specialist. Happily, however, it has been found that this diffusive, partial knowledge serves a good purpose, and that the strength of the chain is not that of its weakest link.

As a help in this training I would suggest that the library assistant, from the very beginning of his service, make it a point to read certain literary papers. The knowledge of books and of events that comes from the systematic reading of such papers as the *Nation*, the *Literary World*, the *Athenæum*, the *Academy*, and the *Spectator*, will prove of great service. To these may be added, if time allow, some of the more bulky reviews, and also French and German periodicals. As a means of keeping up a knowledge of the modern languages, a novel or descriptive work, or a play in some one of those languages might always be kept in hand.<sup>1</sup>

With the development of libraries in this country, the need of a higher standard of education in librarians and their assistants has become a pressing one. It is well that this Convention should put itself on record as recognizing this fact. It is a matter for congratulation that young men on leaving college are enter-

<sup>1</sup> It hardly seems necessary to say that applicants for positions in libraries who have already served in other libraries should be required to bring testimonials from their former employers. Yet there are at the present time persons filling positions of trust in libraries who have been found incompetent where they have already served. It is too much the habit to regard persons who say that they have had experience in a library as fitted for undertaking even difficult work in a new position, without finding out what that "experience" may amount to.

<sup>1</sup> As helps in this direction the editions of the New Testament, published in various languages by the American Bible Society, might be mentioned. As occasion offers, the reading of these, which are more convenient than other less familiar books, which require a more frequent use of the dictionary, has been found helpful in fixing in the mind the meaning of words.

ing in increasing numbers the service of libraries, and that the newly established girls' colleges have already furnished many educated

persons, who are doing good work in the same field. From this the most beneficial results are to be anticipated.

## AIDS AND GUIDES FOR READERS.

YEARLY REPORT, BY S. S. GREEN, LIBRARIAN OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WORCESTER.

IN accordance with a request of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, I herewith present a report on the progress which has been made the past year in furnishing aids and guides for readers.

### *Catalogues.*

The British Museum has made the important announcement that it is beginning the work of printing its catalogue. The *additions* to the library are to be catalogued in print, and volumes of the manuscript catalogue, that have become distended by numerous entries, are to be printed, as funds are forthcoming. Thus, very valuable lists of books, interesting to students of Dante, Shakespeare, Homer, etc., will probably become accessible to readers throughout the world. It is estimated that it will be forty years before the whole catalogue can be printed, unless the appropriation for the work (about \$8,000 a year), made by the government, is increased, and that when completed its 3,000,000 entries will fill 200 volumes. This estimate, as I understand it, applies to an author-catalogue alone, as the Museum has no subject-catalogue.

The Lenox Library has issued No. 5 of its Contributions to a Catalogue. This includes the books in the library on the subject of Shakespeare, and this volume, with the catalogue of books on Shakespeare, in the Barton collection of the Boston Public Library, makes the contribution of the United States a valuable addition to the bibliography of the writings of the great English dramatist.

The valuable catalogue of the Boston Athenæum has been completed during the year. The trustees of this library are deserving of

unreserved praise, for the liberality shown by them in issuing this catalogue, and Mr. Cutter will always be remembered by librarians and readers with profound gratitude, for the successful efforts he has made to render it the most substantial aid to investigators in general literature to be found in the printed catalogues of the libraries of England and America.

Dr. J. S. Billings has increased the sum of obligations under which he has laid students of the theory and practice of medicine, by issuing a second volume (Berlioz-Cholas) of his invaluable Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's office, U.S. Army.

Mr. Scudder, of Harvard College Library, is introducing devices into the subject-catalogue of the college to make it more useful to the general student, and the progress made in this direction every year is noted in the annual reports of Professor Winsor, the librarian.

The Boston Public Library has issued during the past year a catalogue of works in the Arts and Sciences contained in the Lower Hall, and added between the years 1871 and 1881, with references to books in the Bates Hall.

### *Indexes.*

The announcement that the new edition of Poole's Index will probably be on sale December 1 has given unalloyed satisfaction to readers and students and to librarians.

It is stated that over 200 periodicals, in 5,000 volumes, have been indexed in this work, and that the 300,000 references which it contains will fill 1,500 closely-printed pages. It includes entries to December 31, 1881.

All honor to William F. Poole and William I. Fletcher, and to the libraries whose officers

have seconded these gentlemen in their efforts to accomplish an undertaking which is so great, and which seemed likely to be unremunerative. This work is the fruit of the spirit of coöperation which has sprung up among librarians since 1876, and which the American Library Association and the *Library Journal* have done much to foster and increase.

This association undertakes no business enterprises, but has conferred lasting benefits upon readers, by aiding and encouraging efforts in their behalf. Nothing it has done will rebound more to its credit for good judgment and wise management than the firm support and ready assistance it has afforded Mr. Poole in bringing out the new edition of his Index.

Four new indexes have been issued the past year by William McCrillis Griswold, of Bangor, Maine. Mr. Griswold is one of our associates, and is known to the community generally by his assumed name of Q. P. Index.

The works lately published are: A General Index to Scribner's Monthly; A General Index to Lippincott's Magazine; A General Index to the Eclectic Magazine (vols. 1-96), and to vols. 37-148 of The Living Age, and The Q. P. Index Annual for 1881: An Index to The International Review, The Popular Science [Monthly], The Century, Lippincott's, The Nation, The Atlantic, The Living Age, Harper's, and The Eclectic, for 1880-81.

These indexes can be had by addressing Q. P. Index, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

It is desirable that Mr. Griswold should be encouraged to continue his work as an indexer. His indexes will not be superseded by Mr. Poole's great work. The latter will, of course, be indispensable to large libraries and useful in all. But, even in large libraries, indexes will still be needed that refer in greater detail to the contents of particular periodicals than is possible in a work which indexes in a single, although large, volume a great number of magazines and reviews. Mr. Poole's work will be interesting in small libraries, in enabling students to find out in what periodicals information is to be found, even although the libraries cannot themselves furnish the books. Still, for smaller libraries, a few indexes with many

references to sets of periodicals in their possession, or taken by citizens of towns where they are situated, must be more useful than one volume which makes comparatively scanty references to a great number of magazines and reviews, most of them not readily accessible to inquirers.

Palmer's Index to the Times Newspaper has, as usual, worked backwards as well as forwards, and now covers the issues of the great English daily from April 1, 1861-December 31, 1881.

The New York Daily Tribune has continued its series of indexes by issuing "The New York Daily Tribune Index for 1881."

William Cushing has continued his index of the North American Review by issuing a "Supplementary Index to the North American Review, Vols. 126-131 (1878-1880)." This Supplement, as well as the original index, and an Index to the Christian Examiner, may be had by addressing Rev. William Cushing, 18 Wendell street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Royal Geographical Society has published, in v. 50 of its Journal, List of Papers in the "Journal" and "Proceedings;" List of Maps, and other Illustrations; List of the Authors of Papers. See v. 50, pp. 153-242. London.

Mr. William I. Fletcher has done a favor to that large portion of the community which believes there is profit or entertainment, or both, in novel-reading, by allowing two indexes, prepared by him, to be published in the *Library Journal*, namely, Index to Serial Stories contained in bound volumes of leading periodicals, and List of important Serial Stories published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* to 1880, inclusive (L. J., v. 6, p. 166). For a list of the periodicals, the stories contained in which have been indexed in the former list, and for the Index itself, see *Library Journal*, v. 6, p. 42. On page 167 of the same volume of the Journal may be found a few additions to this list by W. M. Griswold. It may be also stated that Mr. Frederick Leyboldt, 13 and 15 Park Row, New York, reprinted a few copies of Mr. Fletcher's first list, which he has sold for five cents a copy.

Of other indexes published during the past year, it may be enough to call attention to an



Index to Neander's General History of the Christian Religion and Church, and an Analytical Index to the works of Hawthorne, by Eva M. O'Connor. Both of these indexes are published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., of Boston; but before buying them the intending purchaser should see to it that the references are to the particular edition of the works of these authors which he owns.

The same precaution should be observed before buying Percival Clark's Index to Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Macaulay, cabinet edition, 1878, London, Longman's.

This index was issued by the Index Society, which has its head-quarters in London, and of which our minister, James Russell Lowell, is president.

The other publications of this society received since our last meeting are: Report of the second annual meeting of the Index Society; to which are added three indexes: 1. Indexes of Portraits in the "British Gallery of Portraits," Jerdan's "Portrait Gallery," Knight's "Gallery of Portraits," and "Lodge's Portraits." 2. Index of Abridgment of Patents. 3. Index of Obituary Notices for 1879.

Guide to the Literature of Botany, by Benjamin Daydon Jackson.

The Index Society has other indexes ready for printing.

The following indexes have been completed. It is to be hoped they may be published:—

They are: Index to the Biographical Notices of the first fifty volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, by R. H. Farrar, and a Hebrew and Topical Index to Lange's Commentary of the Old Testament, by Professor Pick.

#### *Libraries as Educational Institutions.*

The first thing a library has to do, if it wishes to exert a beneficial educational influence, is to see to it that the selection of its books is carefully made by competent persons.

In buying *additions*, substantial aid may be had by consulting the annotated lists of books purchased, from time to time, by some of the larger libraries, and the Library Purchase Lists which, prepared by Mr. Cutter of the Boston Athenæum, have appeared in successive num-

bers of the *Library Journal*, beginning with Vol. 6, No. 1.

Among valuable lists with notes now issued, which it will be well for smaller libraries to make use of, are the bulletin of new books recommended by the State Board of Education of Rhode Island, prepared by W. E. Foster, of Providence, and issued quarterly; the bulletins of the Hartford Library Association and the Boston Public Library, and the lists of additions to the Boston Athenæum and the Young Men's Library of Buffalo.

Librarians may also make the card-catalogues of their libraries more useful to readers by subscribing to publications such as these, cutting out some of the notes and pasting them on the cards.

It may not be amiss to remind managers of small libraries that the best sort of information regarding books may be obtained by reading the book-notices of such papers as *The Literary World*, *The New York Evening Post*, or its weekly issue, *The Nation*, in the United States, and the *Academy* and the *Athenæum*, in London.

In order to make libraries, in which readers are admitted to the shelves, attractive, the books must be well arranged, and care should be taken to make the plans of arrangement known.

A decided influence in behalf of the education of the community may be exerted by making large numbers of reference-books, such as *Encyclopædias*, *Biographical Dictionaries*, *Dictionaries of Mechanics*, etc., accessible to readers.

It is important also to provide quiet study-rooms for really studious persons.

Knowledge of the progress that has been made during the past year in improving plans for the arrangement of books, for the indication of the arrangement, and for facilitating in other ways the use of libraries by students and readers, may best be obtained by reading the numbers of the *Library Journal* issued during the year, and the reports of the most enterprising librarians.

"How to Use the Reading-room," is a useful little publication, prepared by W. E. Foster, for use in the Providence Public Library.

"Suggestions to Students," printed for the benefit of pupils in the Edinboro' State Normal School, Pennsylvania, may be found on page 160 of Vol. 6 of the *Library Journal*.

The Thomas Crane Public Library, of Quincy, Massachusetts, has issued two Children's Book Lists, one containing books under the heads Fiction, Fairy Tales, and Historical Fiction; the other, books under the heads Biography, History, Science and Natural History, Travel and Adventure, Miscellaneous. The lists are intended to be short, containing, both together, only a few hundred volumes. The second list seems meagre, but both must be useful, although not above criticism as regards the selection of books appearing in them.

In response to an application made by me to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., for information regarding the results which have followed the use of the Children's Lists, he has caused a copy of a recently issued report of the School Committee of the town of Quincy to be sent to me. I make the following extract from this document: "The liberal appropriation for books and stationery, last year, has supplied us with means sufficient to add much good reading-matter to our stock; and, in addition to this, a set of encyclopædias has been placed in each building. The children are making much use of these as books of reference, and are daily learning not to rely upon other persons for information which they can find out for themselves. Our home-reading has been greatly facilitated by the preparation of the Children's Book Lists, under the direction of the Trustees of the Thomas Crane Public Library. Of these lists two numbers have already appeared, and others are to follow. Many of these books have been on trial in our schools, as in the preparation of the lists all teachers were requested to furnish the names of those books that have been proved to be interesting and instructive. Facts are continually presenting themselves which prove that the connection between the Public Library and the Public Schools is gradually growing stronger and stronger, which must be especially gratifying to all interested in the education of the young. In this connection it may be said that the trustees have indicated their desire to do all

that lies in their power to aid the schools, and have expressed their willingness to place in the library, for the use of teachers, Barnard's Journal of Education, in thirty volumes, which is a complete cyclopædia of educational literature. It would seem that the school department should do as much at least as the trustees to increase the professional knowledge of its teachers. Much study upon the history, theory, and practice of education is necessary on the part of teachers, in order that mistakes may be avoided and the best results obtained; yet it is manifest that a teacher, on a salary of four hundred dollars or less, will have little left, after defraying expenses, to invest in books of any kind. Permit me to suggest that a small sum of money be invested under your direction, so that a few of the best works on education may be placed in the Public Library beside the books furnished by the Trustees, thus forming a nucleus around which, in the future, may be gathered all of those books that would be useful to teachers."

Mr. J. N. Larned, of Buffalo, has issued during the year a catalogue of books in the Young Men's Library suited to young persons, indicating in it such books as he knows to be wholesome. He writes me as follows, in reply to inquiries of mine: "I think our little catalogue of Books for Young Readers has had, and is having, considerable influence on the reading of young people in this library. I have had testimony to that effect from a good many parents and teachers who are systematically using it, and who have been prompted to exercise more supervision over, and guidance of, the reading of their children by the help which this little book gives them. The boys and girls themselves seem to value it. That the books recommended in the catalogue are much more in use than they formerly were is a fact which the assistants in the library say is very noticeable. Many good books that had fallen into neglect, and were always catching dust on the shelves, are now in lively demand, and going and coming like the newest ones.

"I am satisfied that the results will more than repay the labor of preparing the list, and would, indeed, more than repay a much larger undertaking in the same direction."

Mr. Larned published a large enough edition of his catalogue to enable him to sell copies to other libraries.

In Indianapolis the Library Committee of the Public Library selected fourteen volumes for a small reference library, which the School Board of that city has placed in the schools.

School libraries have been formed in Providence. Mr. Foster writes, in his third report, "That these 'branch' collections, as they may appropriately be considered, are so administered as to be used under peculiarly favorable circumstances, for they circulate under the teacher's own eye, giving him an opportunity for judiciously following up the use of each book by the most effective suggestions, instructions, and supervision."

It is stated that the Boston Public Library is now supplying small libraries to schools. Some of the schools in Worcester have libraries; a few, large libraries, and it has been the practice of the School Board to buy a few reference books for use in every school building.

It is the custom of the library in Worcester to allow every teacher who wishes, to take out eighteen books for school uses; and some of the instructors, availing themselves of this privilege, and making use of cards held by scholars also, have out fifty volumes at a time. These books are selected from the catalogues of the library, and from manuscript lists of choice books kept in the librarian's room. They can be changed as often as desired. The practice of this library is to buy a number of duplicates of really good books, and to supply the demand for them.

Mr. Foster, of Providence, has continued to publish, during the year, his monthly Reference Lists. Many of us subscribe for these, and we all value them highly.

He has also continued to send weekly lists of books on current topics of interest to two of the Providence papers, and to supply to readers in his library daily a list of books on subjects of present inquiry.

Mr. Foster also provides lists of books for the use of students in Brown University, in connection with subjects which they have to investigate.

Librarians in Baltimore and Providence have even gone so far, in one instance in each city, in supplying the wants of the community, as to distribute a bibliography of the subject of a lecture among the auditors.

To such persons as have not yet availed themselves of the results of Mr. Foster's labors I wish to say, that no library can well get along, if it wishes to do an educational work, without having in hand the monthly Reference Lists.

As a specimen of their contents, I give, in a note, a list of the subjects illustrated in the last four numbers, namely, those for January, February, March, and April, of the present year.<sup>1</sup> They are in Vol. 2. A table of contents is supplied with Vol. 1. The lists are furnished by W. E. Foster, at \$1.00 per year, or at 10 cents per copy.

Mr. Foster is deserving of the highest praise, both for the amount and the excellence of his work. It should be borne in mind that his efforts in "practical bibliography" have the purpose of meeting an immediate need, and are intended only to meet the requirements of the occasion, and not to be exhaustive bibliographies of subjects adapted to the wants of profound investigation.

Prof. Winsor continues to supply lists of books, pamphlets, and articles bearing on the subjects of themes and discussions which students in Harvard University have to prepare for. These are not printed, however.

In a paper read before this association at Philadelphia, in 1876, on Personal Relations between Librarians and Readers, I wrote: "Place in the Circulating department one of the most accomplished persons in the corps of your assistants. . . . Instruct this assistant to consult with every person who asks for help in selecting books."

The Boston Public Library has recently tried the plan here recommended, and with the happiest results, in raising the character of the reading of persons frequenting the lower hall of that institution, that is, the portion of the

<sup>1</sup> *Æstheticism*, Florence, The Suez Canal, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, The Roman Catacombs, The Nibelungenlied, The German Empire, Elements of Unity in South-eastern Europe, The Chinese in the United States, The Venus of Melos, Burke, and the French Revolution.

building which contains the more popular books that are given out for home use.

For particulars regarding this interesting work, I refer you to recent reports of the librarian of the Boston Public Library.

A distinguishing feature of the Free Public Library of Worcester for the last eleven or twelve years has been, that it has cordially invited all inquirers, whatever their age or position, to come to the reference library and propound their questions, assured that as much time as is necessary will be taken in every case to satisfy their inquiries, if answers to them can be found in books. This work grows in importance every year. Instead of having a reference library that is not used at all, as was the case twelve years ago, there began to be a large use of books at once under the new system, and there has been a great increase in its use every year since. Last year we gave out to inquirers, to use in serious investigations within the library building, 42,000 volumes, in addition to such works as they helped themselves to from unusually well-supplied shelves of reference books, to which access is allowed without obtaining permission. I have no doubt this use will be increased 5,000 volumes the current year. Questions that are put to us at the library are, I believe, almost invariably answered; but much time is, of course, taken in answering them, and many books have to be bought or borrowed in carrying on the work.

I have no doubt that, in its extent and variety, we are doing a work in Worcester that is unique.

I should like, to take a single branch of the work, to speak of the close connection that has been brought about between the library and the industries of the city, and to show what is being done to advance their interests and to spread technical knowledge among workmen; but a paper would be needed to treat of this subject, and its full treatment would be out of place in a report such as this.

There is in our building, as I stated at the Washington meeting of this Association, a hall, warmed and lighted, and furnished with tables, chairs, and settees, in which the officers of the library can meet the teachers of the public schools, to confer with them on work which the

schools and the library are doing together, classes from the schools and societies which desire the benefits which come from looking at costly illustrated works, and in which clubs and associations can hold meetings when costly books and plates are required for purposes of instruction and entertainment. This hall has been much used the past year.

For example, the Women's Club listened here to a lecture by one of its number, illustrated by works in the library, on Eastern Antiquities. A class from one of the grammar schools, whose members had become interested in Armor and in deeds of Chivalry, were brought by their teacher to the library and shown Myrick's Ancient Armour and Le Croix's books on the Middle Ages.

A class came from the High School to look at the great work of the Piranesi on Roman Architecture and Antiquities.

Soon after Christmas I sent notices to the teachers in several grades of the public schools, that, between certain hours on a specified Wednesday afternoon, I would have on exhibition two hundred or more recently issued books that, it seemed to me, would help the teachers in their work. They came to the library in large numbers, and spent a great deal of time in examining the books.

The Art Society has had a meeting at the library, in which one of its number gave an account of the history and purposes of the Arundel Society; another, a description of the processes of chromo-lithography; and still other members explained to the company, broken up into groups, the publications of the Society, which had been arranged by a committee on curtains hung about the rooms, or, when bound, on easels and tables.

As soon as I return home, a class connected with one of the churches in Worcester, which has lately been making a stay-at-home tour through England, is coming to the library for an evening to look at representations of scenes and objects of interest in Stratford-on-Avon, and pictures of Kenilworth, Warwick Castle, etc.

The library in Worcester was a pioneer in doing work in connection with schools. There have always been the most friendly relations

between the Superintendent of Schools, the teachers, and the officers of the library, and our collection of books has been freely used by teachers and scholars of the higher grades of the public and private schools in which Worcester abounds, since the introduction into the library, eleven or twelve years ago, of the system now prevailing.

An account of the manner in which we brought about closer relations between the library and the 7th, 8th, 9th, and some lower grades of the public schools, was given in a paper which I read at a meeting of the American Social Science Association, held in Saratoga a year ago last September.

All that it is necessary to say here in regard to this matter is, that the work described in that paper is still carried on, and that much aid continues to be afforded by the library in the study of geography, in helping the scholars to make little investigations, and in making the reading-lesson interesting.

The principal development of the work among these lower grades of schools has been in the increased use of the library by teachers for taking out books for the use of scholars needed in the work which they are doing, in trying to substitute wholesome reading for that which is a waste of time.

Some interesting new connections have been made with the High School the past year.

Squads of boys and girls now come to the library from this school during school hours. The plan is working well. The teacher in history, who has about one hundred and fifty scholars studying Greek and Roman History under her charge, is, by my advice, sending all of these scholars to the library, in parties of ten each, to look at illustrations of Greek and Roman antiquities. I show them such works as "Falke's Greece and Rome: their Life and Art," translated by our associate, William Hand Browne, of the Johns Hopkins University Library; "Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens," "Parker's Archæology of Rome," "Wey's Rome," "Josef Langl's Denkmäler der Kunst. Bilder zur Geschichte vorzugsweise für Mittelschulen und verwandte Lehranstalten," which is being published in Vienna, and give them, for additional descriptive matter,

such books as "Mahaffy's Old Greek Life" and "Wilkins's Life of the Romans," two volumes of the series of History Primers, "Mahaffy's Old Greek Education," "Guhl & Koner's Life of the Greeks and Romans," "Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities," "The Encyclopædia Britannica," etc., etc.

The object of this method of study is, of course, to aid the imagination of pupils, and to make real to them whatever they read and study about. Thus, for example, they are shown a picture of the Forum as it is to-day, perhaps also a picture of it as it appeared in the last century, when the Piranesis represented it, before the excavations of later years had been made; and a picture of the Forum as it was in the times of Cicero, reconstructed according to the directions of competent scholars, as given in the work of Falke and elsewhere. So, too, views are given of the remains of the Parthenon and a representation of this vast pile of buildings as it appeared in the days of its glory.

Pictures are shown, too, of the dress and houses and domestic utensils of the Greeks and Romans.

The scholars are required to write out an account of different objects which they see pictorially represented. The teacher who is conducting this exercise also has her scholars review history by topics, and sends them to the library, where the proper books are given them for pursuing their investigations.

Every member of her class is engaged to-day in preparing an elaborate essay descriptive of some class of objects, — Basilicas, the Catacombs, Baths, Theatres, and Amphitheatres, the dress of the Greeks and Romans, or of Greek and Roman educational facilities, or concerning Greek heroes.

Work similar to that done by Mr. Metcalf and other teachers in schools in Boston is done in the High School in Worcester; but, while the Public Library in Boston supplies the books needed, the pupils themselves are required with us to furnish the volumes studied.

It is intended to give the pupils as good a knowledge of Bryant, Irving, Longfellow, and Hawthorne, as can be obtained in a course extending over two years, every scholar in the

High School being engaged for six months in studying each one of these authors.

Much work has to be done at the library, in connection with this study of American literature. Allusions have to be looked up, for example. An interest developed in the Alhambra of Irving leads to the desire of seeing such representations of the remains of Moorish architecture, and particularly such remains of the Alhambra as the library possesses.

The principal of the High School came to me a few months since and stated to me that he was dissatisfied with one feature of the English course of study, and wished to substitute something in the place of book-keeping for a portion of the class. He had received permission from the Superintendent of Schools to talk the matter over with me and arrange some new exercise agreeable to him, if the library could aid him. We considered the matter carefully, and concluded that, as the scholars were studying Greek history, it would be well to give them a taste of Greek literature. We formed this plan: I, having the power to buy duplicates, agreed to furnish six copies of each of the two little volumes in the series of ancient classics for English readers about Homer, namely, one on the Iliad, and one on the Odyssey, and six copies each of good translations of the poems of the Iliad and Odyssey. The members of the class would never have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with Homer in Greek, and as young people enjoy reading his poems when their attention is fixed upon them, the experiment seemed worth trying. The class has gone through the little books, which were intended to give the members a preliminary general knowledge of the story of the poems before attacking the big books which contain Homer's writings themselves, and are now at work on the Iliad and Odyssey themselves. The teacher in charge tells me the plan has proved successful, and that the class is enjoying a very pleasant and profitable exercise.

#### *Bibliography.*

It seems unnecessary to give a list of the bibliographical publications of the past year, for their appearance has been duly chronicled in the department "Bibliography," in the *Li-*

*brary Journal*. It is desirable, however, to notice a few works.

Two valuable publications have been issued from the British Museum, namely, a Hand-list of bibliographies, classified catalogues, and indexes placed in the Reading-room of the British Museum for reference, by G. W. Porter, and The book of British topography; a classified catalogue of the topographical works in the Library of the British Museum, relating to Great Britain and Ireland, by J. P. Anderson.

Two timely lists of books are, The literature of civil-service reform in the United States, by W. E. Foster, published by the Young Men's Political Club, Providence, and a list of works on Political Economy, and Political Science, compiled by W. G. Sumner, David A. Wells, W. E. Foster, R. L. Dugdale, and G. H. Putnam, and issued as Economic Tract No. 2, by the Society for Political Education, New York.

A revised edition has been published of Books and Reading, by Noah Porter, President of Yale College. This is a valuable book for popular use. The present edition is enriched by an appendix, containing a select catalogue of books, prepared by Mr. James M. Hubbard.

This list of Mr. Hubbard is excellent, and cannot fail to prove useful. The works given, however, under the headings "Bible" and "Christ," are utterly inadequate to give a record of the thought and scholarship of the present time.

A book to which particular attention should be called is a manual of historical literature by Prof. Charles K. Adams, published by Harper & Brothers. It comprises brief descriptions of the most important histories in English, French, and German, together with practical suggestions as to methods and courses of historical study, and is a very valuable bibliography. (See notice in *The Nation* of May 4, 1882.)

Gardiner and Mullinger's introduction to the study of English History contains valuable lists of books.

In connection with the Bibliography of the Pre-Columbian discoveries of America, published in the *Library Journal* recently, it is well to call attention to "Notes on the Bibliography of Yucatan and Central America," by Ad.

F. Bandelier, published in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the meeting held at Worcester, October 21, 1880.

Bibliographies of the writings of Dickens and Thackeray; a list of the published writings of Herschel on astronomical subjects, by E. S. Holden, and many other interesting lists of books, pamphlets, and articles have appeared since our last meeting. Particulars regarding them may be found by consulting a recent file of the *Library Journal*. The paper, "Library Aids," which I read at the meeting of this Association in Baltimore last February, has been published as a circular of information by the Bureau of Education in Washington, and is probably in the hands of all librarians.

Lists of good books are appended to many of the articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

The Birmingham Free Libraries have just issued a preliminary list of Bibliography in the new reference library, Birmingham, 1881-82.

Very valuable bibliographical aid is to be had from the *Bulletins* of the Boston Public Library and of Harvard University. Twelve numbers have been issued of *Bibliographical Contributions* prepared in the Library of Harvard University, and edited by Justin Winsor.

Among the latest issues in this series are: 11. Samuel H. Scudder, *The Entomological Libraries of the United States*. 12. *A List of the Publications of Harvard University and its officers, 1870-1880*. 14. William H. Tillinghast, *Notes on the Historical Hydrography of the Handkerchief Shoal in the Bahamas*. 15. J. D. Whitney, *List of American authors in Geology and Paleontology*.

It is announced that No. 17 of this series will be: *A List of the most useful Reference Books*, by Justin Winsor.

Cornell University has begun the publication of "The Library." The first number was issued with the date January, 1882, and contains notes, list of additions, etc. This number has two bibliographical lists, namely: Works relating to architecture, in Cornell University Library, and Petrarch Bibliographies.

Twelve monthly bulletins a year are issued by the Cincinnati Public Library. When gathered into volumes, indexes are provided, namely, a subject-index and an index of authors, anonymous works and collections.

In closing this branch of my subject, I must call attention to an important work on anonyms and pseudonyms, the first volume of which bears the imprint of the present year, namely, Halkett, S. and Laing, J.: *Dictionary of the anonymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain*, including the works by foreigners written in, or translated into, the English language. Vol. I. Edinburgh. £2. 2. (Boston agents, Lockwood, Brooks, & Co. \$10.50.)

For current information in regard to pseudonyms and anonyms, reference is made to this heading of the *Library Journal*.

While finishing this portion of my report the welcome news comes of the publication, by Trübner & Co., of a second edition of their *Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars of the principal languages and dialects of the world*.

#### Miscellaneous.

In conclusion, I will mention the titles of five books recently published, which librarians will at once recognize as sources from which to obtain information very generally sought for.

Who wrote it? An index of the authorship of the more noted works in ancient and modern literature, by William A. Wheeler. Edited by Charles G. Wheeler. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1881.

Familiar Allusions. A hand-book of miscellaneous information, by William A. Wheeler and Charles G. Wheeler. J. R. Osgood & Co., 1882.

The reader's hand-book of allusions, references, plots, facts, and stories, by Rev. E. Cobham Brewer. J. B. L. & Co.

Words, facts, and phrases. A dictionary of curious, quaint, and out-of-the-way matters, by Eliezer Edwards. J. B. L. & Co., 1881.

Ogilvie, J. *Imperial dictionary of English*. New edition, by C. Annandale. Vols. 1 and 2.

Of this work, which is practically a new work, by Mr. Annandale, and which claims to contain many thousand more words than any other dictionary of our language, the *London Spectator* of November 26, 1881, says: "We have no hesitation in saying that it will prove a most thorough piece of workmanship, and that, among reference-books of its class, it will hold the first place, both as an authority and a source of instruction and entertainment."

## A NEW CLASSIFICATION AND NOTATION.

BY J. SCHWARTZ, LIBRARIAN OF THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NEW YORK.

IN 1870 I was requested to examine the various systems of shelf-arrangement then in use, with the view of recommending one for adoption in the New York Apprentices' Library, which had been successively arranged on the numerical and alphabetical plans, and had found both unsatisfactory. None of the schemes examined seemed to be free from objection, and a careful study of them was made, with the idea of combining their best features in one system. It soon became evident to me that all the possible methods of shelf-arrangement might be reduced to three fundamental forms: the Numerical, the Alphabetical, and the Classified. It then occurred to me that if a system could be devised that combined the three forms in one, it would approach nearer perfection than any other, and it is this leading idea that forms the basis of the "Combined system," devised by me in 1871, which has been in successful operation in the Apprentices' Library since that time. A brief account of the plan will be found in the preface to the catalogue of the Apprentices' Library, published in 1874, and a fuller explanation, written at the solicitation of the editor, appeared in the *Library journal*, Vol. 3, No. 1. Without any effort on my part, other than the above, the scheme has attracted considerable attention, and has been adopted, with more or less modification, in at least ten libraries in this country. Indeed, I may say that, either directly or indirectly, it has suggested all the systems of shelf-arrangement, devised since 1871, that have come to my knowledge. Most of these plans have been published in the *Library journal*, and have been taken up for consideration at the annual conventions of the Library Association. In reading the proceedings of these meetings I have been unable to discover any reference to myself as the originator of the method of combining the three fundamental forms of shelf-arrangement, although elsewhere, and in private, most of the authors of these

modified systems have freely acknowledged their indebtedness to me. I make the above explanation not only in justice to myself, but to prevent any possible misconception in the minds of those who are unacquainted with the facts.

The system submitted in the present paper is substantially the same as the one devised by the author in 1871, but contains such improvements and modifications as have suggested themselves in an experience of ten years with the plan in its crude form. The changes introduced are considerable, but do not in any way affect the essential and fundamental principles. In its present dress I believe the system to be worthy of consideration and examination, and, if not accepted in all its details, it may still be of value, as it was in its original form, in suggesting improvements and modifications to others.

The points in the present system that seem to me to require special consideration and explanation, are: A, the classification; B, the author-number; C, the title-number; D, the treatment of duplicates and editions; and, E, the manner of indicating the size. I will consider each of the points in order.

*A. The Classification.*

There are 23 main departments, of which 20 are devoted to the 8° and smaller sizes, and the remaining three to the 4° and larger sizes. Twenty of these departments are designated by the initials of their names. In the remaining three the class letter designates the size, Q being used for the quartos, F for the usual folios, and X for the Extraordinary sizes, such as elephant folios and the like, that have to be placed in cases, or specially constructed shelves.

Each of these 23 departments, except class N (novels), is divided into *nine* classes, which are designated by the Arabic figures 1 to 9. They are also arranged alphabetically. In the 22 departments arranged on this plan there are



(22 × 10) 220 classes, including the 22 general classes.

A final division of these 220 classes is made by dividing each into four sub-classes, designated in the tables by the letters *a, b, c, d*. These letters are only for reference, and are not actually used in applying the scheme. How one division is distinguished from another will appear when we come to the explanation of the author-number.

I call the classification mnemonic because it is alphabetical and self-explanatory. The order of the alphabet is peculiarly adapted for mnemonic purposes, as it is universally known and understood. I could easily have thrown the tables into a logical form, but I have carefully refrained from so doing, as I am sure that, like its innumerable predecessors, it would have been satisfactory to no one but its maker. There are many libraries arranged in logical order; but no two of them are arranged alike, and the only thing that the classifiers from Aristotle to Messrs. Cutter and Perkins are agreed upon is—to disagree. There must be something radically wrong in a method that results in discord. As the basis of each new logical scheme depends upon some preconceived metaphysical idea in the mind of the classifier, I would call it the *Subjective* method, and would substitute for it an alphabetical or *Objective* method, in which the order of the classes is conditioned by something outside of the mind of the classifier, that is to say, by the *names* of the subjects themselves. Assuming that an alphabetical arrangement of classes is desirable, there would probably be very little difference of opinion as to the order and nomenclature here chosen, as I have endeavored, as far as possible, to select the names most generally associated with their respective subjects. Still, in this respect, the scheme is, to a great extent, only tentative, and is open to improvement. If space permitted, much additional argument might be advanced in favor of the proposed arrangement, but I will content myself, at present, with one that seems to me to have considerable weight. If the Alphabetic-classed method of classification, as exemplified in the catalogues of the Harvard, Congress, Brooklyn,

and Apprentices' libraries, is the best way of harmonizing the rival claims of the Systematic and Dictionary catalogues, it is not clear why the same method should not work just as well on the shelves. Precisely the same arguments will apply in the one case as in the other.

In laying out the details of the classification the law of proportion has been strictly observed. If we divide human knowledge into the three well-defined groups, HISTORY, LITERATURE, and SCIENCE, it will be found that each has just seven departments in the present scheme. The same law is observed in the minor divisions, as far as practicable, so that although there are only 887 heads, every important subject about which books are written, or that is likely to be sufficiently represented in a library, is provided with a separate rubric. In some of the later schemes very little attention is paid to this law. We find, for instance, minute subdivisions of Philosophy, Photography, and Engraving, the three classes embracing 120 out of 1,000 classes, or 8½ per cent. of the whole; whereas Geography and Travels, which in most libraries have ten times as many works as all three combined, have no more sections than Photography! On the other hand, Fiction, which is the most largely represented class, in circulating libraries at least, is relegated to an obscure corner of Literature. The natural consequence of this unphilosophical proceeding is a multiplication of numbers where economy is most desirable, and the evil is sought to be overcome by either omitting the class symbols altogether, or by substituting some arbitrary mark in their place.

#### B. The Author Number.

Having a system of alphabetically arranged classes from A.0 to Z.9, the problem is to unite with them a series of numbers sufficiently large to provide for the probable acquisitions in each class. I have selected 999 as the lowest admissible number. The usual method of numbering the separate works in each class, in the "Movable" system, is to take them in the order of their acquisition and call the first No. 1, the second No. 2, and so on. This is essentially arbitrary, as there is no reason whatever, aside from the mere accident of purchase,

why a book should have one number rather than another. As the subject treated of determines the place of each book in a scheme of classification, it would be more logical and consistent to have the *number* conditioned by something in the book itself. It was this consideration which led me, in 1871, to devise my system of alphabetical notation, which forms one of the essential and peculiar features of my original plan, and which has been adopted with more or less variation in most of the schemes devised since that time. The 999 numbers in our table might be arranged in one series of alphabetical combinations; but in that case only 230 classes could be numbered, and our tables have 880 exclusive of Fiction. If we want to number more than 230 classes, we must divide the 999 numbers into as many series as there are subdivisions in each of the classes A.o to Z.9. I have selected four divisions as sufficient. This gives three series of 300 each and one of 100 numbers.. In the numbering table these four series are headed a, b, c, d, and correspond to, and are to be used in numbering, the similarly designated sub-classes in the mnemonic classification. Care has been taken that the series of 100 numbers is always used for the less important classes.

If we take a number of alphabetically arranged works, such as Directories, Cyclopedias, and Catalogues, and average the space occupied by the several letters, we shall find that we can make nine nearly equal divisions with the following letters: No. 1 beginning with A, 2 with B, 3 with D, 4 with G, 5 with I, 6 with M, 7 with O, 8 with S, and 9 with T. This scheme of division is easily remembered, as the vowels A, E, I, O, and U, have the *odd* numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. It not only forms the basis of the several numbering tables, but has been applied in numbering the classes. It will, therefore, serve as a *mnemonic key* to the whole system, and will enable one to not only give the class number of every important subject, but to make a pretty shrewd guess as to the author number. Thus: British kallography is K. 2; British history, E. 2; Music, D. 6; Chemistry, C. 2; Biblical theology, T. 2; and Engineering, U. 3. In the few cases where this idea could not be

entirely carried out, it will be found that there is a variation of only one number.

In applying the key to the first table of 100 numbers, we get 9 divisions of  $11\frac{1}{3}$  numbers each; consequently the key letters will be numbered as follows: A. 0; Br.  $11\frac{1}{3}$ ; D.  $22\frac{2}{3}$ ; G.  $33\frac{1}{3}$ ; I.  $44\frac{2}{3}$ ; M.  $55\frac{1}{3}$ ; O.  $66\frac{2}{3}$ ; S.  $77\frac{1}{3}$ ; T.  $88\frac{2}{3}$ ; and the letters will be found so numbered in the table, the fractions being of course suppressed. In table *b*, of 300 numbers, the key letters are numbered A. 100; Br.  $(11\frac{1}{3} \times 3 + 100)$  133; D. 166; G. 200; I. 233; M. 266; O. 300; S. 333; T. 366. In table *c* these numbers are increased by 300 each, and in table *d* by 600 numbers each.

### C. Title-Numbers.

Where a class contains several works by the same author, it is necessary to add a character of some kind to distinguish one individual work from another. I have chosen, as the simplest and most expressive, the 9 Arabic figures, and the 26 letters of the alphabet. As an author number may also be used alone, we have  $(9 + 26 + 1)$  36 possible variations for each alphabetical combination. The separate works of an author can be arranged either alphabetically, or in the order of their acquisition. An alphabetical arrangement is more convenient and useful in Fiction, Biography, and Literature, but may be applied to other classes, if thought desirable, although it is of very little account outside of the classes just named. To secure an alphabetical arrangement the title-numbers should be used as follows:—

In the case of popular authors of fiction, biographies of celebrated characters, such as Napoleon, Washington, etc., and in voluminous and noted authors in other classes, the whole 26 letters can be utilized, the 9 Arabic figures being reserved for less important authors, the initial of the title (where letters are selected as title-numbers), and the figures corresponding to the key-letters (where the 9 figures are selected), being used to maintain the sub-alphabetical arrangement of the individual books. Where the exact initial or figure is already occupied the next vacant one can be taken.

The foregoing method of applying the title-numbers, if carried out in all the classes, would

give a uniform average of two authors for each number. But 26 title-numbers is much too large for one author, except in Fiction and the other cases enumerated, and it will be found that 9 title-numbers are quite sufficient for most authors. Our 36 title-numbers will, therefore, generally enable us to number, alphabetically, four authors with each combination. By writing the figures and letters under the 9 key letters, we shall have four series, beginning with figure 1, and letters a, j, and r. If more than four authors in the same combination are to be provided with numbers, any of the unoccupied title-figures or numbers can be used for the purpose.

As our 36 title-numbers are not intended to be used exclusively for one author, but may accommodate two, four, or more, and as 36 is about the maximum number of works for a shelf, it would be better, perhaps, to call each of our alphabetical combinations an *ideal shelf*. When all the title-numbers of a combination are used the *ideal* will correspond with the *real* shelf. Bearing this in mind, there is no difficulty in providing for certain exceptional cases that may arise. There may be, for example, authors who will need more than the 9 or 26 numbers reserved for them in our plan. The remedy is simply to continue the same series of title-numbers in the nearest vacant combination, either preceding or succeeding. As such cases can only arise when the proper *ideal shelf* is filled, the new series will, as a matter of course, be continued on the next shelf, and all the separate works with the same initial or number will be immediately underneath those in the first series. It is, therefore, easy to provide for the most voluminous authors, and keep up the sub-alphabetical arrangement of their works. Taking, for example, an extreme case where an author has written 75 works in the same class, three shelves will accommodate them all, and any separate work can be found with ease, as all the a's and b's, etc., will be found together, only instead of being side by side they will be placed immediately underneath each other.

If the 36 title-numbers and 300 ideal-shelf-numbers should prove insufficient to provide for all the works in a class, the numbering capacity

can be increased to any desirable extent by subdividing the class by means of the 26 letters, added to the department letter. I do not think such division will be found necessary or even desirable, as the number of special heads is large enough for a library of 2,000,000 volumes, and the number of libraries that exceed this is limited. I merely indicate the possibilities of the system to provide for any contingency that may arise. As our 887 classes can be increased to 23,062, and each of these can accommodate 10,800 works, it is difficult to imagine a case where the system would not be able to provide every work with a special and distinct number, and still use no more than seven characters in any case.

In class N, Novels, where the number of individual works of most authors is very large, and where a satisfactory division into classes is hardly feasible, the system has been modified as follows: the series b, c, d, of author-numbers are extended to 3,000 each by allowing ten variations for each combination. The first series of 3,000 is devoted to English, the second to French, Spanish, and Italian, and the third to German and Teutonic fiction. The series of 100 combinations headed "a" is similarly extended to 1,000 numbers, and is divided into four sub-classes, as shown in the tables. In each of the series of 3,000 numbers, each number is uniformly divided among two authors, the title-numbers 1 to 9 being used for the less voluminous authors, and the 26 title-letters being reserved for the more popular writers. Each of our three grand divisions of Novels will, therefore, provide for 6,000 separate authors, and if these should be insufficient they can be increased to 156,000 by adding one letter to the class letter.

Our system of notation consists, then, of six characters only for the largest classes, viz., a department letter, four figures, and a title-number of one character. The ordinary shelf systems, using Arabic figures only, have just as many characters, and it would not be possible to number a library of 100,000 works with less, if restricted to Arabic figures; but our system is capable of marking 8,000,000 works without using more.

As I use 35 characters in my title-numbers,

and as Mr. Dui's new numbering-base consists of the same characters, I think it is proper for me to state that I am not a convert to his system, and that there is nothing in common between our two methods of applying these characters. I use the characters for a specific purpose, as explained in this section, for individual works alone, whereas Mr. Dui's plan is, if I understand it correctly, to use the numbers and letters interchangeably in place of the ordinary decimal system of ten characters. I first used the 35 title characters in precisely the same way as explained in this section, in 1878, whereas Mr. Dui's system was not published until 1879. Without expressing an opinion on the merits of his peculiar manner of using numbers and letters, I would say that I have not found it necessary to avail myself of his method of economizing characters, nor have I found it desirable to amplify them by means of the decimal system as applied in the plan of my friend Mr. Cutter, in which 111 stands before 2, and 299 before 3. The body of my system of notation consists of Arabic numerals only, used in the usual way, where 111 is placed after 110, and 299 before 300. I have found the ordinary decimal system of Arabic figures fully adequate to meet all the requirements, and the proof is that I do not need as many characters as any of the schemes devised since 1871. Mr. Dui, for example, requires seven characters to number 1,000 novels, and eight for a collection of 10,000. Mr. Edmands's fiction catalogue has seven in most cases without counting the class letter, which is understood. Mr. Massey generally uses seven, and Mr. Cutter, in a table he sent me, finds that he needs seven and eight characters in 40 per cent. of a class of 3,000 works, although, according to his calculation, his average for a library of 250,000 volumes would not exceed six or seven characters. In all these cases duplicates are excluded. While the number of characters would probably remain the same as at present if the libraries represented were twice or three times as large, the fact remains, that the largest number of characters are used in the most popular classes, such as Fiction and Biography.

To show the capacity of my system, it is

only necessary to consider that each *ideal shelf* admits of 36 works. A class with 300 ideal shelves has, therefore, room for 10,800 works, and a department for  $(10,000 \times 36)$  360,000. The whole scheme of 24 departments consequently provides for  $(360 \times 23)$  8,280,000 works, or 16,560,000 volumes, if we may assume that each work will average two volumes. Allowing 90 per cent. for waste, we shall still have room for nearly 2,000,000 volumes, without counting duplicates, or, in other words, for more books than are now in any library in the world.

#### *D. Duplicates and Editions.*

Duplicates, that is, other copies of the same work, should have a letter in addition to the title-numbers. Another edition of a work, that merely differs in form, should be treated as a duplicate; but, if it contains additions or changes in the matter, it should receive a separate title-number. As a rule, it will be found that editions in fiction must be treated as duplicates, and, in other classes, as separate works. As there may be several copies of editions treated as duplicates, and as it is desirable to keep them together, the first edition should be numbered *a*, the second *i*, the third *o*, and the fourth *u*. This allows eight copies of *a*, and six each of *i*, *o*, *u*. Should there be more than four editions to be treated as duplicates, the letters *e*, *l*, *r*, and *x* could be used for numbering the first copy of each. This would provide for six editions with three copies, and two with four copies each. Assuming that four editions of David Copperfield are in a library, they would be designated as follows: N.1722.*d* would be the first copy purchased; N.1722.*da*, an edition in two volumes, of which N.1722.*db*, N.1722.*dc*, and N.1722.*dd* would be other copies; N.1722.*di* would be an edition printed in Boston, and N.1722.*do* and N.1722.*du*, editions printed in Philadelphia and Chicago, of which N.1722.*dφ* and N.1722.*dv* were other copies.

#### *E. Size.*

In my original plan I distinguished one size from another by using a different series of numbers for each of the four sizes, 12°, 8°, 4°, and

folio. For example, a work in 12°, by Smith, would be numbered 412; in 8°, 747; in 4°, 883; and, in folio, 983. It is better, however, to use the same number, or the same number increased by a uniform addition, for the same combination in every class, and to distinguish the unusual sizes by class letters, as I have done in the present plan. The 12° and 8° sizes, which I formerly arranged in two alphabetical series, I have thought it best to combine in

one, not only to facilitate reference, but because the difference between the ordinary 12° and 8° is too trifling to serve any practical purpose by the separation of these two sizes.

To make the foregoing explanations more intelligible, I have added a number of examples, showing the application of the system in various classes. They immediately follow the author tables.

## I. — MNEMONIC CLASSIFICATION: HISTORY.

## Class A. — American History and Travels.

Sub-Class No.	Sub-Classes.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
0	General works .....	Antiquities .....	History .....	Voyages and travels .....	Geography.
1	British and North America .....	Alaska .....	British Amer. history .....	British Amer. travels .....	Canada.
2	Discovery and colonization .....	General .....	Pre-Columbian discovery ..	Columbus and others .....	Colonial history.
3	English wars .....	Braddock, etc. ....	Amer. hist. of Revolution ..	Brit. hist. of Revolution ..	War of 1812.
4	General hist. and travels .....	Antiquities .....	History .....	Travels .....	Geography.
5	Indians .....	General works .....	History .....	Travels .....	Manners and customs.
6	War with Mexico, incl. Cen- tral America and W. I. ..	War with U. S. ....	General works on Mexico ..	Central America .....	West Indies.
7	Rebellion .....	Companies and regi- ments .....	Northern histories .....	Southern histories .....	Political history.
8	Separate states .....	Cities .....	New England and Middle. North and East .....	Southern .....	Western and territories.
9	South America .....	General .....	North and East .....	South .....	West.

## Class B. — Biography.

0	General works .....	General and miscell. ....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
1	American .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
2	British .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
3	French .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
4	German and Teutonic .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
5	Italian .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
6	Latin and Greek .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
7	Oriental and Slavonic .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
8	Spanish and Portuguese .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.
9	Welsh, Scotch, and Irish .....	Collective .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific and philosophical.

## Class E. — European History and Travels.

0	General.....	General history ....	Early history .....	Later history .....	Geography and travels.
1	British.....	General history in gen'l	Early history .....	Later history .....	Geography and travels.
2	Denmark, Sweden, and Norway ..	Scandinavia in gen'l	Denmark.....	Sweden.....	Norway.
3	France .....	General history ....	Early history .....	Later history .....	Geography and travels.
4	Germany.....	General history ....	Early history .....	Later history .....	Geography and travels.
5	Italy .....	Islands .....	History .....	Separate states.....	Geography and travels.
6	Netherlands and Switzerland.....	Belgium .....	History of Holland.....	Travels in Holland .....	Switzerland.
7	Russia and Slavonic countries.....	Poland .....	Russian history .....	Russian travels .....	Hungary and Bohemia.
8	Spain and Portugal.....	Islands .....	History .....	Travels .....	Portugal.
9	Wales, Scotland, and Ireland ....	General .....	Wales .....	Scotland .....	Ireland.

## Class G. — Geography: General Works.

0	General works .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Arctic and Antarctic regions.....	Hist. of Polar diso.	Arctic regions.....	Antarctic.....	Greenland.
2	Directories .....	General and miscell.	American .....	European.....	Oriental.
3	Encyclopædias and gazetteers ....	In foreign languages	Encyclopæd. and gazetteers	Guide books.....	Coll. of voyages and travels.
4	Geography .....	Mathematical geog.	History of geog. discovery	General geog's in English..	Gen.geog's in foreign languages.
5	Latin and Greek geography.....	General works.....	Latin authors.....	Greek authors .....	Modern works.
6	Maps .....	General .....	America .....	Europe .....	Oriental.
7	Physical geography .....	General and miscell.	Geognosy .....	Hydrology .....	Meteorology.
8	Statistics .....	General and miscell.	America .....	Europe .....	Oriental.
9	Voyages and travels .....	Art of travel .....	Circumnavigation .....	Voyages .....	Travels.

## Class H. — History: General Works.

0	General works .....	General and miscell.	Encyclopædias.....	Study of history.....	Philosophy of history.
1	Ancient.....	Chronology .....	History .....	Manners and customs .....	Unclassified nations.
2	Chronology .....	Tables.....	General works.....	Ancient.....	Modern.
3	Ethnology.....	General and miscell.	Ethnology .....	Archæology .....	History of civilization.
4	Greece.....	Chronology .....	History .....	Manners and customs .....	Modern Greece.
5	Inscriptions, numismatics, heraldry and knighthood .....	Inscriptions .....	Numismatics .....	Heraldry and genealogy ..	Knighthood and chivalry.
6	Manners and customs .....	General works.....	Costume .....	Social customs.....	Birth, marriage, and death.
7	Rome.....	General histories...	Kings and Republic .....	Empire .....	Ancient Italy.
8	Secret societies .....	General works.....	Freemasons, etc.....	Religious .....	Political.
9	Universal.....	General and essays	Medæval .....	Modern.....	Universal.

## I.—MNEMONIC CLASSIFICATION: HISTORY.—Continued.

## Class O.—Oriental History and Travels.

Sub-Class	Sub-Classes.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
0	General works .....	General and miscell.	History .....	Travels .....	Geography.
1	Africa .....	General .....	East and Central .....	South .....	West.
2	China and Japan .....	Thibet .....	History of China .....	Travels in China .....	Japan.
3	Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia, and Northern Africa .....	Abyssinia and Nubia .....	Ancient Egypt .....	Modern Egypt .....	Morocco, Algiers, etc.
4	Holy Land and Syria .....	Modern Jews .....	History of the Jews .....	Travels in the Holy Land .....	Syria.
5	India and Indo-China .....	Ceylon and islands .....	Indian history .....	Indian travels .....	Indo-China.
6	Oceania .....	General and miscell.	Malaysia .....	Australasia .....	Isolated islands.
7	Persia, Afghanistan, etc. ....	Afghanistan .....	Persian history .....	Persian travels .....	Assyria, Babylonia, etc.
8	Siberia and Tartary .....	Kamtschatka and islands .....	Siberia .....	Tartary .....	Mongolia and Mantchuria.
9	Turks and Saracens .....	Arabia .....	Turkish history .....	Travels in Turkey-in-Europe .....	Travels in Turkey-in-Asia.

## Class S.—Sociology.

0	General works .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Benevolent societies .....	General works .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.
2	Commerce and finance .....	Whits and measures .....	Book-keeping .....	Commerce .....	Finance and money.
3	Education .....	History .....	General works .....	Local .....	Reports.
4	Government .....	General works .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.
5	Legislative annals .....	General works .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.
6	Military and naval science .....	General works .....	Military science .....	Naval science .....	Ship-building and navigation.
7	Political economy .....	General works .....	Capital and labor .....	Protection and free trade .....	Trade-unions, strikes, etc.
8	Social science .....	General works .....	Slavery .....	Crime and criminals .....	Pauperism.
9	Women .....	General works .....	Education .....	Rights .....	Suffrage.



## II.—MNEMONIC CLASSIFICATION: LITERATURE.

Classes F, Q, and X.—Folios, Quartos, and Xtraordinary Sizes.

Sub- Class	Sub-Classes.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
0	General works .....	Pamphlets .....	Bibliography .....	Encyclopædias .....	Collected works.
1	Annals and periodicals .....	Newspapers .....	Historical .....	Literary .....	Scientific.
2	Cosmology .....	General and miscell. ....	Astronomy .....	Physics .....	Chemistry.
3	Fine arts .....	General and miscell. ....	Architecture .....	Painting .....	Music.
4	History and geography .....	General and miscell. ....	History .....	Geography .....	Biography.
5	Language and literature .....	General and miscell. ....	Language .....	Literature .....	Poetry and drama.
6	Medicine and natural history .....	General and miscell. ....	Botany .....	Zoology .....	Medicine.
7	Political and social sciences .....	General and miscell. ....	Law .....	Politics .....	Political economy.
8	Theology and philosophy .....	General and miscell. ....	Theology .....	Ethics .....	Philosophy.
9	Useful arts .....	General and miscell. ....	Agriculture .....	Engineering .....	Useful arts.

## Class K.—Kallography or "Literature."

0	General works .....	General works .....	Drama .....	Poetry .....	Essays and miscellany.
1	American .....	General works .....	Drama .....	Poetry .....	Essays and miscellany.
2	British .....	Anglo-Saxon .....	English drama .....	English poetry .....	English essays and miscellany.
3	French .....	Provençal .....	French drama .....	French poetry .....	French essays and miscellany.
4	German and Teutonic .....	Dutch and Scandi- navian .....	German drama .....	German poetry .....	German essays and miscellany.
5	Italian .....	Wallachian and Romansch .....	Italian drama .....	Italian poetry .....	Italian essays and miscellany.
6	Latin and Greek .....	Modern Greek .....	Latin and Greek .....	Latin authors .....	Greek authors.
7	Oriental and Slavonic .....	Oriental .....	Russian .....	Polish and other Slavonic	Hungarian and Bohemian.
8	Spanish and Portuguese .....	Portuguese .....	Spanish drama .....	Spanish poetry .....	Spanish essays and miscellany.
9	Welsh, Scotch, and Irish .....	General works .....	Welsh .....	Scotch .....	Irish.

## II.—MNEMONIC CLASSIFICATION: LITERATURE.—Continued.

## Class L.—Language.

Sub-Class	Sub-Classes.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
0	General works .....	General works.....	Origin of language .....	Comparative grammar.....	Comparative lexicology.
1	Anglo-Saxon and English.....	Anglo-Saxon .....	English language .....	English grammar.....	English lexicology.
2	Composition and rhetoric .....	General works.....	Elocution .....	Rhetorical collections.....	Speeches.
3	French.....	Provençal.....	French language.....	French grammar .....	French lexicology.
4	German and Teutonic.....	Dutch and Scand- navian.....	German language .....	German grammar .....	German lexicology.
5	Italian .....	Wallachian and Ro- mansch.....	Italian language .....	Italian grammar.....	Italian lexicology.
6	Latin and Greek .....	Modern Greek.....	Latin and Greek languages	Latin and Greek grammar..	Latin and Greek lexicology.
7	Oriental and Slavonic .....	Oriental .....	Russian.....	Polish and other Slavonic..	Hungarian and Bohemian.
8	Spanish and Portuguese .....	Portuguese.....	Spanish language .....	Spanish grammar .....	Spanish lexicology.
9	Writing .....	General works.....	Alphabets .....	Phonography .....	Pasigraphy.

## Class N.—Novels.

0	Classic and Oriental.....	General and critical works.....	Latin and Greek .....	Oriental .....	Slavonic.
1	Nos. 1,000-1,999 for authors in A-F	}	}	}	}
2	" 2,000-2,999 " " " G-N				
3	" 3,000-3,999 " " " O-Z				
4	" 4,000-4,999 " " " A-F	}	}	}	}
5	" 5,000-5,999 " " " G-N				
6	" 6,000-6,999 " " " O-Z				
7	" 7,000-7,999 " " " A-F	}	}	}	}
8	" 8,000-8,999 " " " G-N				
9	" 9,000-9,999 " " " O-Z				

## Class P. — Periodicals.

	General works .....	General works.....	History .....	General and unclassified periodicals .....	Indexes. Dailies. Astronony. Architecture. Statistics. Poetry and drama. Medicine. Political economy. Philosophy. Useful arts.
0	General works .....	General works.....	History .....	General and unclassified periodicals .....	Indexes. Dailies. Astronony. Architecture. Statistics. Poetry and drama. Medicine. Political economy. Philosophy. Useful arts.
1	Annals and newspapers .....	General and miscell.	Annals .....	Weeklies .....	Dailies.
2	Cosmological .....	General and miscell.	Physics .....	Geology and chemistry .....	Astronony.
3	Fine arts .....	General and miscell.	Music .....	Painting, etc. ....	Architecture.
4	History and geography .....	General and miscell.	History .....	Geography .....	Statistics.
5	Language and literature .....	General and miscell.	Philological .....	Literary .....	Poetry and drama.
6	Medicine and natural history .....	General and miscell.	Botany .....	Zoology .....	Medicine.
7	Political and social sciences .....	General and miscell.	Law .....	Politics .....	Political economy.
8	Theology and philosophy .....	General and miscell.	Theology .....	Ethics .....	Philosophy.
9	Useful arts .....	General and miscell.	Agriculture .....	Engineering .....	Useful arts.

## Class R. — Reference and Rare Books.

	General works .....	General works.....	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
0	General works .....	General works.....	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
1	Annals and periodicals .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
2	Cosmology .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
3	Fine arts .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
4	History and geography .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
5	Language and literature .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
6	Medicine and natural history .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
7	Political and social sciences .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
8	Theology and philosophy .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.
9	Useful arts .....	Xtraordinary sizes..	Octavos .....	Quartos .....	Folios.

## Class W. — Works (Collected.)

	General .....	General and miscell.	Rare and curious books .....	Block books & early printed Library catalogues.....	Manuscripts. Library economy and reports.
0	General .....	General and miscell.	Rare and curious books .....	Block books & early printed Library catalogues.....	Manuscripts. Library economy and reports.
1	Bibliography .....	General and miscell.	Catalogues .....	Library catalogues.....	Library economy and reports.
2	Cosmological pamphlets .....	General and miscell.	Physics .....	Useful arts .....	Fine arts.
3	Encyclopædias .....	In foreign languages	Alphabetical .....	Systematic .....	Encyclopædiana.
4	Historical pamphlets .....	General and miscell.	History .....	Geography .....	Biography.
5	Literary pamphlets .....	General and miscell.	Language .....	Literature .....	Poetry and drama.
6	Medical and zoological pamphlets .....	General and miscell.	Botany .....	Zoology .....	Medicine.
7	Political and legal pamphlets .....	General and miscell.	Law .....	Politics .....	Political economy.
8	Theolog. and philosoph. pamphlets .....	General and miscell.	Theology .....	Ethics .....	Philosophy.
9	Works (collected) .....	General and miscell.	Collections ("Libraries") .....	Single authors in English..	Single authors in foreign languages.

## III.—MNEMONIC CLASSIFICATION: SCIENCE.

## Class C.—Cosmology.

Sub-Class No.	Sub-Classes.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
0	General works .....	History .....	General works on science ..	Encyclo. and dictionaries ..	Philosophy of science.
1	Astronomy .....	History .....	General works .....	Solar and lunar .....	Stellar and planetary.
2	Chemistry .....	Spectrum analysis ..	General works .....	Inorganic .....	Organic.
3	Electricity .....	General works .....	Electricity .....	Magnetism .....	Galvanism.
4	Geology .....	Collec. and museums ..	General works .....	Local .....	Special.
5	Mathematics .....	General works .....	Arithmetic .....	Algebra .....	Geometry.
6	Mineralogy .....	Collec. and museums ..	General works .....	Local .....	Special.
7	Optics and general physics ..	General works .....	Light and optics .....	Heat .....	Acoustics.
8	Paleontology .....	Collec. and museums ..	General works .....	Local .....	Special.
9	Statics and dynamics .....	General works .....	Solids .....	Fluids .....	Cases and air.

## Class D.—Decorative and Fine Arts.

Sub-Class No.	Sub-Classes.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
0	General works .....	Museums, etc. ....	General works .....	Aesthetics .....	Philosophy of art.
1	Architecture .....	Warning and ven-tilation .....	General works .....	Styles .....	Carpentry and building.
2	Drawing .....	General works .....	Free hand .....	Mechanical .....	Perspective.
3	Engraving .....	Lithography .....	Engraving .....	Photography .....	Books of prints.
4	Games .....	History and criticism ..	General works .....	In-door .....	Out-door.
5	Keramics .....	Collec. and museums ..	General works .....	Local .....	Special.
6	Music .....	History .....	General works .....	Instrumental .....	Vocal.
7	Painting .....	Collec. and galleries ..	General works .....	Schools .....	Special.
8	Sculpture .....	Collec. and galleries ..	General works .....	Schools .....	Special.
9	Writing and ornament .....	Penmanship .....	Illumination and lettering ..	Decorative art and design ..	Anc't and mediæval design.

## Class J. — Jurisprudence.

	General works .....	History .....	General works .....	Encyclopedias .....	Philosophy of law.
0	General works .....	History .....	General works .....	Feudal .....	Civil.
1	Ancient, feudal and civil law .....	Oriental law .....	Ancient .....	European .....	Oriental.
2	Criminal .....	General works .....	American .....	Equity .....	Forms.
3	Ecclesiastical .....	General works .....	Evidence .....	European .....	Oriental.
4	Evidence, equity and forms .....	Parliamentary law .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.
5	International .....	General works .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.
6	Mercantile .....	General works .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.
7	Property and real estate .....	General works .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.
8	Statute and common .....	General works .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.
9	Trials .....	General works .....	American .....	European .....	Oriental.

## Class M. — Medical Science.

	General works .....	History .....	General works .....	Encyclopedias .....	Philosophy of medicine.
0	General works .....	History .....	General works .....	Muscles and nerves .....	Viscera and vessels.
1	Anatomy and physiology .....	General works .....	Bones .....	Mental disorders .....	Special systems.
2	Disease and pathology .....	General works .....	Special diseases .....	European .....	Oriental.
3	Forensic medicine .....	General works .....	American .....	Stimulants and narcotics .....	Alcohol and temperance.
4	Health and hygiene .....	General works .....	Dietics .....	European .....	Oriental.
5	Institutions .....	General works .....	American .....	Pharmacy .....	Toxicology.
6	Materia medica .....	Medical chemistry .....	Materia medica .....	European .....	Oriental.
7	Public health .....	General works .....	American .....	Normal surgery .....	Topical surgery.
8	Surgery .....	General works .....	Vulnar surgery .....	Diseases of females .....	Obstetrics.
9	Woman and sexual science .....	General works .....	Diseases of males .....		

## Class T. — Theology and Philosophy.

	General works .....	History .....	General works .....	Encyclopedias .....	Modern collected theology.
0	General works .....	General works .....	General works .....	Patristic theology .....	New Testament.
1	Biblical .....	Apocrypha .....	General works .....	Old Testament .....	Scepticism and infidelity.
2	Doctrinal .....	History .....	Doctrinal .....	Evidence and nat. theology .....	Etiquette.
3	Ethics .....	History .....	General and theoretical .....	Practical .....	Oriental.
4	Historical .....	General histories .....	America .....	Europe .....	Psychology.
5	Logic and metaphysics .....	History of philosophy .....	Logic .....	Metaphysics .....	Oriental religions.
6	Mythology .....	Comparative mythol. .....	Judaism and Mohammedanism .....	American and European .....	Ritual.
7	Practical and devotional .....	Ecclesiastical polity .....	Devotional works .....	Sermons .....	Special and peculiar.
8	Sectarian .....	General works .....	Catholics .....	Protestant sects .....	Witchcraft and spiritualism.
9	Witchcraft and occult science .....	General works .....	Astrology and alchemy .....	Mesmerism .....	

III. — MNEMONIC CLASSIFICATION: SCIENCE. — *Concluded.*

## Class U. — Useful Arts.

Sub-Class No.	Sub-Classes.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
0	General works .....	General works.....	Encyclopædias.....	History of inventions .....	Exhibitions of industry.
1	Agriculture .....	General works.....	Agriculture.....	Horticulture.....	Animaliculture.
2	Chemical technology .....	General works.....	Distilling and brewing .....	Dyeing and tanning .....	Soap and perfumery.
3	Engineering .....	General works.....	Civil engineering .....	Machinery .....	Mining.
4	Household science.....	General works.....	Cookery .....	Dress and needlework .....	Household art and taste.
5	Leather and rubber goods .....	General works.....	Saddlery .....	Shoes and boots.....	Rubber goods.
6	Metal and mineral manufactures .....	General works.....	Assaying.....	Metallurgy .....	Jewelry and instruments.
7	Printing and telegraphy .....	Phonograph and telephone .....	Printing .....	Bookbinding .....	Telegraphy.
8	Textile fabrics .....	General works.....	Cotton.....	Wool.....	Silk.
9	Wood manufactures.....	General works.....	Cabinet-work.....	Carriages .....	Other.

## Class Z. — Zoölogy.

Sub-Class No.	Sub-Classes.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
0	General works .....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.
1	Botany .....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.
2	Darwinism and biology .....	Biology.....	Darwinism and evolution ..	Animal psychology.....	Microscopy.
3	Fishes .....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.
4	Herpetology .....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.
5	Insects .....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.
6	Mammalia.....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.
7	Ornithology .....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.
8	Shell fish.....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.
9	Zoölogy.....	Collec. and museums	General.....	Local .....	Special.

## IV.—ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF AUTHOR NUMBERS.

Alphabet Combination.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.	Alphabet Combination.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.	Alphabet Combination.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
Aa ....	0	100	400	700	Chal...	.....	150	450	750	Gaa...	33	200	500	800
Ac .....	.....	101	401	701	Che ...	17	151	451	751	Gal ...	.....	201	501	801
Ad .....	.....	102	402	702	Chr ...	.....	152	452	752	Gar ...	.....	202	502	802
Ai ....	1	103	403	703	Cl ...	.....	153	453	753	Ge....	34	203	503	803
Al .....	.....	104	404	704	Ci ...	18	154	454	754	Gia ...	.....	204	504	804
Am .....	.....	105	405	705	Cle ...	.....	155	455	755	Gil ...	.....	205	505	805
An ....	2	106	406	706	Cli ...	.....	156	456	756	Gl....	35	206	506	806
Ap .....	.....	107	407	707	Coa ...	19	157	457	757	Goa ...	.....	207	507	807
Ar .....	.....	108	408	708	Col ...	.....	158	458	758	Gol ...	.....	208	508	808
As ....	3	109	409	709	Con ...	.....	159	459	759	Gor... ..	36	209	509	809
At .....	.....	110	410	710	Coo ...	20	160	460	760	Gra... ..	.....	210	510	810
Au .....	.....	111	411	711	Cou ...	.....	161	461	761	Gre... ..	.....	211	511	811
Baa ...	4	112	412	712	Cr ....	.....	162	462	762	Gri ...	37	212	512	812
Bai .....	.....	113	413	713	Cua ...	21	163	463	763	Gua ...	.....	213	513	813
Bal .....	.....	114	414	714	Cun ...	.....	164	464	764	Gun ...	.....	214	514	814
Bara... ..	5	115	415	715	Cy ....	.....	165	465	765	Haa ..	38	215	515	815
Barn ...	.....	116	416	716	Daa ...	22	166	466	766	Hal ...	.....	216	516	816
Bat.....	.....	117	417	717	Dal ...	.....	167	467	767	Han ...	.....	217	517	817
Bea ...	6	118	418	718	Dar ...	.....	168	468	768	Har ...	39	218	518	818
Bec .....	.....	119	419	719	Dea ...	23	169	469	769	Haw ...	.....	219	519	819
Bel .....	.....	120	420	720	Del ...	.....	170	470	770	Hay ...	.....	220	520	820
Ben ...	7	121	421	721	Der ...	.....	171	471	771	Hea ...	40	221	521	821
Ber .....	.....	122	422	722	Dia ...	24	172	472	772	Hel... ..	.....	222	522	822
Bet.....	.....	123	423	723	Din ...	.....	173	473	773	Her ...	.....	223	523	823
Bia ...	8	124	424	724	Do .....	.....	174	474	774	Hia ...	41	224	524	824
Bin .....	.....	125	425	725	Dr ....	25	175	475	775	Hil ...	.....	225	525	825
Bla .....	.....	126	426	726	Du .....	.....	176	476	776	Hir ...	.....	226	526	826
Blo... ..	9	127	427	727	Dw .....	.....	177	477	777	Hoa ...	42	227	527	827
Boa .....	.....	128	428	728	Ea ....	26	178	478	778	Hol ...	.....	228	528	828
Bol.....	.....	129	429	729	Ec .....	.....	179	479	779	Hor ...	.....	229	529	829
Bon ...	10	130	430	730	El.....	.....	180	480	780	Hua ...	43	230	530	830
Bor .....	.....	131	431	731	Em....	27	181	481	781	Hul ...	.....	231	531	831
Bou .....	.....	132	432	732	Er .....	.....	182	482	782	Hur ...	.....	232	532	832
Bra ...	11	133	433	733	Ev .....	.....	183	483	783	Ia ....	44	233	533	833
Bre .....	.....	134	434	734	Faa ...	28	184	484	784	Il .....	.....	234	534	834
Bro .....	.....	135	435	735	Fal ...	.....	185	485	785	Ir .....	.....	235	535	835
Brow ..	12	136	436	736	Far.....	.....	186	486	786	Jaa ...	45	236	536	836
Bua ...	.....	137	437	737	Fea ...	29	187	487	787	Jan ...	.....	237	537	837
Bun .....	.....	138	438	738	Fel ...	.....	188	488	788	Jea ...	.....	238	538	838
Bur ...	13	139	439	739	Fer.....	.....	189	489	789	Jen ...	46	239	539	839
But .....	.....	140	440	740	Fia ...	30	190	490	790	Jo .....	.....	240	540	840
By .....	.....	141	441	741	Fin ...	.....	191	491	791	Ju .....	.....	241	541	841
Caa ...	14	142	442	742	Fis .....	.....	192	492	792	Kaa ...	47	242	542	842
Cam .....	.....	143	443	743	Fl ....	31	193	493	793	Kea ...	.....	243	543	843
Car .....	.....	144	444	744	Foa ...	.....	194	494	794	Kia ...	.....	244	544	844
Carl....	15	145	445	745	Fon ...	.....	195	495	795	Kla... ..	48	245	545	845
Cas ...	.....	146	446	746	Fra ...	32	196	496	796	Kn.Ko ..	.....	246	546	846
Cat.....	.....	147	447	747	Fro ...	.....	197	497	797	Kr.Ku ..	.....	247	547	847
Cea ...	16	148	448	748	Fua ...	.....	198	498	798	Laa... ..	49	248	548	848
Cha .....	.....	149	449	749	Fun ...	.....	199	499	799	Lal ...	.....	249	549	849

IV.—ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF AUTHOR NUMBERS.—*Concluded.*

Alphabet Combination.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.	Alphabet Combination.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.	Alphabet Combination.	Division A.	Division B.	Division C.	Division D.
Lan ..	.....	250	550	850	Oa ...	66	300	600	900	Sim...	.....	350	650	950
Lar ..	50	251	551	851	Ol....	.....	301	601	901	Sla ...	83	351	651	951
Lea... ..	.....	252	552	852	Or....	.....	302	602	902	Sm....	.....	352	652	952
Lee... ..	.....	253	553	853	Paa ..	67	303	603	903	Sn....	.....	353	653	953
Lel... ..	51	254	554	854	Pal... ..	.....	304	604	904	Sol... ..	84	354	654	954
Ler... ..	.....	255	555	855	Par... ..	.....	305	605	905	Sol... ..	.....	355	655	955
Let... ..	.....	256	556	856	Pea... ..	68	306	606	906	Sor... ..	.....	356	656	956
Lia... ..	52	257	557	857	Pel... ..	.....	307	607	907	Spa... ..	85	357	657	957
Lin... ..	.....	258	558	858	Per... ..	.....	308	608	908	Spi... ..	.....	358	658	958
Lit... ..	.....	259	559	859	Pf....	69	309	609	909	Spr... ..	.....	359	659	959
Loa... ..	53	260	560	860	Phi... ..	.....	310	610	910	Sta... ..	86	360	660	960
Lon... ..	.....	261	561	861	Phi... ..	.....	311	611	911	Sto... ..	.....	361	661	961
Lor... ..	.....	262	562	862	Pia... ..	70	312	612	912	Stra... ..	.....	362	662	962
Lou... ..	54	263	563	863	Pin... ..	.....	313	613	913	Stu... ..	87	363	663	963
Lu... ..	.....	264	564	864	Pl....	.....	314	614	914	Sua... ..	.....	364	664	964
Ly... ..	.....	265	565	865	Poa... ..	71	315	615	915	Sun... ..	.....	365	665	965
Maa... ..	55	266	566	866	Pon... ..	.....	316	616	916	Taa... ..	88	366	666	966
McG... ..	.....	267	567	867	Pra... ..	.....	317	617	917	Tal... ..	.....	367	667	967
McO... ..	.....	268	568	868	Pro... ..	72	318	618	918	Tar... ..	.....	368	668	968
Mad... ..	56	269	569	869	Pu....	.....	319	619	919	Te....	89	369	669	969
Mal... ..	.....	270	570	870	Q....	.....	320	620	920	Tha... ..	.....	370	670	970
Mar... ..	.....	271	571	871	Raa... ..	73	321	621	921	Tho... ..	.....	371	671	971
Mas... ..	57	272	572	872	Ral... ..	.....	322	622	922	Tia... ..	90	372	672	972
Mat... ..	.....	273	573	873	Rar... ..	.....	323	623	923	Toa... ..	.....	373	673	973
Mau... ..	.....	274	574	874	Rea... ..	74	324	624	924	Ton... ..	.....	374	674	974
Mea... ..	58	275	575	875	Rel... ..	.....	325	625	925	Tr....	91	375	675	975
Mem... ..	.....	276	576	876	Rer... ..	.....	326	626	926	Tu....	.....	376	676	976
Mer... ..	.....	277	577	877	Rh... ..	75	327	627	927	Tw... ..	.....	377	677	977
Met... ..	59	278	578	878	Ria... ..	.....	328	628	928	Ua... ..	92	378	678	978
Mia... ..	.....	279	579	879	Roa... ..	.....	329	629	929	Ul....	.....	379	679	979
Mil... ..	.....	280	580	880	Rol... ..	76	330	630	930	Ur....	.....	380	680	980
Min... ..	60	281	581	881	Ror... ..	.....	331	631	931	Va... ..	93	381	681	981
Mir... ..	.....	282	582	882	Rut... ..	.....	332	632	932	Ve....	.....	382	682	982
Mit... ..	.....	283	583	883	Saa... ..	77	333	633	933	Vo... ..	.....	383	683	983
Moa... ..	61	284	584	884	Sal... ..	.....	334	634	934	Waa... ..	94	384	684	984
Mol... ..	.....	285	585	885	San... ..	.....	335	635	935	Wal... ..	.....	385	685	985
Moo... ..	.....	286	586	886	Sau... ..	78	336	636	936	War... ..	.....	386	686	986
Mor... ..	62	287	587	887	Sca... ..	.....	337	637	937	Wea... ..	95	387	687	987
Mot... ..	.....	288	588	888	Scha... ..	.....	338	638	938	Wen... ..	.....	388	688	988
Mua... ..	.....	289	589	889	Schl... ..	79	339	639	939	Wh... ..	.....	389	689	989
Mul... ..	63	290	590	890	Schr... ..	.....	340	640	940	Wia... ..	96	390	690	990
Mur... ..	.....	291	591	891	Schu... ..	.....	341	641	941	Wil... ..	.....	391	691	991
My... ..	.....	292	592	892	Sci... ..	80	342	642	942	Wir... ..	.....	392	692	992
Naa... ..	64	293	593	893	Scr... ..	.....	343	643	943	Woa... ..	97	393	693	993
Nan... ..	.....	294	594	894	Sea... ..	.....	344	644	944	Wol... ..	.....	394	694	994
Ne... ..	.....	295	595	895	Sel... ..	81	345	645	945	Wor... ..	.....	395	695	995
Ni... ..	65	296	596	896	Ser... ..	.....	346	646	946	Wr... ..	98	396	696	996
Noa... ..	.....	297	597	897	Sh... ..	.....	347	647	947	Wu... ..	.....	397	697	997
Non... ..	.....	298	598	898	Sia... ..	82	348	648	948	Y....	99	398	698	998
Nu... ..	.....	299	599	899	Sil... ..	.....	349	649	949	Z....	.....	399	699	999



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*Biography.*

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— By Lewes .....	B.4507.e
— By Grimm .....	B.4507.d
<i>Goldsmith, Oliver.</i> By Black .....	B.2508.j
— By Forster .....	B.2508.l
— By Irving .....	B.2508.n
— By Macaulay .....	B.2508.o
— By Prior .....	B.2508.p
<i>Jackson, Andrew.</i> By Cobbett.....	B.1236.c
— By Dusenbery .....	B.1236.d
— By Eaton .....	B.1236.e
— By Frost .....	B.1236.f
— By Goodwin.....	B.1236.g
— By Headley .....	B.1236.h
— By Hillyard .....	B.1236.i
— By Jenkins .....	B.1236.j
— By Parton .....	B.1236.l
— By Waldo .....	B.1236.v
— By Walker.....	B.1236.w
— By Walsh .....	B.1236.x
<i>Luther, Martin.</i> By himself .....	B.4864.l
— By Audin .....	B.4864.a
— By Bowen .....	B.4864.b
— By Gelzer .....	B.4864.g
— By Koenig .....	B.4864.r
— By Pfizer.....	B.4864.p
— By Scott .....	B.4864.s

<i>Napoleon.</i> By Abbott .....	B.3294.a
— By Abell .....	B.3295.a
— By Antommarchi .....	B.3293.a
— By Bailleul.....	B.3294.b
— By Bausset.....	B.3295.c
— By Bertrand.....	B.3295.d
— By Bégin .....	B.3293.b
— By Bourrienne.....	B.3293.c
— By Bussey .....	B.3293.d
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<i>Paine, Thos.</i> By Blanchard.....	B.1603.1
— By Cheetham .....	B.1603.2
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— By Oldys .....	B.1603.6
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“ By Montrésor .....	B.3328.f
“ By Richard.....	B.3328.g
“ By Robson.....	B.3328.h

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— Crater .....	N.1606.c
— Deerslayer .....	N.1605.d
— Headsman .....	N.1605.g
— Heidenmauer .....	N.1605.h
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— Last of the Mohicans .....	N.1605.j

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— Silas Marner .....	N.1805.8
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*Novels in English.*

<i>Farjeon.</i> At the sign of the silver flagon. N.1865.a	
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— Bread and cheese and kisses.....	N.1865.c
— Duchess of Rosemary Lane.....	N.1865.d
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— Jessie Trim.....	N.1865.i
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— Marriage in high life .....	N.1897.6
— Romance of a poor young man.....	N.1897.7
— Story of Sibylle.....	N.1897.8

## V.—APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM: SCIENCE, etc.

*Theology: Bibles.*

- Amharic.* Biblia sacra amharice. 1840.. T.1105  
*Arabic.* Holy Bible in the Arabic language. 1857 ..... T.1108  
*Bohemian.* Biblia sacra: to gest, biblja swatá. 1851..... T.1128  
*Canarese.* Bible in the Canarese language. 1820-38 ..... T.1143  
*Chinese.* Bible in the Chinese language. 1809-21 ..... T.1151.a  
 — Same. Transl. by Morrison. 1812-23 ..... T.1151.b  
*Cingalese.* Holy Bible transl. into Singhalese. 1846 ..... T.1153  
*Danish.* Bibellen, eller den helige skrift. 1855 ..... T.1167  
*Dutch.* Bijbel: dat is, de gansche heilige schrift. 1857 ..... T.1176  
*English.* Biblia: the bible, that is, the holy scripture of the olde and new testament. Transl. by Myles Coverdale. 1835 ..... T.1181.a  
 — Same. Transl. from Vulgate. With notes by Haydock. 1845 ..... T.1181.b  
 — Same. (Geneva version.) 1606 .. T.1181.c  
 — Same. Edinb., 1793 ..... T.1181.d  
 — Same. Printed by R. Bowyer. Lond., 1796..... T.1181.e  
 — Same, with apocrypha. Phila., 1798. T.1181.f  
 — Same. 4 vols. Phila., 1804 ..... T.1181.g  
 — Same. Transl. from Greek by Thompson. 4 v. Phila., 1808 ..... T.1181.h  
 — Same. Self-interpreting bible, with notes by Brown. 1815 ..... T.1181.i  
 — Same. Stereotype edition. 1818.. T.1181.j  
 — Same. N. Y., 1819. 8° ..... T.1181.k  
 — Same. N. Y., 1819. 12° ..... T.1181.l  
 — Same. N. Y., 1819. 16° ..... T.1181.m  
 — Same. With notes by D'Oyley and Ment. 1818-20..... T.1181.n  
 — Same. Stereotype edition. 1833.. T.1181.o  
 — Arranged in chronol. order by Townsend. 1834..... T.1181.p  
 — Same. With notes by Boothroyd. 1836 ..... T.1181.q  
 — Same. 3 vols. Lond., 1836. 8°.. T.1181.r  
 — Same. With notes by Caunter ..... T.1181.s  
 — Same. Oriental bible. With notes by Cobbin..... T.1181.t

— Same. In paragraphs. Lond., 1850.

8°..... T.1181.u

*French.* La bible. Londres, 1686-87... T.1196.a

— Same. Imprimée sur l'édition de Paris de l'année. 1805..... T.1196.b

— Same. Revu sur les originaux par Martin. 1855..... T.1196.c

— Same. Selon la Vulgate. Avec les dessins de Doré. 1866..... T.1196.d

*Gaelic.* Leabhraicheanant-sean tiomuaidh, etc. 1807..... T.1200

*German.* Bibell mit annotaten [von] Dietenberger. 1577..... T.1203.a

— Same. Übersetzt durch Piscator. 1784 ..... T.1203.b

— Same. Nach der übersetzung von Luther. 1856..... T.1203.c

— Same. Coln, 1857 ..... T.1203.d

*Hawaiian.* Palapala hemalele. 1837-38. T.1219

*Italian.* Sacra bibla tradotta da Diodati. 1850..... T.1235

*Karen.* Bible. Transl. by Mason. 1853. T.1242

*Latin.* Biblia cum summarium apparatus, etc. 1519 ..... T.1251.a

— Same. Vulgato ed. 1555..... T.1251.b

— Same. Ad vetustissima exemplaria castigat a. 1571..... T.1251.c

*Malay.* Elkitab. 1731-33..... T.1270.a

— Same. In Arabic characters. Revised by Hutchings. 1821 ..... T.1270.b

*Manx.* Yu vible casherick. 1819..... T.1270.j

*Portuguese.* Biblia sagrada. 1858..... T.1316

*Spanish.* Biblia en lengua española. 1824 ..... T.1357.a

— Same. Traducidos por P. Scio de S. Miguel. 1858..... T.1357.b

*Swedish.* Bibelen: aller den heliga skrift. 1855 ..... T.1365

*Turkish.* Bible Transl. by Boboosky. 1827 ..... T.1376.a

— Same. Transl. by Goodell..... T.1376.b

*Welsh.* Bibl cyssegr-lan. 1857..... T.1387

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THE PUBLIC.

BY JAS. W. WARD, LIBRARIAN OF THE GROSVENOR LIBRARY, BUFFALO.

[We have not received this paper, but, instead, a note from Mr. Ward, regretting his inability to furnish the manuscript, which, in some unaccountable manner, he says, has got out of his hands, and is, to all appearances, lost beyond recovery. The chief points of the paper he gives from memory, as follows. — ED.]

**T**HOUGH so much is done by library directors and librarians, — so much money expended, and so much ingenuity exercised, for the comfort, expedition, and convenience of the public, — many library visitors are still dissatisfied with the ingeniously-devised facilities thus afforded them; they are disappointed because they do not find their privileges fully up to their expectations, — expectations founded on a misapprehension of the true nature of the undertaking of a public library, and, therefore, erroneous and misleading. Of this so often encountered misapprehension, there are several degrees, more or less affecting the librarian's peace of mind.

Some look upon a public library in much the same light that a street Arab regards a free lunch. Others, with a juster appreciation of its true character, still expect of it too much: too much of the library, as a source of knowledge, and too much of the librarian, — the oftenest consulted book in the library. He is expected to know everything, in the library and out of it. This class is impatient of delay, if time is required to look up a question; an answer is expected off-hand. A question arises, to what extent a librarian should read the books that pass through his hands to the library shelves. I am unable to see in what sense it can possibly be true that "the librarian who reads is lost." In my judgment the librarian who did *not* read would be the hopelessly lost man. The extent and thoroughness of his reading is simply a

question of time. Fortunately, the librarian does not read like other men. He reads by glimpses; by a sort of instantaneous photographic process; not by words, but by pages. But whether his process be slow or rapid, some of the time at his disposal must be spent in ascertaining the argument, character, and at least the general drift, of each book he provides for public reading.

Again, there are those who expect of a library that it should be exclusive, partisan, one-sided; whereas a public library is the one place above all others that should be forever out of reach of all sectional or partisan control. It is the place where all light-rays, from whatever source, and of whatever color, are gathered into the pure white focus of truth.

Then there are those "who cannot brook control," and are uneasy and unhappy under necessary restrictions and regulations for good order. Some not unfamiliar illustrations were given of this phase of discontent, — happily not common, — the treatment of which, like that of all other matters and questions that spring from the complex and ill-understood relations that exist between the public library and the public, must be based upon mutual confidence, concession, and compromise.

The paper, on the whole, was of a practical and conservative nature, its strictures being aimed at those whose notions in regard to library privileges are extravagant and unreasonable. It was a plea on behalf of the librarian. "Like the Apostle Paul," said Mr. Ward, "I magnify mine office. I think that in the daily administrations of his functions, the librarian (*if possible*) has every motive of position and reputation to be right, and every opportunity of observation, experience, and professional consultation with his contemporaries, to be right; and I think it will be generally found that he *is* right."

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOOK ARTS.

BY C. A. CUTTER, LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

CONCERNED as we are, all our lives, with books, living among them and on them, no part of our libraries, one would think, would receive more of our attention than the books about books. And it is a striking testimony to the unselfishness of librarians, and their desire to attend rather to what interests their patrons than to what interests themselves, that they do not appear to have bestowed any special thought upon the classification of the book arts, by which I mean all that relates to the making, the keeping, and the using of books. So far as I know, nobody has thought of putting them together. Literary history is usually made a subdivision of the Belles-lettres; but Bibliography is made a class by itself, entirely separated from literature. Publishing and Bookselling are put with Commerce, but booksellers' catalogs are put in Bibliography. Printing is put with the Mechanic arts, but histories of printing are again put in Bibliography, and so are lists of early-printed books, and the *incunabula* themselves are put in the safe or the closet. Illumination of manuscripts is sometimes put with Bibliography, sometimes among the Fine Arts. Catalogs of manuscripts are put in Bibliography; the manuscripts themselves are treated in various ways; the writing by which they are made, which also is an important step in the preparation of the printed book, is put sometimes with Language, sometimes under a heading Arts of communication, which itself is one of the useful arts; and, if I remember right, I have seen Writing reckoned as a Commercial art. Paper-making, and all the other preparation of the materials for writing, is put in Manufactures. Authorship and Composition or Rhetoric is sometimes put with Language, sometimes with the Belles-lettres. Where Indexing would be put I do not know, because, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Mr. Allibone, the apostle of indexing, it did not get a literature of its own till within a few years, and no niche has

been made for it in any of the hitherto published schemes.

Now, I do not deny that these classings were correct, and that my proposal of grouping all the book arts together is highly unsystematic; that to bring into one group several classes having reference to a concrete thing like a book, and intrude this group among classes founded on abstract conceptions, as Philosophy, Religion, History, Sociology, is an incongruity; and to form this group by taking various subdivisions out of the proper classes is a robbery. But, nevertheless, I maintain that there is an overbalancing convenience, both for the memory and for use. I do not claim a very great convenience, but there is enough to override considerations of theoretical propriety. There is a certain number of books which treat of these book-arts altogether, or of several of them together. Moreover, they illustrate one another much more than each of them illustrates the rest of the class into which it is usually put, some of them having been joined to these classes by a very loose connection, so that several, as I have already pointed out, were assigned, by different classifiers, to different classes.

Printing is of no especial interest to the man who is looking up the Mechanic arts, nor book-selling to the student of Commerce. Rhetoric appears to be classed with Language, simply because language is used in Rhetoric, which is much as if one should put Music in the Mechanic arts because it uses instruments.

Having decided to put the book arts together it became necessary to arrange them.

I will not weary you by describing all the steps which needed to be taken before a satisfactory result was reached. I went thru my books on these subjects to see what classes they called for. I looked over catalogs to see if books which were not yet in the Athenæum could require any additional classes. I studied the subjects to forecast the future, and

provide, if possible, for books that have not been written. Here I must confess to a failure. The future, so far as it is not a repetition of the present, is not provided for in this classing of the book arts.

After a time I found that the subjects could fall into four main divisions:—

Production of books (which we might call Bibliopoetics); Disposition of books (Bibliothetics); Description of books (Bibliographics), the second (Disposition) falling naturally into two subdivisions: Distribution of books and Storing of books.

In detail the arrangement is this: First come, of course, the general works, those which relate to all or several of the book arts, as Porter's "Handy book about books." Then come the book-producing arts, arranged in the order which they actually take in the production of books. First, the genesis of the book in the brain of man,—Authorship, including Rhetoric and the *principles* of Criticism; next, the art by which these thoughts are recorded, Writing, which, of course, includes Palæography, and is followed by catalogs of manuscripts. Here I should put the art of Illumination and Book ornament in general, altho they might equally well go among the Fine arts. Next the art of multiplying the record,—Copying processes and Printing, including the history of Printing and lists of *incunabula*. When the sheets are printed they go to the binder. Book-binding, therefore, comes next. This finishes the Production; Distribution follows.

It is not worth while to make two classes of Publishing and Bookselling; they are often combined in practice, and it would be impossible to separate their literature. Here is a geographical arrangement for publishers', booksellers', and auctioneers' catalogs. It would have been easy to separate auction catalogs, but what good would it have done? It would have been like the ineptitude of having an index of authors and an index of subjects to a book, classification for the sake of classifying, or, as the vexed reader is apt to think, for the sake of making trouble to all concerned. This section forms a very natural transition to the division Book storing, *i.e.*, Libraries. These

are, of course, divided into Private and Public. The first have a preliminary section of works on "Book-buying, book-collecting, bibliomania," which very properly follows auctioneering, and is half-way between the two divisions book distribution and book storing, being, in fact, book distribution viewed from the other side. I place private before public libraries, because they are, in fact, the intermediate stage between the dealer and the public library, the treasures of collectors gravitating to the latter. As long as books are in private hands they may reappear again and again in the market. Only when they have reached the shelves of the public library can they be considered to be in their final resting-place.<sup>1</sup>

Having then made our books, distributed them, and permanently placed them, we proceed to describe and enumerate them. In Bibliography, as everywhere else, the general works come first (such works as Brunet and Grässe); they are followed by works describing particular classes of remarkable books, as the condemned or prohibited, the imaginary, the privately printed, the rare, the vellum books, etc. Anonyms and pseudonyms are not out of place next. National bibliography and its near relative, Literary history, succeed, followed by Subject bibliography, and, to sum up and close the whole, works on the Selection of reading.

You will note that there is a double classification running thru X: one of subjects and one of countries. You find catalogs of MSS., booksellers' and auction catalogs, public library catalogs, private library catalogs, bibliographies, literary histories, books on the selection of reading, each in a separate place; but it is equally easy to see all that belongs to any one country in these various relations. For instance, E being the mark for English, we have

<sup>1</sup> It did not seem worth while to separate the history of private libraries from the catalogs, for the so-called histories are mostly lists of the books in the library, and, therefore, are partial catalogs; whereas public library reports and histories are of an entirely different nature from their catalogs, and wanted for different purposes, and, usually, at different times; for the latter separation was plainly necessary.

- x4E Catalogs of English manuscripts, and of mss. in England.
- x8E History of printing in England.
- xEE Catalogs of English publishers, book-sellers, and auctioneers.
- xHE Catalogs and history of English private libraries.
- xKE Reports and history of English public libraries.
- xME Catalogs of English public libraries.
- xNE Works on English pseudonyms and anonyms.
- xTE English bibliography.
- xVE Literary history of England.
- xx8E Bibliography of English history.
- xxAE Bibliography of English topography.
- xYE Selection of books for English readers.

The inquirer has merely to go from division to division, looking at the subdivision  $\epsilon$  alone, and he will exhaust the capacity of the library in regard to the Book arts of that country, so far as they are not contained in works of more general capacity; and that is as far as any classing can take him.

I have tried to prepare a scheme that could be used in a very small, or in the largest possible, library. As an example take literary history, xv and xw. This, itself only a division, is subdivided by countries (as xVE English literary history). So far almost any library will wish to go, and there many libraries will stop, leaving all their books in one alphabetical arrangement. For my own purpose I shall separate from the mass of general works a certain number of sections, showing the history of the drama, of the fiction, of the poetry, etc., of the country, each by itself. I also have special sections for the literary history of certain periods: the early English, the Elizabethan, the Stuart, the Queen Anne, the Georgian, the Victorian; another section for the literary history of single authors, arranged by their names. If the library is very large it may be necessary to similarly divide the form-sections above mentioned, and make a place for the history of Elizabethan poetry or of the Elizabethan drama, either as a subdivision of the history of English drama, or of the history of the Elizabethan literature.

One wants, too, to collect together the literary history of particular classes (as royal and noble authors), and the local literary histories; just as in literature we have a place for the collections of the works of local authors. And so on. Every form into which Literature is divided, Periodicals, Essays, Ana, Letters, Oration, Wit and Humor, Satire, Dialogues, Drama, Fiction, Fables, Fairy Tales, Legends, Popular Literature, Ballads, Poetical romances of chivalry, Poetry, — all have their corresponding sections in Literary history. There is also a place for Dialects, with a possible subdivision of each dialect into its literary forms. The British Museum would not need any more; the village library may use as much less as it pleases.

If any of the sub-divisions is thought to be unnecessary, one has only to disuse it, and put its books into the general alphabet of English literary history.

I at first intended to put the bibliography and literary history of each country with the literature of the country. Thus, we should have the Bibliography of English literature, then the Literary history of England, then the Literature itself, so that the student of English literature would have everything he could desire put together under his hand. The notation still allows this arrangement, but I have given it up for three reasons: (1) It is plain enough that people do not usually want, *at the same visit*, the history of the literature of the country and a work of the literature. They *usually* want either a play *or* a history of the drama, a particular poem or a criticism on English poetry; but not, in general, both at once. So that the advantage of mixture could not be great. (2) On the other hand, the arrangement is clearer if each is kept by itself. There is more danger of confusion in the minds of readers if we have three slices of English bibliography, English literary history, and English literature, and then a sandwich of French bibliography, literary history, and literature, succeeded by a Washington pie of American bibliography, literary history, and literature. (3) It does not suit the notation so well. (4) One often gets as much information from the general histories of literature as from the special literary histories of the country; and one is reminded of that fact bet-

ter when the general and the special are put together by themselves in one class, and are not separated from one another by the interposition of parts of the other classes Bibliography and Literature. I therefore now put in Literature only the belles-lettres books *about* literature are in the Book arts.

Literary history, you will notice, is xv and xw, so that, to make the notation for the literary history of any country, one has only to prefix an x to the mark for its literature (e. g. vf, xvf; vg, xvg; vh, xvh). As national bibliography is xt and xu, we have an easily remembered trio:—

ve English literature.

xte Bibliography of English literature.

xve History of English literature.

The literature, it should be noticed, is not very far removed from the works about it, x following close after v.

Much is said about the memory-assisting qualities of the alphabet. I would not speak disrespectfully of the alphabet, but it must not assume to be the only memorizer. A natural, logical, reasonable arrangement is easily understood and easily remembered. The order adopted here, of progression from the brain of the thinker through the hand of the writer and the machines of the printer and binder over the counter of the publisher and bookseller to the shelves of the private bookbuyer and public library, is so simple, so clearly indicated, as the physicians say, that I cannot imagine any one forgetting it to whom it had once been explained, and I should not imagine that it would require any elaborate explanation. Yet I must confess that I did not get it completely settled till a few days ago, after repeated trials; and if, after looking at this, I should show you some of my previous schemes, you would wonder that any one could be so blind to the obvious requirements of the situation.

To some of my friends, I know, all this appears to be much ado about nothing; it makes, they say, no practical difference how these subdivisions are arranged; when one has once got accustomed to an order one can use it just as well if it is theoretically bad as if it were theo-

retically perfect. They are right in part, but not wholly. (1) It is easier to learn first, and to remember afterwards, an order which is made on some evident principle than one which is made at hap-hazard; (2) a theoretically justifiable arrangement is more likely to bring together classes of books that will be wanted at the same time; (3) there is a certain number of persons who pay considerable regard to theoretical considerations in their daily life; they feel a need of justifying to themselves whatever they do; and if anything seems inept or not congruous with the rest of the arrangement, they have a continual sense of irritation. Some one has said that "nothing produces more discomfort than the constant presence of a thing which one dislikes a little," and we all know that the "saddest of words of tongue or pen are those sad words, 'It might have been.'" To feel that a classification to which one is committed is careless or stupid; that it might have been made satisfactory with a little more thought; to think of any ingenious classing as some men think of their best jokes, just when it is too late to utter them, is one of the minor miseries of a librarian's life, which it is worth something to avoid. Even if it made no difference to the public he would wish to be careful for his own comfort.

## BOOK ARTS.

### x. Book arts in general.

#### *Book production.*

- x1. Authorship, including Rhetoric and Indexing.
- x2. Writing, including Shorthand and the materials for writing.
- x3. Palæography.
- x4, x5. Catalogs of manuscripts arranged geographically.
- x6. Illumination and other book ornament.
- x7. Printing (for literary purposes, excluding, therefore, fotografic, telegrafic, and dry-goods printing): the art.
- x8, x9. Printing: the history, arranged geographically.

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|--|--|
| <p>XA. Incunabula : catalogs and history.</p> <p>XB. Incunabula : the books themselves.</p> <p>XC. Binding and book-preservation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Book distribution.</i></p> <p>XD. Publishing, Bookselling.</p> <p>XE, XF. Catalogs of publishers, booksellers, and auctioneers (arranged geographically).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Book-buying and book storage.</i></p> <p>XG. Book-buying, book-collecting, bibliomania.</p> <p>XH, XI. Private libraries : history and catalogs (including catalogs of those sold, and catalogs of private collections which have been incorporated in public libraries, but are cataloged by themselves).</p> | <p>XJ. Public libraries : general works and administration.</p> <p>XK, XL. Management, reports, and history of particular libraries, arranged geographically.</p> <p>XM, XN. Catalogs, arranged geographically.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Book description.</i></p> <p>XP. Bibliography in general.</p> <p>XQ. Remarkable books (condemned, imaginary, lost, privately printed, rare, vellum printed, etc.).</p> <p>XR, XS. Anonymous and pseudonymous books, arranged geographically.</p> <p>XT, XU. Bibliography, arranged geographically.</p> <p>XV, XW. Literary history, arranged geographically.</p> <p>XX. Subject bibliography, arranged in the order of subjects.</p> <p>XY, XZ. Selection of reading, arranged geographically.</p> |
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## THE CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS.

BY LLOYD P. SMITH, LIBRARIAN OF THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HOWEVER they may differ on the subject of cataloguing, librarians are agreed that books should be arranged on the shelves according to subjects. Experience teaches that it is impossible to attach too much importance to the advantages flowing from a wise and methodical order in the arrangement of a library. It is when it comes to systems of classification that experts—a limited number—begin to differ; and the reason is not far to seek. It is mainly because of the hardness of the task, which is so great that Aristotle, who executed it for the King of Egypt, was said by Strabo to be the only man who was ever able to arrange the books of a large library in an orderly and systematic manner. From that time to the present, the classification of human knowledge has occupied, more or less, the attention of some of the wisest of mankind, including such men as Bacon, Leibnitz, D'Alembert, and Coleridge. I refrain from wearying you with an account of the various systems which have

been put forward from age to age. Those who wish to examine the history of the subject, will find it set down in detail in Woodward's *System of universal science* (Philadelphia, 1816). Suffice it to say that the genius of orderly arrangement seems, in modern times, to have taken up its special abode with the French, who have succeeded as well in classifying books as they have in ordering some other things usually considered more important.

The system of dividing a library into five classes—Theology, Jurisprudence, Sciences and Arts, Belles-Lettres, and History, the whole followed or preceded by Bibliography—is commonly ascribed to the great French bibliographer, G. F. De Bure, a bookseller of Paris (1731-1782); but he appears to have merely adopted the plan of his predecessor in the same business, Gabriel Martin (1679-1761), who himself borrowed from Jean Garnier's *Systema bibliotheca collegii Parisiensis Societatis Jesu* (1678). The plan, being found to work well



in practice, has since been commonly followed in the catalogues and libraries of France, and, indeed, of the Continent generally; and, in the arrangement of its books on the shelves, a system not very different is now practised at the British Museum. This plan was also deliberately adopted, but not without valuable improvements in detail, in the preparation of his catalogue of the Philadelphia Library (1835) by my learned and painstaking predecessor, the late George Campbell. That classified catalogue was a thorough and scholarly piece of work, to which was added a copious alphabetical Index; but in the meantime the Philadelphia Library had no classification on the shelves, it being probably the only large collection of books in the world where the volumes were arranged by sizes only, and in the order of accession. The defects of that system—or want of system—were so serious that, on the occasion of removing the Loganian Library and the greater part of the books of the Library Company, in 1878, to the Ridgway Branch, the opportunity was embraced to make a more logical disposition of them on the shelves, and one based, as to its main features, on the system of the printed catalogue of 1835. It was in the actual execution of this work—*res sane magni momenti multique sudoris*—that the accompanying classification was wrought out; and as a bibliographical system, to be of value, must be the fruit of experience rather than an effort of genius, it has occurred to me that my fellow-members of the American Library Association might possibly find in it some useful suggestions.

The classification is intended to be permanent only so far as the six main classes A, E, I, O, U, and Y, and their sub-classes a, b, c, d, e, etc., are concerned. In its details it is open to modification to suit the needs of libraries devoted mainly to the collection of one or a few classes of books. As the volumes multiply on the shelves, it is obvious that the divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., can be added to indefinitely—by each librarian for himself—without deranging the system. Moreover, the divisions can themselves be subdivided by supplying arbitrary marks. For example, under Zoölogy (I 16), I have made but one subdivision, that of Birds

(I 16+), whereas an Academy of Natural Sciences might well find it expedient to distribute their works on the animal kingdom in accordance with the elaborate plan set forth in Agassiz's *Essay on classification*. On the other hand, a small library may content itself with the classes and sub-classes marked by letters only, or even with the classes A, E, I, O, U, Y, alone. It is to be remarked, in passing, that, by this arrangement, whatever improvements may be made from time to time in the details of the system, the books have always a relative, and not a fixed location on the shelves, so that they may be moved from shelf to shelf, from case to case, and from building to building, without altering the shelf-marks.

The system is available, not only for the arrangement of books on the shelves, but also for their classification in a subject catalogue. Indeed, the shelf-lists themselves form—when properly made—a subject catalogue, which may be sent off to the printer as soon as there is money enough to pay for setting them up in type. It is true that most of the ends of a subject catalogue may be gained by the modern dictionary catalogue,—combining authors and subjects in one alphabet,—which it is to the credit of Mr. Poole to have invented, and of Messrs. Cutter, Noyes, and others to have developed; but, nevertheless, to my mind, the ideal printed catalogue is a classified one, with a copious alphabetical index. Suppose that the British Museum had such a printed catalogue to-day, how much would the usefulness of that great institution be enhanced.

It is only too obvious that the librarian who adopts this, or indeed any plan for the classification of books, must sometimes be at a loss to decide exactly under what subdivision to place a particular book, the problem, in difficult cases, being quite the highest proposed to a bibliographer. The rule is to place each book under its most specific class, but, nevertheless, two successive librarians—or, indeed, the same one at different times—might, without impropriety, classify the same book under different heads. To secure uniformity, therefore, and to make the work of cataloguing and classifying books arranged on this plan more easy, the accompanying Synopsis and Classification are

followed by an alphabetical Index. In its preparation, I have made use of the subject Index of my ingenious friend, Mr. Melvil Dui, in his excellent *Classification of a library* (Amherst, 1876). By his kind permission, it is here reproduced, with the addition of about nine hundred new catchwords which were found desirable in practice; for some of the latter I am indebted to Mr. F. B. Perkins' *Rational classification of literature* (San Francisco, 1881), which reached me as these sheets were passing through the press. *The alphabetical class-signs in my system are placed alongside of the numerical class-signs in Mr. Dui's system.* The reason for adopting an alphabetical instead of a numerical designation of the several classes and sub-classes, was simply to prevent confusion in calling for a book by its number, it being thought that the number of the class might be mistaken for the number of the book. This, of course, is a matter of detail which may be changed without affecting the system.

Whether the classification itself is more or less logical than that of others who have attempted this hard and thankless, but needful, task, it is not for me to say. It has at least the merit of not being made out of nothing, but rather of having been evolved from a preëxisting system which has the approval of the best bibliographers of Europe, and which has been tried for centuries, and not found wanting. *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare.* I believe the groundwork of the system to be good, but I know very well that the building I have raised upon it can be improved; and, therefore, any one who thinks of making use of either, would do well to study — among others — the *Table Méthodique* of Brunet, and the classification — which, however, is rather crude — of the British Museum. The latter can be consulted in Henry Stevens' *Catalogue of the American books in the Library of the British Museum* (London, 1866). Mr. Dui's and Mr. Perkins' highly original systems are also full of valuable suggestions, though the former is, to my thinking, not sufficiently worked out in detail, while the latter, with its six thousand classes — ten times as many as are used in the British Museum — is, if anything, too much so. The reference alphabet — first used by Mr. Dui — gives their

systems of classification, in point of practical utility, a decided advantage over others; and Mr. Dui's decimal division brings in an element of simplicity which has, in theory at least, some obvious advantages. It is also steadily making its way into practice, and I understand there are more American libraries now using that plan than any other. Mr. Perkins "believes that his system accomplishes some good things which Mr. Dui's does not, and cures some defects in it;" and I agree with him. If I did not think that mine was on the whole better than either, I should not publish it. Nevertheless, I am free to say, that in working out the details, I consider Mr. Perkins' arrangement, in some respects, better than my own, and if I had seen it in time I could have improved mine in several ways. Mr. Schwartz's Mnemonic System, and that of Mr. Cutter — described in Vol. IV. of the *Library journal* — are also worthy of the highest consideration. Doubtless the true Classification of Books, at once rational and convenient in practice, is a thing yet to be established, but at any rate the materials for it exist; and if the present System with its Index — on which I have been working more or less for the past four years — contributes in any degree to make the labors of those who follow me more easy, it is all that I expect.

I have only to add my thanks to our excellent Secretary for his kindness in undertaking the publication of the work, and to say that its profits, if any, are to go to the American Library Association.

#### SYNOPSIS.

- Class A. Religion.
  - E. Jurisprudence.
  - I. Sciences and Arts.
  - O. Belles-Lettres.
  - U. History.
  - Y. Bibliography and the history of literature.
- Sub-classes. a, b, c, d, e, etc.
- Divisions. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
- Subdivisions. +, Δ, □, IV, V, VI, etc.

[As the details of the classification and the index of subjects were not read to the meeting, and have been published by the Library Bureau, they are omitted here. — Ed.]

## FICTION IN LIBRARIES.

BY I. L. BEARDSLEY, LIBRARIAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY, CLEVELAND, O.

IN this, my first attendance upon one of the annual meetings of the American Library Association, I came with no thought of obtruding my opinions or my experiences upon its deliberations. I came rather to gain information than to attempt to enlighten you upon professional methods and details, which I have not the egotism to suppose you would receive much benefit from, and I am somewhat reluctant now to relate what, most likely, is an old and familiar story with most of those present. All, or the majority of you, from your familiarity with professional requirements, seem to have had more time than myself to devote to the attainment of that minuter knowledge so necessary to rise to the highest point of usefulness, in a calling which requires not less mental discipline, not less industry, than to become eminent in any of the learned professions. I have found, from year to year, how much is yet unlearned, what application it requires, if I would keep ahead in my calling, in the grand march of the world of letters, and, as I have before intimated, I have not, with all my application, been able to evolve any theories, or take acceptable part in deliberations in that higher technical knowledge which is being so ably discussed.

In speaking, yesterday, with a gentleman of this Convention, whom I have long known by reputation, of my experience in dealing with such books as are generally deemed trashy and, in many cases, pernicious, he thought it would be worth relating, as it is a subject upon which each individual librarian has had his own special experience, and from varying circumstances, must each have its own peculiar phase. I am very well aware that there are different opinions as to what should properly be embraced in this ostracized list, and to discuss that point would go outside of my design.

When I took charge of the Cleveland Public Library, it contained between sixteen and

seventeen thousand volumes, more than six thousand of which were fiction. I have no data by which to tell what was the percentage of fiction drawn, but it must necessarily have been very large, exceeding, I should say, eighty per cent. There were on the shelves probably not far from five hundred volumes of what is known as Oliver Optic's books. It did not take me long to discover that the institution was of very little practical benefit to those who desired to make use of it, for no one single course of valuable reading could be pursued to the end of intelligent inquiry. The Board of Education was the manager of the library, and the then Chairman of the Library Committee believed thoroughly in buying what, he said, the people wanted, and he went to the bookstores and made purchases, thinking, perhaps, that official power imparted superior intelligence. He was a good friend of mine, and said, in his positive and pleasant way, "You musn't think you know everything about libraries, for you are new at the business. I have been Chairman of this Committee for several years, and know something of what is needed." Of every book of Pinkerton's,—and I presume you all know what they are,—he bought fifteen copies; Mrs. Southworth not less than fifteen, and other works of like character,—I need not mention names of authors,—not less than ten copies.

Well, for two years matters went on in this way, leaving me in perpetual vexation of spirit. The time came, however, when a new committee on books was selected, and at the head of it a man of learning, one who was thoroughly in harmony with my ideas.

We then began a new course, and I took fresh courage and interest in my work, but demagogues crept into the Board of Education and our institution finally got shut up and for four months it lay idle. Finally it was opened with the Librarian and two assistants. This gave me the long desired opportunity to re-

organize on sounder business principles. A law was passed creating a Library Board, and good men were placed in charge. That Board was in perfect unison with my well-known opinions, and we started out on a career, that I believe, will lead to grand results. Year by year we have worn out and got rid of objectionable books, and with no falling off in the use of the library. From less than 17,000 volumes, with 6,000 volumes of fiction, we have now 40,000 volumes, with less than 7,000 volumes of fiction. The percentage of fiction drawn has decreased gradually, and from sixty-nine per cent. four years ago it was fifty and a fraction last year; and this year it will, I hope, be still lower.

Taking the last three years which I have in mind, the increase in circulation has been upwards of 30,000 volumes. You can well understand that, to produce this result, while at the same time getting rid of a popular but, in the judgment of the managers, useless class of literature, required steady and persistent labor; and I think it will be acknowledged that the measure of success was all that could have been expected. I have long tried to get our Board of Education to take action in requiring teachers to recommend and direct what the school children should read, and two years ago, in response to a memorial letter of the Library Board, the Superintendent of Schools, by advice of the Board of Education, made the proper suggestions to teachers. The instructions, however, not being compulsory, not much benefit came of it. Catalogues were furnished to all the large school-buildings, and two or three, in which fiction was omitted, were returned with the word that, as fiction was left out, they did not want the catalogues. The increase in demand for books for consultation has steadily increased, approximating, I believe—estimating by the past months this current year—to thirty thousand volumes.

We have a fine building on Euclid Avenue, appropriated by the Board of Education, a handsome stone-front structure, sixty by one hundred feet, on a lot one hundred by two

hundred feet, the two upper stories of which are for our use.

The Reference Department contains between nine and ten thousand volumes,—a most valuable collection of books.

I am gratified to say that our library has become a popular institution, and the cultured portion of our citizens bestow high encomiums upon it. I am not vain enough to suppose that I am the chief contributor to this flattering condition, for the Library Committee, for the past four years, have been largely men of intellect, zealous for the good work, and have advised and directed well, and, by their interest and intelligence, have lightened my labors greatly. It affords me pleasure to mention the name of the Rev. Dr. Brown, President of our Board for four years, whom the Buffalonians, we think selfishly, induced to come to their city and make his home, and I can assure my Buffalo brethren, that, if they have not already made his acquaintance, they will soon do so.

I hope to meet in convention with this association again and again, and so far as my little experience will go in performing necessary work, I shall be glad to volunteer my services. Although I may be unable to advise or direct, I may, at least, take an humble part in forwarding the great interests entrusted in our hands.

It is hardly relevant to the subject to add that business methods have, in my judgment, very much to do with the legitimate value and success of a library. I have given the subject much attention, and from an unfamiliarity with the business details of other libraries, I have been obliged to feel my way and add a single change now and then to correct such deficiencies as seemed necessary. I will only further add that I allot each assistant her duty and make their success always competitive by their own interest, and the work is well done. My loss of books two years ago was one in eleven thousand drawn, last year one in fifteen thousand drawn, and the present year the loss will not increase.

I have trespassed longer upon your time than I desired or ought to have done, and thank you for your kind attention.

## CATALOGUING.

YEARLY REPORT BY L. E. JONES, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, NEW YORK.

THE library world during the past year has witnessed no startling innovation in the field of cataloguing. The work done has been rather that of progress in lines already laid down than of experiment in new methods, bibliographers apparently thinking it better to give further trial to already existing systems, than to bewilder themselves and their public by any very marked changes. Minor variations will always occur, but even these have been more in development of previously accepted principles than in the principles themselves. Whether this conservatism is due to a diversion of interest to what seem more pressing subjects, or whether it is the natural condition of rest following periods of development, might be difficult to determine. It is, however, noticeable that in the cognate departments of classification and indexing, a much greater activity of investigation has been displayed.

The completion of the Boston Athenæum Catalogue stands deservedly at the head of the year's work. Its importance is not only in the magnitude of the undertaking and in the character of the Library, but in its forming our most complete representative of the dictionary system, especially as applied to a large collection of books. Its proved utility will constitute the best test of the wisdom of continuing that system for combined reference and circulating libraries, — a test which has already been well-nigh met in the unanimous favor with which the work has been received, both by the proprietors of the Library and by the public at large. It will be the standard for all future undertakings; but a standard which few can hope to reach.

Ranking with that of the Athenæum in magnitude and importance, is Dr. Billings' Index-Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office, of which the second volume has made its appearance since the Washington Conference. Though none but its compilers are competent to criticise it, all cataloguers can, to a degree at

least, appreciate its thorough minuteness of analysis and untiring accuracy of compilation. It causes medical bibliography to appear with the equipment and suddenness of a Minerva.

Though not in the domain of library catalogues yet relating to them so far as it was intended for the use of librarians, is the American Catalogue, of which the concluding volume has been published since the Association's last meeting. The mode of entry in this resembles the dictionary system in its selection of specific topics (and not classes) for subject headings, but it differs from the dictionary arrangement in its placing the author-and-title-entries in one alphabet, to form the first volume, and the subject-entries in an alphabet and volume by themselves. The work is designed as a book-buying tool, for which it furnishes prices and publishers of current publications.

Of the other catalogues issued during the year, that of the Watertown (Mass.) Public Library is a volume of nearly 500 octavo pages, in which the entries, condensed to a single line each, are arranged dictionary-wise, with some cross-references and specification of contents. That of the Uxbridge (Mass.) Public Library is an exemplification of the Amherst classification scheme, a copy of which is bound with each catalogue. It comprises about 100 octavo pages, and consists of an author-list and a class-list, the latter arranged on the Amherst plan, to which the accompanying index forms a subject-key. The compiler has shown the courage of his convictions in printing the short "catalog," not only on the title-page of his own book, but also in his record of other catalogues (under bibliography) — an exercise of judgment to which their non-conforming authors may possibly take exception. The Brookline (Mass.) Public Library has issued an admirably prepared supplement of its accessions during the past eight years in the form of a dictionary catalogue of over 500 pages,

octavo, with full names, imprints and contents. The typography is exceptionally neat, giving the page a most clear and attractive appearance. Supplements have also been issued by the N. Y. Apprentices' Library and by the Taunton Public Library. The former is a book of about 200 pages, the titles arranged on Mr. Schwartz' well-known principles of classification, under of which he takes this occasion to say that his ten years' experience in its use has not only confirmed his own opinion of its utility, but, judging by the imitations, has also converted others. The Taunton Supplement is a small quarto of some 70 pages, consisting of an author-list, with a classified index added.

The publication by the Buffalo Young Men's Library of a list of books for young readers was, in itself, a most happy idea; and the division of books under each subject (whenever practicable) into three classes, suitable to different ages, was even happier in its conception. A valuable catalogue of the works on the Law of Nations and Diplomacy in the State Department at Washington, and a List of Documents and other Publications of the U. S. Government, issued during the last quarter of 1880 and the first quarter of 1881, are among the special catalogues of the year. It is devoutly to be hoped that the last may prove a forerunner of some regular and permanent publication.

To these should be added a new edition of its Catalogue of Books in Foreign Languages, and a supplement to its Catalogue of Books in the Arts and Sciences, from the Boston Public Library. The former is an author-list of 32 pages, with references to other catalogues of the Library; the latter has similar references, and gives the additions since 1871 in 56 pages, under the dictionary system, with notes. In neither are imprints given.

As this report is only intended to point out what is especially important or notable, and does not aim to form a complete record of all that has been accomplished in this field, the remaining publications of the year need not be mentioned. A number of the smaller libraries have also issued catalogues, others have published supplements, and there have been the usual accession-lists, bulletins, and lists of additions. Before the next meeting we may expect to hear from the Baltimore Peabody Institute and from the Indianapolis Public Library, both of whom are printing; and before very long we trust to see Mr. Spofford's author-catalogue, to which we are all looking forward, knowing so well what its value must be. The British Museum is also printing; but who has the courage to look forwards forty years to its completion?

## CHARGING-SYSTEMS.

BY K. A. LINDERFELT, LIBRARIAN OF THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LIKE some other members of this Association, of whom I know, I owe a grudge to our program committee for not informing me, before my arrival in Cincinnati, of the duty assigned to me of reporting on charging-systems, as I should have liked to have given a history of the development of system in the manner of charging books to borrowers, presented a sketch of the different methods now employed in the libraries of America, instituted a comparison between them, pointed out their several defects and advantages, and thus opened the way to finally discovering a charging-system of ideal perfection. A considerable part of this work has, however, already been done

in the elaborate papers and discussions on this subject in the third volume of the *Library Journal*; and the best thing I can do under the circumstances is, therefore, to confine myself to a few remarks in reference to the charging-systems with which I have become acquainted in my endeavor to find a suitable one for my own library, and to give a rapid description of the one I now use.

Many, I have no doubt, will consider this whole matter to be of but trifling value, and say that almost any record is good which will show where a book is, and when it went out. There are libraries — leaving, of course, out of consideration entirely such as are merely used

for reference, and the books of which only circulate within the sacred precincts of their own walls — there are libraries, with a picked and aristocratic constituency, wholly above reproach, that can afford to take such a view of the question. But to those of us having charge of a collection of books to which all the motley crew of a large city have practically unrestricted access, whether they be white or black, permanent residents or temporary visitors, honest or dishonest, bank-presidents or rag-pickers, and being often obliged to study how to do the greatest good with the smallest amount of expenditure, — it becomes a question of the greatest importance, how to increase the proportion of new books by keeping those already acquired in proper condition and, at all times, within easy reach of the librarian's hand. Then, the general public is a jealous public; jealous of their prerogatives and sensitive of any undue interference with their real or supposed rights; and any librarian having ever had the misfortune of being the target for the resentment of a borrower, who has received a notice to return a book already duly delivered to the attendants, will know how futile it frequently is to try to explain the fallibility of humankind in general, and library attendants in particular, and devoutly wish for the speedy invention of a self-indexing, self-registering, and self-everything-else charging machine.

There exist in libraries with which I have become acquainted two radically different methods for recording books and borrowers in circulation, the *ledger* and the *slip* systems, as well as several varieties of combinations of the two. The former, with its rapidly accumulating pages of closely written entries, like the grocer's or the meat-monger's account-book, in all its varying forms, is, at the best, a cumbersome, inconvenient, and time-wasting affair, belonging in the same category as fixed shelf-location, interleaved catalogs, and similar devices, which are rapidly getting to be numbered among things of the past. It may, therefore, be set aside with merely this passing notice, all the advantages which it possesses, or might possess, having been recorded in Mr. Dui's excellent papers already referred to. The slip-system, on the other hand, ad-

mits of such an infinite variety of modifications, that it is difficult to decide, sometimes, what the most convenient, accurate, and economical arrangement is. I can, thus, only allude to a few of the principal variations which have come under my notice.

In the great majority of libraries, when a new member becomes entitled to the privilege of using its contents, whether through some other person's guaranty, a money deposit, or an annual fee, a card is given him as a certificate that he has complied with all the requirements of the management, and which must be produced in all his transactions with the library; although there are libraries, like the St. Louis public school library, which do not require even this slight coöperation on the part of the borrower for keeping its records in shape. In some libraries this card serves no other purpose than the one indicated, or possibly as a reminder to the borrower of the time when his book must be returned, while in other libraries it forms an integral part of its charging-system. This latter is a risky arrangement, as my experience, at least, is that an ordinary borrower has even less regard, if possible, for the card than for the book itself, and considers its loss of no importance whatever. Where the entire record is kept in the library, secure from the gaze and touch of the *profanum vulgus*, there are, again, essential differences in the manner of arrangement and manipulation. Some libraries, as, for instance, the Detroit Public Library, make the book-borrower write the entire record-slip with number, title, name, etc., it being, in fact, only the call-slip in a fixed form, which slips are then filled, and constitute the only record of books in circulation. This arrangement would seem to make it an extremely irksome task for a person, who had his "declaration of intention" signed "Pat. <sup>his</sup> ~~X~~ O'Brien," to call for a book; while the attendants must necessarily often be sorely tried by illegible scrawls. In other libraries, like the Chicago Public Library, the attendants write the record-slip themselves, in a manner that has been fully illustrated by Mr. Poole in his contribution to the government report on public libraries. In one thing, however, these and other libraries with a similar charging-

system agree, namely, that the slip is merely a temporary affair, written for the occasion, and thrown away as soon as the book is returned.

The system in use with us until a little more than a year ago was an exact copy of Mr. Poole's; and I can, therefore, testify to its general excellence in all but one point, which, to me, seems a very important one. It keeps a record only of the book, and not of the borrower, who, nevertheless, is often more liable to go astray than the book. In order to obviate this difficulty I adopted, on January 1, 1881, the charging-system I now employ, and which has, so far, given me entire and decided satisfaction. Instead of temporary slips, I use permanent ones, made of thin board, the size of the standard catalog card, printed with blank lines in two columns down the length of the slip; and instead of one slip I use two, one constituting the record of the book, the other of the borrower. Of these two, the book-slip is made of white card-board, and the member-slip of manilla tag-board, so that they can be easily distinguished from each other. We have also a slip of pink card-board, which is identical with the white one, except that it denotes a book which can be retained only seven days, instead of the customary two weeks. The book-slip has printed or written, in the blank space on top, the number of the book, and is kept in an "Acme" card-pocket on the cover, while the book is in its place on the shelf. When it is called for by a person who desires to borrow it, or withdrawn from the shelf for any other purpose, this slip is taken out, and the borrower's number entered on the first empty line in the left-hand column. Then the date is stamped at the same time as the borrower's own card, on the opposite line in the right-hand column. It will thus be seen

that this slip becomes virtually an exact counterpart of Mr. Poole's charging-slip, and is treated, filed, and used exactly in the same manner, but returned to the card-pocket when the book is returned. The tag-board or member-slip is marked at the top with the number of the borrower's card, and all these slips, with us amounting to between 5,000 and 6,000, are kept, arranged in one numerical series, in two compartments added to Mr. Poole's file-box, standing on the delivery-desk. When the member withdraws a book, the number of this book is entered on the slip corresponding to his card, *but no date stamped* opposite. When the book is returned, however, the date of such return is stamped on the member-slip, opposite the book number.<sup>1</sup> The presence on the member-slip of a number without a date opposite therefore shows there is a book out on this card; the contrary, that it is not at present in use. All matters that in any way affect a borrower's standing with the library, or involve a forfeiture of its privileges, are duly noted on this slip, and the consecutive slips referring to a certain card thereby become a complete history of the use any individual borrower has made of the library. This slip serves as an entirely satisfactory solution of the difficulty frequently presenting itself in libraries employing a card in the hands of the borrower, of how to prevent, without fail, the use of two cards by the same person, when one has been lost and found after a new one is issued. Waiting for a new card for a week, or a month, or a year, after the loss of the old one has been reported, does not afford a remedy for this evil, as I can assert from my own experience. With my system, however, a new card may be issued immediately, whether the first be really lost or not. The new card and

<sup>1</sup> *Book-slips.*

White card-board.

*Member-slip.*

Manilla tag-board.

434.6		925.42		2468	
2468 R	April 10	2468	May 8	934.6	May 8
				925.42	



the corresponding slip are both marked with a "2," or any conventional cabalistic figure; and if, then, twenty cards should be presented bearing the same number, none but the one thus marked can draw any books from our library.

The book-slips are used for various other purposes, such as recording the sending of the book to the binder, entries of special requests for holding it, when it comes in, for the benefit of an anxious reader, and so forth. Renewals for a second period, while the book is out, are indicated merely by writing an "R" between the borrower's number and the date.

The process, simply stated, is as follows: A person presents his card at the delivery-window, and asks for a book, orally or in writing. The book, if in, is brought, its slip removed from the pocket, and the borrower's slip found in the general file. The two slips are then placed side by side, the number of each entered in the left column of the other, and the date stamped on the white slip and on the borrower's card. The borrower's own card is then put in the book-pocket, the book delivered, and the two record-slips thrown into two boxes on the desk, where they remain until the closing of the circulating department at night, when the two piles are sorted out, both in numerical order. In the morning, before the opening of the library, the package of white slips is placed, separately, in a compartment of the file-box, indicated by their date, and the manilla slips are sorted back in the general file of memberships. When the book is returned, the date on the borrower's card shows where the white slip is, and the card number locates exactly the manilla slip. Both are taken out; the white slip, without further entry, returned to the book-pocket, and the manilla slip, as well as the borrower's card, stamped with the date, which completes the transaction, and releases the borrower from further obligation in regard to this book. The manilla slip is then passed on to a small box, placed between the receiving and the delivery window, and divided into compartments marked 0, 1, 2, 3, etc. ("thousand" being understood in each case), where it can readily be found at once, as soon as the borrower has

selected and called for his next book. If he should go away without taking a new book, the slip is returned to the general file at the first opportunity the attendants may have to do so.

I have often been asked whether this arrangement does not form a very complicated charging-system, and take considerably longer time than the ordinary one-slip systems; and to this I answer, that the system is extremely simple in its working; that the actual writing done each time is exactly the same as is necessary with Mr. Poole's charging-system, and that the infinitesimal quantity of extra time required for getting the member-slip, and stamping the date once more, is amply compensated for by the greater security, and the comparative immunity from mistakes, which it affords.

In my last report to the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Public Library, I gave a list of twenty questions which can be instantaneously answered by our new charging-system, and when it is considered that fourteen of these questions, or 70% of the whole number, some of them of the greatest importance, were left unanswered by the method of charging formerly used by us, except by keeping a separate record, I think it must be admitted that even a small additional outlay of time cannot be thought a loss. These questions are as follows (those left unanswered by the old system being printed in italics):—

1. Is a given book out?
2. If out, who has it?
3. When did he take it?
4. When is it to be sent for, as overdue?
5. *Has the book never been out?*
6. *How many times (and when) has the book been out?*
7. How many books were issued on a given day?
8. *How many in each class?*
9. How many books are now out, charged to borrowers?
10. *What books are at the bindery, etc.?*
11. *Has a certain book been rebound, and when?*
12. *What books have been discarded?*

13. *Does the circulation of a discarded book warrant its being replaced?*

\* 14. *Has a given person a book charged to him?*

15. *How many persons have now books charged to them?*

16. *Are those the persons who registered earliest or latest?*

17. *How often has a borrower made use of the library?*

18. *Has a person had a given book before?*

19. *What has been the character of a person's reading?*

20. *Is a person's card still in force and used?*

As regards the origin of my system of charging and recording books, I may say that I am indebted for the groundwork of it to our esteemed colleg, Mr. W. E. Foster, of Provi-

dence, although I have lately heard that it really originates, like so many other good things in library works, with Mr. C. A. Cutter. I have, however, in several important particulars, modified his system so materially as to entitle it to be considered a distinct variety; and any one who would like to know wherein these modifications consist, I refer to the *Library Journal* 4: 445 and 5: 320, in which short descriptions of Mr. Cutter's and Mr. Foster's procedure is given. I have lately had the satisfaction of seeing my system introduced, without change, in another library, and though I should not dare to say that it would be equally suitable in all libraries, and possibly not at all in those with a very large number of members, and a very high daily circulation, I have yet to learn of a charging-system that, for the wants of the average library in this country, surpasses it, as regards insuring safety of the books, economizing time, and preventing mistakes.

## YEARLY REPORT ON BOYS' AND GIRLS' READING.

BY MISS C. M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN OF THE HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

ABOUT the first of March I sent cards to the librarians of twenty-five of the leading libraries of the country, asking, "What are you doing to encourage a love of good reading in boys and girls?" and soon after published a notice in the *New York Evening Post and Nation*, saying that statements from librarians and teachers concerning their work in the same direction would be gladly received. The cards brought, in almost every case, full answers; the newspaper notice has produced few results.

The printed report of the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass., says: "The trustees have recently made a special effort to encourage the use of the library in connection with the course of teaching in the public schools. Under a rule adopted two years ago the teachers of certain grades of schools are in the practice of borrowing a number of those volumes they consider best adapted to the use of their scholars, and keeping them in constant circulation among them. During the year two

lists of books for the use of the children in the public schools were printed under the direction of the trustees. One of these lists contained works in juvenile fiction; the other, biographies, histories, and books of a more instructive character. All the works included were selected by the trustees as being such as they would put in the hands of their own children. The lists thus prepared were then given to the teachers of the schools for gratuitous circulation among their scholars."

Mr. Green, of the Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library, writes: "The close connection which exists between the library and the schools is doing much to elevate the character of the reading of the boys and girls. Many books are used for collateral reading, others to supplement the instruction of text-books in geography and history, others still in the employment of leisure hours in school. Boys and girls are led to read good books and come to the library for similar ones. Lists of good books are kept in

the librarian's room, and are much used by teachers and pupils."

Mr. Upton, of the Peabody Library, Peabody, Mass., gives as his opinion: "If teachers did their duty, librarians would not be troubled as to good reading. My experience of about thirty-five or forty years as a public grammar-school teacher is, that teachers can control, to a great extent, the reading of their pupils, and also that, as a class, teachers are not *great* readers. We should have little trouble in changing to some degree our circulation, but our thirteen-foot shelves and long ladders prevent the employment of the best help. We print bulletins and assist all who ask aid."

Miss Bean, of the Public Library, Brookline, Mass., says: "I have no statistics of results relative to my school finding-list. Its influence is quietly but steadily making itself felt. The teachers tell me that many of the pupils use no other catalogue in selecting books from the library, and I know there are many families where the children are restricted to its use. We keep two or three interleaved and posted with the newest books when I think them desirable. Several of the teachers have told me personally that they had found the list useful to themselves; but teachers are mortal and human. Many of them think duty done when the day's session is over, and the matter of outside reading with their pupils is of little moment to them. I want to get out a revised list, with useful notes."

Mr. Rice, of the City Library, Springfield, Mass., writes: "We have a manuscript catalogue of the best and most popular books for boys and girls. We call attention to the best books as we have opportunity when the young people visit the library. We endeavor to influence the teachers in our public schools to aid us in directing the attention of boys and girls to the best juveniles, and such other books as they can appreciate."

Mr. Arnold, of the Public Library, Taunton, Mass., says: "What I am doing is to indicate in the margin of my catalogues the works which are adapted to the taste and comprehension of young people, so that not only their own attention may be diverted from the fiction department, but that their parents and teachers may

easily furnish them with proper lists. We aim at excluding from the library books of a sensational character, as well as those positively objectionable on the score of morality."

Miss James, librarian of the Free Library, Newton, Mass., in speaking of the catalogue, without notes, of children's books, published by that library in 1878, and given to the pupils of the public schools, says: "I do not think that catalogue ever influenced a dozen children. We have just completed a very full card-catalogue which the children use a great deal in connection with their studies. Eleven hundred zinc headings are a great help. I frequently speak to the children to get acquainted with them, so they are quite free to ask for help. Our local paper has offered me half a column a week for titles and notices. I shall, of course, notice children's books as well as others." Mr. Peirce, the superintendent, says in his last report: "It is only from homes where the intellectual and moral character of childhood is neglected, as a rule, that the library with us is in any wise abused by the over-crowding of the mind with novels. In many of even these cases kind and wise restraint can be, and is, exercised by the librarian."

Mr. Cummings, curator of the Lower Hall card-catalogue of the Boston Public Library, and Miss Jenkins, assistant librarian in the same place, have kindly sent me the manuscripts of their forthcoming reports to the trustees. These reports are wholly on the methods and results of their personal intercourse with readers, and the increase in special reading during the last few years. Concerning boys and girls Mr. Cummings writes: "I must not forget . . . the juvenile readers, school-boys and school-girls, and the children from the stores and offices about town. These latter are smart, bright, active little bodies, often more in earnest than their more fortunate fellows of the same age. They are an object of special solicitude and care. The school children come for points in reading for their compositions and for parallel reading with their lessons in school; and such books are suggested as may be found useful. The two most available faculties in children to work upon are the heart and the imagination.

Get a hold on their affections by encouraging words and manifesting a readiness to help them, and you command their devotion and confidence. Give them interesting books (Optic and Alger, if needs be), and you fix their attention. Above all, let the book be interesting; for the attention is never fixed by, nor does the memory ever retain, what is laborious to read. But, once assured of their devotion, with their confidence secured and their attention fixed, there is nothing to prevent the work of direction succeeding admirably with them."

Miss Jenkins says: "The use of the library by the young people is increasing every year. The change in the character of children's books has been a great help to us, fairly crowding out many of the trashy stories so long the favorite reading. One of the first things that attracted my attention was their perseverance in seeking certain authors, and their continual exchange of books. I soon found their difficulties with the catalogue. They read only stories, and wanted those full of incident and excitement; when their favorite author failed, they sought for something else that sounded right in the catalogue, or sometimes wrote only the numbers without much reference to the titles, trusting, I suppose, to luck. Not liking the looks of the books they would return them. A steady recurrence of this made it a nuisance.

One of my first steps was to join one of the many groups around the room, and look over with them, suggest this author, or this, that, and the other book, until they were furnished with a list of books fairly suited to their age, and then, suggesting that the list should be kept for future reference, pass on to another group. This is now a general practice, and seems to suit the little folks; if, after several applications, they are unsuccessful, it is my custom to get them a book. My young people began to ask me to help their friends, also to help others themselves; so gradually the bright faces of my boy and girl friends have grown familiar, and as they gain confidence in me we strike out into other paths, and many bright, readable books, historical or containing bits of geography or elementary science, have been read. It so happened that many of my young

friends grew quite confidential, and told me about their school and lessons. It was not very difficult to induce them to read some things bearing upon their studies; these books were shown to their teachers, and many were ready to cooperate at once; this led to an acquaintance with several, and the teachers' plan of study became a basis of selection for reading in history, biography, travel, and natural science. From books suited to their capacity much effective work has been done. Several classes have studied English history, and their reading has been made supplementary from the topics. Later, when a list of notable persons was given to them, they showed the effect of their reading by giving very good short sketches of these persons. American history—colonial, revolutionary, administrations, civil war, reconstruction—has been treated similarly, and the teachers are much gratified at the result. We find that these boys do not fall back to trashy reading, but ask for better reading in place of their old favorites.

Several girls of the high school have sought assistance in their various studies, especially in Greek and Roman history, and have read, in connection with the histories recommended, novels and some interesting travels, and have spent much time over engravings and photographs illustrative of their reading. Two of these girls, having asked me for a novel, meaning something like their former reading, I made tests by giving them exactly what they asked for. Very soon both books were returned, with the remark, 'I couldn't read it.' In a little talk that ensued, and in which I drew from them a criticism of their reading, it dawned upon them that they had developed, or grown, as they said. I could go on giving instances of this gradual development in individual cases, and of its influence upon others to whom these readers recommended what they had read, the increased call for the better books of fiction, biography, history, travel, miscellany, and science. In four years' work books of sensational incident, so long popular, have lost much of their charm. They have been crowded out by better books and personal interest in the young people themselves."

Mr. Foster of the Public Library. Providence,

R.I., has sent an account in detail of his work among pupils and teachers, which may be thus condensed: Soon after the opening of the library, in 1878, he held a conference with the grammar-school masters of the city, and through them met the other teachers. He printed for the use of pupils a list of suggestions, some of the most important of which were summed up in the following words: "Begin by basing your reading on your school text-books;" "Learn the proper use of reference-books;" "Use imaginative literature, but not immoderately;" "Do not try to cover too much ground;" "Do not hesitate to ask for assistance and suggestions at the library;" "See that you make your reading a definite gain to you in some direction."

Mr. Foster soon gained influence among the teachers by personally addressing them, and began to publish annotated lists of books for young readers. A reading hour was established in the public schools, and pupils learned to give in their own language the substance of books which they had read. Mr. Foster says: "Our plans were by no means limited to the public schools, but included Brown University, the Rhode Island State Normal School, the Commercial College, the private schools for girls, and the two private boys' schools preparatory for college, one of which has ten teachers and some two hundred and fifty pupils. One morning I met the boys of this school in their chapel, and gave them a twenty minutes' talk on reading, particularly on the question how to direct one's current reading, as of newspapers, into some channel of permanent interest and value. Since my address before the teachers of the State (published in the papers and proceedings of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction for 1880) we have had many calls for assistance from outside the city, from teachers in the high schools and grammar schools of other places. In 1878 I began the preparation of a bulletin of new books, issued quarterly by the State Board of Education, and there have been several instances of a series of references in connection with school-work. In July, 1880, I sent to the different teachers a series of suggestions about the reading of their pupils, covering such points as preserving a

record of the books read, books not being read and returned at too frequent intervals, and the inspection of these matters by the teacher, or rather establishing communication between the teacher and pupil so that these things shall be talked over." Finding-lists have been checked for the schools, appeals have been made by Mr. Foster in public addresses for supervision of children's reading by teachers and parents, and duplicate copies of books have been placed in the library for school use. In conclusion, Mr. Foster adds: "There has been a gradual and steady advance in methods of coöperation and mutual understanding, so that now it is a perfectly understood thing, throughout the schools, among teachers and pupils, that the library stands ready to help them at almost every point."

Mrs. Sanders, of the Free Public Library, Pawtucket, R.I., writes: "I am circulating by the thousand Rev. Washington Gladden's 'How and What to Read,' published as a circular by the State Board of Education of Rhode Island. I am constantly encouraging the children to come to me for assistance, which they are very ready to do; and I find that after boys have had either a small or a full dose of Alger (we do not admit 'Optic'), they are very ready to be promoted to something more substantial, — Knox, Butterworth, Coffin, Sparks, or Abbott. I find more satisfaction in directing the minds of boys than girls, for though I may and generally do succeed in interesting them in the very best of fiction, it is much more difficult to draw them into other channels, unless it is poetry. I should like very much to know if this is the experience of other librarians. My aim is first to interest girls or boys according to their ability to enjoy or appreciate, and gradually to develop whatever taste is the most prominent. For instance, I put on the shelves all mechanical books for boys; works upon adornments for homes, — painting, drawing, music, aids to little housekeepers, etc., for the girls."

Mr. Fletcher, of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn., says, in a recent address on the public library question in its moral and religious aspect: "Many of our public libraries beg the whole question, so far as it refers to

the youngest readers, by excluding them from the use of books. A limit of fourteen or sixteen years is fixed, below which they are not admitted to the library as its patrons. But, in some of those more recently established, the wiser course has been adopted of fixing no such limitation. For, in these times, there is little probability that exclusion from the library will prevent their reading. Poor, indeed, in resources must be the child who cannot now buy, beg, or borrow a fair supply of reading of some kind; so that exclusion from the library is simply a shutting up of the boy or girl to the resources of the home and the book-shop or newspaper. A slight examination of the literature found in a majority of homes and most prominent in the shops is enough to show what this means, and to explain the fact, that the young persons first admitted to the public library at fourteen years of age come to it with a well-developed taste for trash and a good acquaintance with the names of authors in that department of literature, but with apparently little capacity left for culture in higher directions."

Mr. Winchester, of the Russell Free Library, Middletown, Conn., said in his report, last January: "A departure from the ordinary rules governing the use of the library has been made in favor of the teachers in the city schools, allowing a teacher to take to the school a number of books upon any topic which may be the subject of study for the class for the time, and to retain them beyond the time regularly allowed." In a letter three months later he writes, "I cannot trace directly to this arrangement any change in the reading of young folks. We have taken a good deal of pains to get good books for the younger readers, and I make it a point to assist them whenever I can. I feel quite sure that, if trash is shut out of the library and withheld from young readers, and, if good and interesting books are offered to them, they will soon learn not to care for the trash."

Mr. Bassett, of the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., says in his printed report: "The librarian can do a little towards leading young book-borrowers towards the selection of proper books, but it does not amount to much unless

his efforts are seconded by parents and teachers. It is of little use, I fear, to appeal to parents to look after their children's reading. It is possible that they do not know that, in not a few cases, boys and girls from eight to sixteen years of age, even while attending school, draw from three to six volumes a week to read, and often come for two volumes a day. That they fail to realize the effects of so much reading on their children's minds is evident when we hear them say, and with no little pride, too, 'Our children are great readers; they read all the time.' Such parents ought to know that instead of turning out to be prodigies of learning, these library gluttons are far more likely to become prodigious idiots, and that teachers find them, as a rule, the poorest scholars and the worst thinkers." He adds an appeal to teachers: "Give out questions that demand research, and send out pupils to the library for information if necessary, and be assured that a true librarian enjoys nothing so much as a search, with an earnest seeker, after truths that are hidden away in his books. Do not hesitate even to ask questions that you cannot answer, and rely upon your pupils to answer them, and to give authorities, and do not be ashamed to learn of your pupils. Work with them as well as for them. But, whatever else you do, do not waste your time in urging your pupils to stop story-reading and to devote their time to good books. A parent can command this, you cannot; but you can make the use of good books, and the acquisition of knowledge not found in books, attractive and even necessary, and your ability to do this determines your real value as a teacher. Your work is to change your earth-loving moles into eagle-eyed and intelligent observers of all that is on, in, above, and under the earth." Mr. Bassett writes that as a result of this appeal there was in November, December, January, and February, an increase of nineteen (19) per cent. in the circulation of general literature, science, history, travel, and biography, and a decrease in juveniles of ten (10) per cent. for January and February, 1882, as compared with the same months of 1881. For the first nineteen days of March the increase of the classes first-named was thirty-seven (37) per cent. over last year, and the

decrease in juvenile fiction twenty-seven (27) per cent. He ends his letter: "As a school officer and acting school visitor, I find that those teachers whose education is not limited to text-books, and who are able to guide their pupils to full and accurate knowledge of subjects of study, are not only the best, but the only ones worth having."

Mr. Rogers, of the Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vermont, says: "I have withdrawn permanently all of Alger, Fosdick, Thomes, and Oliver Optic. I have for some time past been making the teachers in the primary schools my assistants without pay. I give them packages of books to circulate among their respective schools. Very good results have been obtained. The *Police Gazette* and other vile weeklies have been discarded for books from the Fletcher Library. Most of the young folks are not old enough to draw at the library themselves, and this method has to be used, as in many instances the parents will not or cannot draw books for their children. Each teacher has a copy of Mr. Smart's excellent book, 'Reading for Young People.' Such books as are in our collection are designated in their copies."

The New York Free Circulating Library is quietly doing good by the establishment of carefully selected branch libraries in the poorest and most thickly settled parts of the city. In the words of the last report: "The librarian has been constantly instructed to aid all readers in search of information, however trivial may be the subject, and, while the readers are to have free scope in their choice of books, librarians have attempted, when they properly could do so, free from seeming officiousness, to suggest books of the best character, and induce the cultivation of a good literary taste." Miss Coe, the librarian, adds, "Boys will read the best books, if they can get them."

Mr. Schwartz, of the Apprentices' Library, New York, says: "We are always ready and willing to direct and advise *in special cases*, but have not as yet been able to come across any *general* plan that seemed to us to promise success. The term 'good reading' is relative, and must vary according to the taste of each reader, and it is just this variety of standards

that seems to present an unsurmountable obstacle to any *general* and comprehensive system of suggestions."

Miss Bullard, of the Seymour Library, Auburn, N.Y., reports a decrease in fiction from sixty-five (65) to fifty-eight (58) per cent. in the last five years. She says: "I have endeavored, year by year, to gain the confidence of the younger portion of our subscribers in my ability to always furnish them with interesting reading, and have thus been able to turn them from the domain of fiction into the more useful fields of literature. Another noticeable and encouraging feature of the library is the increasing use made of it by pupils in the high school in connection with school-work."

Mr. Larned, of the Young Men's Library of Buffalo, N.Y., writes: "I think the little catalogue is doing a great deal of good among our young readers and among parents and teachers. We exert what personal influence we can in the library, but there are no other special measures that we employ." The catalogue, a carefully chosen list of books for young readers, with stars placed against those specially recommended, includes, besides books mentioned in other letters, the Boy's Froissart and King Arthur, Miss Tuckey's Joan of Arc, Le Liefde's Great Dutch Admirals, Eggleston's Famous American Indians, Bryant's History of the United States, Verne's Exploration of the World, Du Chaillu's books, What Mr. Darwin Saw, Science Primers, Faraday's Chemical History of a Candle, Smiles's Biographies, Clodd's Childhood of the World, Viollet Le Duc's Learning to Draw, Dana's Household Book of Poetry, Uncle Remus, Sir Roger de Coverley, several pages on out and in door games, hunting and fishing, with plenty of myths and fairy tales, an annotated selection of historical novels, and a short list of good stories.

The Friends' Free Library, Germantown, Pa., still excludes all fiction except a few carefully chosen stories for children. The report of the committee says: "Our example has been serviceable in stimulating some other library committees and communities to use more discrimination in their selection of books than may have been the case with them in the past. From our own precious children we

would fain keep away the threatening contamination, if in our power to do so; the divine law of love to our neighbor thence instructs us to use the opportunity to put far away the evil from him also." The representatives of the religious Society of Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, have published during the year a protest against demoralizing literature and art, taking the ground that the national standard of moral purity is lowered, and the sanctity of marriage weakened, by most of the books, pictures, and theatrical exhibitions of to-day.

The current report of the Cincinnati public schools gives a full account of the celebrations of authors' birthdays in the last two years, and the superintendent, the Hon. John B. Peaslee, LL.D., in an address on moral and literary training in school, urges that the custom, so successfully begun, shall be kept up, and that children in all grades of schools shall be required to learn every week a few lines of good poetry, instead of choosing for themselves either verse or prose for declamation. Mr. Merrill asks in his last report for coöperation between the school and the library, and says in a letter: "I read a paper some time ago which was published in a teachers' magazine, and have addressed our Cincinnati teachers. We purchased a number of the catalogues of the Young Men's Library of Buffalo, and have written in our corresponding shelf numbers. A few of our teachers have also obtained these catalogues. I judge that the children are beginning to take out better books than formerly. The celebration of authors' days in the schools has been very beneficial in making the children acquainted with some of the best literature in the libraries as well as with the use of books of reference."

Miss Stevens, of the Public Library, Toledo, Ohio, says: "We are fond of children, and suggest to them books that they will like. Give a *popular* boy a good book, and there is not much rest for that book. Librarians should like children."

Mr. Poole, of the Chicago Public Library, writes: "I have met the principals of the schools, and have addressed them on their duties in regulating the reading of their pupils, and

advising their pupils as to what to read and how to read. My talk has awakened some interest in the teachers, and a committee has been appointed to consider what can be done about it."

Mr. Carnes, of the Odd Fellows' Library Association, San Francisco, fires this shot in his report: "Even the child knows that forbidden fruit is the sweetest on the branch. If you wish to compel a boy to read a given book, strictly forbid him even to take it from the shelves. The tabooed books will somehow be secured in spite of their withdrawal."

Mr. Metcalf, of the Wells School, Boston, who told at the conference of 1879 of his work in encouraging a love for good, careful, and critical reading, writes: "My girls have bought Scott's Talisman, and we have read it together. I have now sent in a request for forty copies of *Ivanhoe*. My second class have read, on the same plan, this year, Mrs. Whitney's *We Girls*, and the third class have finished Towle's *Pizarro*, and are now reading Leslie Goldthwaite. The City Council refused, last year, to appropriate the \$1,000 asked for. When we have the means, all our grammar and high school masters will be able to order from the library such books as are suited to their classes. This plan introduces the children to a kind of reading somewhat better than would otherwise reach them, and, best of all, it gives them great facility in expression."

Hartford, which has now no free circulating library, but hopes for one within two years, still keeps the old district system of schools, and several of these schools have a library fund. Mr. Barrows, principal of the Brown School, writes: "Our library contains the usual school reference-books. Recently we have added quite a number of books especially adapted to interest and instruct children, such as *The Boy Travelers*, Miss Yonge's *Histories*, Butterworth's *Zigzag Journeys*, Forbes's *Fairy Geography*, etc. The children are not permitted to take these books away from the building. Pupils are invited to bring such additional facts in geography, or history, as they may obtain by reading. Topics are assigned. Should spices be the topic, one pupil would read up concerning cloves; another nutmeg, etc. Again, pupils are allowed to make their own selections, and invited to



give, at a specified time, any facts in geography, history, natural science, manufactures, inventions, etc. For this extra work extra credits are given. Our object is to cause pupils to realize the conscious and abiding pleasure that comes by instructive reading; to encourage such as have not been readers to read, and to influence such as have been readers of trash to become readers of profitable books. The result, so far, is very encouraging. Many have become enthusiastic readers, and can give more facts and information thus obtained than we have time to hear. As the Christmas holidays approached, many signified a desire that their presents might be books, such as we have in our library; for they do not have time at school to exhaust the reading of these books, and consequently do not lose their interest."

Within the last few months Mr. Northrop, Secretary of the Board of Education of Connecticut, has distributed in the high schools and upper classes of the grammar schools of the State, blanks to be filled by the pupils with the kind of reading that they like best, and the names of their favorite authors. Several hundred of these circulars were destroyed when the Hartford High School was burned last winter. The publication of a list of books suitable for boys and girls has been delayed, but Mr. Holbrook, of the Morgan School, Clinton, Conn., who prepared the list, writes concerning his work in school: "I have the practical disbursement of three or four hundred dollars a year for books. In the high school, in my walks at recess among the pupils, I inquire into their reading, try to arouse some enthusiasm, and then, when the iron is hot, I make the proposition that if they will promise to read nothing but what I give them I will make out a schedule for them. A pupil spending one hour, even less, a day, religiously observing the time, will, in five years, have read every book that should be read in the library. Those who agree to the above proposition I immediately start on the Epochs of History, turning aside at proper times to read some historical novel. When that is done I give them Motley, then Dickens, or Prescott, or Macaulay, Hawthorne, Thackeray, Don Quixote. Cooper I depend on as a lure for younger readers. When they have

read about enough (in my opinion), I invite them to go a little higher. Whenever they come to the office and look helplessly about, I immediately jump up from my work, and, solving the personal equation, pick out two or three books which I think adapted first to interest, and then instruct. I try to welcome their appearance, assuring them that the books are to be read, urging the older ones to read carefully and with thought. Some I benefit; others are too firmly wedded to their idols, Mrs. Holmes and Southworth. Finally, it is my aim to send them away from school with their eyes opened to the fact that they have, the majority, been reading to no purpose; that there are better, higher, and nobler books than they ever dreamed of. Of course I don't always accomplish this; but he who aims at the sun will go higher than one aiming at the top of the barn."

A commission of sixteen ladies was appointed last year, by the Connecticut Congregational Club, to select and print a catalogue of books for Sunday Schools. During the year it has examined one hundred and eighty-four, almost all reprints of well-known books, and has selected one hundred. At least one annotated Sunday-School catalogue was prepared before the appointment of the commission, directing the attention of children to such books as Tom Brown's School Days and Higginson's Young Folks' Book of American Explorers, and of older readers to Stanley's Jewish Church, Martineau's Household Education, Robertson's Sermons, Sister Dora, Hypatia, Charles Kingsley's Life, and Atkinson's Right Use of Books.

The conclusions to which these opinions, from libraries and schools in ten different States, lead us, are these: 1. The number of fathers and mothers who directly supervise their children's reading, limiting their number of library books to those which they themselves have read, and requiring a verbal or written account of each before another is taken, is small.

2. The number of teachers who read and appreciate the best books, or take pains to search in libraries for those which illustrate lessons, or are good outside reading for the pupils, is also small.

3. The high schools, normal schools, and

colleges are every year sending out young men and women with little knowledge of books except text-books and poor novels.

4. In towns and cities with free libraries, much may be and has been done by establishing direct communication between libraries and schools, making schools branch libraries.

5. This can be done only by insisting that teachers in such towns and cities shall know something of literature, and by refusing to grant certificates to teachers who, in the course of an hour's talk, do not show themselves well enough informed to guide children to a love of good books. The classes now reading under Mr. Metcalf's direction in Boston, or celebrating authors' days and the founding of their own state in Cincinnati, will be, in a few years, the teachers, the fathers, or the mothers of a new generation, and the result of their reading may be expected to appear in the awakened intelligence of their pupils and children.

6. Daily newspapers may be used with advantage in schools to encourage children to read on current events and to verify references.

7. Direct personal intercourse of librarians and assistance with children is the surest way of gaining influence over them. Miss Stevens, of Toledo, has put the secret of the whole matter, so far as we are concerned, into four words: "Librarians should like children." It may be added that a librarian or assistant in charge of circulation should never be too busy to talk with children and find out what they need. Bibliography and learning of all kinds have their places in a library; but the counter where children go needs no abstracted scholar, absorbed in first editions or black-letter, but a winsome friend, to meet them more than half-way, patiently answer their questions, "and by slow degrees subdue them to the useful and the good."

THE PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST SESSION.

(WEDNESDAY MORNING.)

The Conference assembled in College Hall, on Walnut Street; and at 10.30 A.M. was called to order by the President, Mr. WINSOR.

In the absence of Mr. DUI, the Secretary, on motion of Mr. MERRILL, Mr. A. W. TYLER (Librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library) was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

Hon. JACOB D. COX, in the absence of Mayor MEANS, welcomed the Association in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of Cincinnati.

The PRESIDENT delivered his annual address.

(See page 123.)

Mr. C. W. MERRILL, Chairman of the Program Committee, announced the program for the afternoon.

FINANCE.

The Treasurer's report was next called for. Mr. S: S. GREEN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that the Treasurer was necessarily absent, and had sent his report to him to present to the meeting of the Association. Mr. Green also stated that at the last meeting of the Association there was no treasurer, and matters were in the hands of the Finance Committee, where they remained until the appointment of a Treasurer, soon after the Washington meeting. Hence the necessity of a report of the Finance Committee. This, said he, is herewith presented; and appended to it, to explain in detail certain items in it, is the report of the Treasurer.

1881.

*Dr.*

Feb. 8.—To balance from last account . . . . . \$435 99  
To membership fees collected at the meeting of the Association in Washington and Baltimore,  
Feb. 9, 10, and 11, 1881 . . . . . 124 00

Amount carried forward, \$559 99

Amount brought forward, \$559 99  
To other membership fees collected from Feb. 15—  
March 11 . . . . . 11 00

1882.

May 9.—To Frederick Jackson, Treasr. of the Amer. Lib. Assoc., balance due the Association, May 5 . . . . . 247 25  
\$818 24

1881.

*Cr.*

Feb. 15.—By bill of W. E. Foster (postage, envelopes, telegrams, expressage) . . . \$10 53  
Feb. 15.—By bill of E. L. Freeman & Co., Central Falls, R.I., for printing . . . . . 20 50  
Feb. 28.—By payment made to Melville Dui, in accordance with a vote of the Executive Committee of the Amer. Lib. Association, for money advanced by him to F. B. Perkins, for work on the Amer. Lib. Association Catalogue . . . . . 200 00  
Mar. 8.—By Charles Hamilton's bill, printing . . . . . 2 00  
Mar. 11.—By Cashier's check sent to Frederick Jackson, Treasurer Amer. Lib. Association . . . . . 337 96

1882.

May 5.—By expressage on Treasurer's books, etc. . . . . 15  
May 5.—By postage stamps and envelopes used by Chairman of the Finance Committee . . . . . 2 70  
May 11.—By cash balance . . . . . 244 40

\$818 24

SAMUEL S. GREEN,  
Chairman Finance Committee Amer.  
Library Association.

I have examined the above account, with the vouchers, and find the same correct.

J. N. LARNED.

FREDERICK JACKSON, *Treasurer, in account with AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

1881. *Dr.*

Mar. 12. — By cash balance received  
from S. S. Green . . . . \$337 96  
By cash balance received  
from Reception Committee,  
Boston Conference, July, 1879, 35 60

1882.

May 5. — By cash received for member-  
ships to date . . . . . 280 00

\$653 56

1881. *Cr.*

Mar. 22. — To fees returned to  
Miss D. E. Miller . . . \$2 00

April 18. — To express charge  
on A. L. A. Catalog  
from San Francisco . . . 8 50

June 6. — To cash paid Rock-  
well & Churchill . . . 261 24

To cash paid Forbes  
Lithographic Co. . . . 42 00

June 24. — To cash paid F.  
Leypoldt . . . . . 36 85

Oct. 12. — To cash paid Li-  
brary Bureau (M. Dui), . . 19 58

Dec. 23. — To cash paid Chas.  
Hamilton, printer . . . 10 25

To cash paid by F.  
Jackson, for postage . . . 1 95

1882.

Jan. 4. — To cash paid Rock-  
well & Churchill . . . 6 00

Jan. 27. — To cash paid Li-  
brary Bureau, print-  
ing and postage . . . 4 28

May 5. — To cash paid Li-  
brary Bureau, print-  
ing and postage . . . 13 36

To cash paid by F.  
Jackson for postage . . . 30

406 31

To cash balance paid Fi-  
nance Committee . . . . \$247 25

BOSTON, May 5, 1882.

Examined with vouchers, and found correct.

SAMUEL S. GREEN,  
J. N. LARNED.

Mr. Green, after reading the reports, stated that they had not been audited, and suggested that the usual course was to refer them to the Finance Committee, to be examined.

A motion was made and carried to so refer them; and the result is here appended to the reports.

(See Thursday afternoon.)

#### POOLE'S INDEX.

Mr. POOLE reported upon his Index:—

In making this my final report of progress on the new edition of the "Index to Periodical Literature," I have the pleasure of stating that the manuscript is finished; that the printing is begun; and that bound copies of the completed work will be in the hands of the collaborators and the public before the close of the present year. Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, will be the publishers, and the printing is in progress at the University Press at Cambridge. I have here for your inspection 160 page-proofs of the electrotypes plates, and the matter of 130 pages more is in type. About 50 pages of the plates are cast each week. We expect the printing will be completed early in December. Comparing with the old edition the rate of progress in the alphabet, the present indications are that the new edition will make 1,500 pages, — each page having twice as much matter as in the old edition. The price of the work has been fixed at \$15.00, which, considering the amount of matter, is relatively less than one-half the publication price of the old edition, and one-fifth of the selling price.

A vast deal of labor and care has been given to the work; but not more than was anticipated and provided for. No embarrassments or delays of any kind have occurred. The full original plan has been carried out, and the coöperative feature of the work has been a complete success. We, the editors, have done all that we promised to do, and more even. We promised to bring the references down to January, 1880; we have brought them down to January, 1882, and this additional work was done wholly by ourselves. We promised 1,200 pages, and shall

give you 1,500 pages. The list of periodicals indexed is larger than was promised. Not every serial in the first list has been indexed; because, in some instances, no complete sets could be found. Some of the English collaborators did not finish their work in season to be included in this issue; but their work will appear in the first supplement, — it being a part of our plan to issue a supplement every five years. It is highly creditable to the spirit and energy of the American librarians that every set of periodicals undertaken by them has been indexed. A large number of serials have been indexed which were not in the original list, so that the additions outnumber the omissions.

Every precaution has been taken to secure accuracy in the references, and all questions of doubt have been looked up from the serials themselves. I long since divested myself of that pride of accuracy which imagines that a catalogue, or a book wholly made up of references, can be printed without errors; yet I am confident from the verification of thousands of references in revising copy and correcting proofs, that the errors will be very few. I shall esteem it a favor to be informed of such as may be found.

Much labor has been given to the preliminary chapter of the work. Besides giving alphabetical lists of the periodicals, abbreviations, places of publications, dates, number of volumes, and the collaborators, it will contain in a tabular form a Chronological Conspectus of all the serials indexed, arranged in the order of seniority. The titles of the serials will appear at the top of the table, and the years in the left-hand column. The volume or volumes of a serial issued on any year will appear in the intersecting square. A glance will show when a serial begun, and, if discontinued, when it ended, and the precise volumes for any particular year. There will be cross-references from the alphabetical to the chronological list. The Chronological Conspectus will serve several useful purposes:—

1. It will furnish the means of readily ascertaining the date when any article was issued.

2. It will give the volumes of other serials of the same date. Each period has its own books and topics of special interest; and it is interesting to trace the discussion of them through contemporary journals. They are often treated under such various headings that

the Index will not always bring them together.

3. It will enable librarians and others to number their sets to correspond with the numbering in the Index. The numbering of volumes in many sets of periodicals is so irregular and senseless that it is impossible to use the designation of volumes given on the title-pages. In the *Eclectic Review*, for instance, seven "New Series" appear, each with a separate numbering. The *Methodist Quarterly Review* has a third and a fourth series, but no first and second series. The late volumes have a consecutive numbering, the one for 1881 being vol. 63; but there are not so many volumes in the set. The true consecutive numbering of that volume is 41, and it so appears in the Index. The *Princeton Review*, under its present management, has no numbering of the volumes at all. The *St. James Magazine* began to number its volumes consecutively; then it went off into "New Series;" then it went back into consecutive numbering from the beginning, and made a wrong count, leaving out nine volumes. I have in most instances discarded "series," and in cases of special stupidity, like those mentioned above, have numbered the volumes consecutively without regard to what was on the title-pages. It will, therefore, be necessary to renumber these sets and make the volumes correspond to the Chronological Conspectus. This can readily be done by attaching to each volume an adhesive tag with the proper numbering upon it.

I cannot speak too appreciatingly of the intelligence and devotion which my associate editor, Mr. William I. Fletcher, has given to the work. He has developed a remarkable aptitude for this class of literary labor, combined with rare executive ability. The most fortunate incident in my conception of the plan of this enterprise was in selecting Mr. Fletcher as my associate editor. The confidence in him which I then entertained, based on several years of intercourse as my assistant in other relations, has been more than confirmed.

The scheme of this work, which is now nearly completed, was suggested and adopted at the first meeting of the American Library Association, at Philadelphia, in October, 1876. The result could not have been reached by any other means than its coöperative feature. Are there not other projects of similar char-

acter which the membership of this Association, composed of the chief librarians of the country, can undertake and carry through by the same coöperative method? Many such schemes might be suggested; but there is one to which I wish at this time to call your attention.

A **GENERAL INDEX** to works other than periodicals is greatly needed by students and literary men. The plan of the Index which I suggest would differ from the scheme of the Universal Index, which has been much talked about in England and nobody is willing to undertake in this: It will not include every topic in the range of human knowledge, but only such practical subjects of general interest as students, literary men, general scholars, and writers for the press, would be likely to need. The book, therefore, could be brought into reasonable limits. Volumes of essays and miscellanies, and standard books in history, biography, political economy, social science, education, etc., would be analyzed and indexed under specific topics. Different departments could be assigned to the persons most competent to treat them. A responsible editor should be selected to whom contributions would be sent, and to whose judgment the selection and arrangement of the material would be committed. Each coöperating library and regular contributor would be furnished with a copy of the book when printed. The demand for the book is such that the sale would justify a publisher in assuming the expense and risk of its publication and the payment of copyright. The first edition would doubtless be imperfect; but it would be a basis on which a second edition could be constructed which would be of inestimable value. If subsequent editions were called for, the range of topics might be enlarged. As the plan of the work became known to writers and specialists, they would send in the references they had made in their investigation of subjects. For strengthening the helpful apparatus for ready reference in our libraries, nothing is more needed than indexes which will give wider and more specific information than is found in our subject catalogues.

Mr. SMITH favored the plan; and referred to the special bibliographies in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and in Larousse's "Grand dictionnaire universel."

Mr. GREEN spoke in favor of analyzing essays, and upon learning from Mr. Poole that

he meant to provide for the inquiries of intelligent men of only a moderate amount of culture, expressed a strong interest in having the proposed index made.

If Mr. Poole is willing to undertake the great task of editing or supervising the publication of such an index, he would be doing a great service to libraries and individual inquirers. An immense number of questions which a librarian now has to answer personally would be answered by pointing to a heading in this index, or by referring the inquirer to an assistant to help him in using the index. The librarian could thus make himself more useful to seekers after information by having more time at his disposal for answering questions, which would come up continually, not answered, or not answered in the form required by the inquirer, in the index.

#### COÖPERATION.

Mr. CUTTER reported from the Coöperation Committee:—

The committee has done very little during the year. It has considered the Rules adopted by the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and finds that they agree, in the main, with the Rules of the A. L. A.; that the English association has introduced some additional directions, mostly coinciding with those given in Cutter's Rules, and that there are a few points of which the committee do not approve. It would be well if the meeting would reconsider the A. L. A. code, and bring it, so far as is possible, into harmony with the English. The changes which we shall propose will not affect our practice; they will merely serve to define it a little more carefully.

The work of indexing periodicals for the obituary volume of the Index Society has continued. The volume for 1880 is already printed, and will probably be distributed to the collaborators in a few weeks. We should like some additional volunteers, and we must have one for the *N. Y. Tribune* and the *N. Y. Times*, because the gentleman who has undertaken those has been obliged, by the failure of his eyes, to abandon the work.

The A. L. A. Catalog is in a most unsatisfactory condition. Mr. Perkins having been compelled to give it up, the committee undertook to bring it out in sections, prepared by specialists; but hitherto, after repeated efforts,

they have been able to secure the coöperation of only one person. The committee will continue the search for workers, but without much hope of success. The men who are competent are too busy; and the committee think that a catalog of this sort is not worth publishing unless it is very well done.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. GREEN, chairman of the committee appointed at the Washington meeting to secure a more satisfactory distribution of Public Documents, reported that bills had been prepared embodying the wishes of the Association, and that, after their approval by the Executive Committee of the Association, these had been sent, with numerous petitions in support of them, to the Committee of the United States Senate on Printing. Considerable correspondence has been carried on with members of that committee, and with other senators and officers of the government; but no action has as yet been taken on the bills by the committee. The matter is now in the hands of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who has some hopes that he may secure action by Congress during the present session.

Mr. GREEN recommended that the committee of the Association be requested to continue its efforts, and that large powers be given to its chairman.

Mr. LLOYD P. SMITH spoke in favor of having an agent in Washington to procure public documents for such libraries as desire them, and moved that the committee receive the thanks of the Association, and the whole subject be referred to the same committee with full power to act in the premises, in accordance with its judgment; and that the Secretary be instructed to write to Senator Anthony, the chairman of the Committee upon Printing, that it is the unanimous sentiment of this Convention that such a bill as that recommended by our committee upon the distribution of public documents should be passed by Congress. These resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mr. T. W. P. ROGERS, of the Fletcher Library, Burlington, Vt., being absent, his paper, upon the "Heating of libraries," was deferred.

At 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned for the day. The afternoon was spent in attending an organ concert at the Music Hall, and in sight-seeing in various parts of the city.

SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Conference opened at a little after ten o'clock. Mr. C. W. MERRILL, from the Program Committee, recommended that the papers assigned to Thursday evening be transferred to Saturday morning, because on Saturday the teachers of the public schools could attend more conveniently. On motion, the change was approved by the Association.

A letter was read inviting the Association to visit Oakwood, Clifton, the residence of Mr. H. Probasco. The courtesy of the invitation was acknowledged, and the letter referred to the Program Committee.

The PRESIDENT stated that his report upon "The general progress of library interests" had been included in his opening address.

CLASSIFICATION.

Mr. J. N. LARNED read his paper upon "The classification of books."

(See page 125.)

The PRESIDENT spoke briefly in review of the paper, and favored following neither the dictionary nor the classed system of cataloguing, exclusively; but said that each person would prefer the one or the other, as his predilection led him. He called upon Mr. CUTTER to defend the mixture of figures and letters in the notation now used by him.

Mr. CUTTER. — I have been surprised at the almost universal distrust of the plan of mixing numbers and letters shown by librarians. I adopted it myself without any apprehension that it could make difficulty; I have heard of no trouble from it at Winchester; I have had no trouble with it at the Boston Athenæum, either from the attendants or from the public, who there have free access to the shelves. The very day on which I started for Cincinnati I hired a new boy, and put him to work setting up books marked in this way. At noon my first assistant reported that the boy seemed to find no difficulty in arranging the books, and that he had arranged them right. A system of notation which a boy unaccustomed to library work could learn in an hour cannot be very objectionable.

The attendants learn the meaning of many of the figures, so that they are no longer cabalistic signs to them; for example, they know that after *v* the next letter is always a name of

a country, and the third letter (if before *r* in the alphabet) the name of a form of literature. So when they see *vip* they know it is a division of Italian literature, and, of course, they all know that *P* is poetry. As *xv* is literary history, they know that *xvid.m23* is a work by a man whose name begins with *M* on the history of the Italian drama. This is a tolerably long combination (*xvid.m23*), and yet, as it falls into two parts, class-mark and author-mark, separated by the (*.*), the eye takes it in without difficulty; and all the more so if the letters *xvid* are understood as history of the Italian drama; for, of course, combinations that convey an idea are read and remembered much easier than mere meaningless groups of letters. But even without this the mere mechanical use of the characters is not so puzzling as some have feared.

Mr. SMITH said that in moving to the Ridgway branch he had used a combined system of letters and numbers, and found it to work satisfactorily.

Mr. WHITNEY. — Our library is so vast that we cannot make a new classification; but have enough to do to improve that which we have already, and to perfect the dictionary system as shown in our catalog, in Mr. Cutter's and our cards. The question of classification is of more importance to the smaller libraries, but less important to the larger ones now in working array.

Mr. CUTTER spoke of the difficulties of arranging biographies, and how they were met in different libraries.

Mr. WHITNEY spoke highly of the catalog of the library at Manchester, England.

Mr. CUTTER (replying to a question of Mr. Dyer) said that the classification of the catalog at the Boston Athenæum and that on the shelves are entirely different: the shelves being systematically classed, while the catalog is on the dictionary plan.

Mr. WINSOR said that at Harvard University Library there are two kinds of card catalogs: the one a dictionary and the other classed.

Mr. SMITH spoke of the arrangement in the Philadelphia library.

#### LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. POOLE then read his Report on Library architecture.

(See page 130.)

Mr. WHITNEY. — During the last six weeks, since the date of the report from the Boston Public Library, given in the paper just read, further steps have been taken tending to a decision of the question of a new building.

In accordance with the vote of the City Council directing the Trustees to consider and report upon the suitability of the new English High and Latin School building for the uses of the Library, an examination of this building has been made by an architect, whose opinions have been embodied in a report presented by the Trustees to the City Council. As scholars have not come in sufficient numbers to fill the building, the question has been raised in the City Council whether the schools could not be better accommodated in a smaller building, and whether the present building is not adapted to the purposes of the Public Library.

During the period of delay caused by the discussion of this matter the Trustees are giving much attention to the subject of the best designs for a new building, and sketch-plans are in progress of preparation, which will probably be printed in the autumn. Until these plans are matured, criticism is obviously out of place.

Mr. DYER. — I indorse all that my friend Mr. Poole has said in regard to the many objectionable points in the proposed building for the National Library, in the city of Washington. At the request of Mr. Poole, I kept an accurate register of the temperature of our library rooms, and found, during the time, that the mercury rose to 140 degrees, near the ceiling, after the gas had been burning for three hours. It is true, our rooms are badly ventilated, there being no means of escape for the heated atmosphere above the windows; and I doubt if the temperature in the fifth or sixth galleries of any library can be reduced below that point. We all know the damage that will necessarily accrue to the very best binding, under such circumstances. We might almost as well place valuable books in a bake-oven at once, as a means of preserving them. And, therefore, with such facts staring us in the face, I deem it the bounden duty of this Association to enter its protest against the erection of such a structure. The United States Government can well afford to provide a suitable building, in every respect, for its invaluable collection of books.

I am sorry Mr. Spofford is not here to give us all the facts. I know that he desires a build-



ing that will be a model library, in every sense of the word; and I trust that our Senators and Representatives in Congress will not withhold the requisite appropriations for such a structure.

Mr. A. W. TYLER said that when he was connected with the Astor Library, in winter the temperature in the south building, where he was working, frequently fell to 58° Fah., and 56° in the north (now middle) building, and that it was impossible to keep warm at the very time when the galleries of the second floor were too hot, the halls being some sixty feet in height. He was sorry to learn that the recently completed new building had been constructed on a similar plan.

Mr. MERRILL, in reply to a question of Mr. Dyer, stated that in his library the heat is uniform in both the lower and upper alcoves in the daytime; but at night the books in the upper alcoves must suffer from heat, or gas, or both.

Mr. K. A. LINDERFELT, of the Milwaukee Public Library, moved that resolutions be passed protesting against the proposed methods of constructing a building for the Congressional Library.

The matter was referred to a committee, to be named by the Chair. The Chair afterwards named Messrs. Linderfelt, Poole, and Smith, who reported the resolutions on Friday morning.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary *pro tem.* read Mr. Dui's report as Secretary of the A. L. A., for the year 1881-82:—

The establishment of Sections, as recommended in my last report and as recorded in *Lib. j'nl.*, 6: 4, relieves me from reporting, except on those matters under my own immediate charge.

I wish, in passing, to urge all our members to *support* the chairmen of these new sections, by sending them everything useful in making their annual reports complete.

In the general offices there has been an increasing number of applications, both personal and mail, noticeably less about the A. L. A. and its objects, and more about specific points. A constant wish for the A. L. A. Catalog makes the delay in completing it doubly to be regretted. No one thing would so much advance our best work.

No special effort has been made, and yet a goodly number of new members has joined us. A persistent effort by all present members could easily carry our membership into the thousands, for all sympathize heartily in our work, and the interest and income from such a membership would enable us to complete at once our A. L. A. Catalog, and to carry out other much-needed work.

In accord with the vote past at Baltimore, the Secretary has, during the year, entirely on his own responsibility, undertaken a number of needed departments of library work. Their success, tho not brilliant, has been such as to prove the real need, and another year promises to largely develop their best features.

The Consultation Department, started by Mr. F. B. Perkins, has been continued, and has proved of service to a goodly number of librarians and trustees, who have used it, mostly thru correspondence. The plan seems to meet the wants of both those needing advice and those needing relief from constant and serious drafts on their crowded time.

The Employment Department has brought together librarians and catalogers and positions, and proved a great and growing convenience to both sides, tho it has cost no little labor to attend to the claims of the over forty who have availed themselves of its help during the year.

The Catalog and Index Department has made only a fair beginning. Some work has been satisfactorily done, and each year will doubtless increase the calls.

The Publication Department will doubtless prove one of the most useful. The long-promised Library Manual is fairly started, some pages being already in type. New editions of the Rules for Cataloging, Indexes of Subjects, and the Decimal Classification are soon to appear; also, Introductions, with rules and illustrations, for the Shelf and Accession Catalogs, for Binding and Order Books. The new Smith's Classification, of which copies are at this meeting, is the first work completed. Mr. Smith gives all the labor and copyright, and the total profits from the sale after paying the printer's bill go into the treasury of the A. L. A. This fact has seemed sufficient reason for offering the book for sale with our proceedings at this meeting.

As none of these departments are as yet

self-supporting they must be given time for development. Still, judging from a year's experience, they will all prove most efficient aids in library coöperation.

In general, I can only repeat the reports and recommendations of the Boston and Washington meetings, to which I refer those interested. (*Lib. J'nl.*, v. 4, p. 282; 5, p. 274, and 6, p. 112.)

MELVIL DUI,  
*Secretary.*

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF BOOKS.

Mr. GREEN read an extract from a letter of Mr. Foster, of Providence, in which a question was put to the Convention, "Where does the authority lie in the different libraries of the county to restrict the use of rare and expensive books?" This called forth a very lively discussion.

Mr. TYLER. — In the new catalog which I am printing, I have marked valuable and rare books in three gradations, — somewhat after the plan of the Boston Public Library. One star signifies that the book so marked can be obtained only by permission of the librarian, and be kept for but seven days; two stars, that it can be used only in the reading-room; three stars, that it can be consulted only in the presence of an officer of the library.

Our bound magazines are all two-starred books; except where we have, as in the case of Harper's and Scribner's, duplicate sets for circulation. This designation of the bound magazines was made before I became librarian, and by vote of the library committee, in consequence of the loss of a volume, which broke a valuable set of a British magazine.

Personally, I favor the greatest liberty of access to and use of books, which is compatible with their preservation for posterity; but I decidedly concur with an opinion of Mr. Winsor's, which he gave me two years since in reply to a question of mine, that the present generation will have to submit to some restraints in order that valuable books may be preserved for the next.

Mr. WHITNEY. — In our own library there has been a growing carefulness of our more expensive and rare books within a few years, and more checks have been put upon their delivery, especially for use outside of the building. The policy of the library has always been very

liberal in this matter, possibly too much so for its own good. During the many years in which the library has been in use the books have become very much worn. An assistant has been appointed, whose duties consist in putting these worn books in better condition, and protecting them, when necessary, by covers. The larger works in the library, the folios and large quartos, were found especially to need this care. Many books, which had been given out freely to readers, it was found necessary to keep within the building. For instance, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell's "Annals of the Artists of Spain," which has become very rare, and could not be replaced for less than seventy-five dollars, had been loaned as freely as "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and this was the case with Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," and many other books. Volumes of bound periodicals are kept within the building, as, when lost, they are of all books the most difficult to replace. Duplicate sets are kept of *Harper*, the *Atlantic*, and of other popular magazines, which are freely given to readers.

Mr. LINDERFELT. — While our library belonged to an association no restriction whatever was placed on the use of any of the books, no matter how rare or expensive they were; and I have now almost daily occasion to deplore this want of forethought on the part of the managers. Plates and pages have been cut out of our best books, including cyclopedias, art journals, and the like. Volumes of sets of magazines were circulated as other books, and the result is our now having on our hands a large number of sets of which not one is complete, except what we have succeeded in filling up lately. I would rather, for my part, have no magazines at all than incomplete sets, dating back all the way from ten to fifty or more years; as now we shall either have to put up with the continual aggravation of incompleteness, or throw away a large number of volumes and buy new sets. Until two years ago we allowed magazines to be drawn on special request, but we soon found that even that would not do; and, therefore, the trustees have passed a stringent rule that no magazines or periodicals shall leave the building, which in my opinion is the only way to keep them for the legitimate use of students and inquirers. To provide for the story-readers, however, who really are the ones most grieved by the withdrawal of magazines from

circulation, we provide extra sets of Harper's, the Century, and St. Nicholas, for use as ordinary books, and the wisdom of this arrangement is shown by the fact, that we have, during the last year, irretrievably lost two volumes out of these extra sets. To all our reference books readers have unrestricted access under the eye of an attendant, except books with a number of plates, or otherwise of more than average value, which are kept in a locked case, and can be handled only by special permit from the attendant in the room. As long as human nature remains what it is now, it is necessary, in public libraries, to adopt some such safeguard for preventing vandals among the borrowers from ruining or impairing the value of books that cannot easily be replaced. As for recent books that do not enter in a set, even if of considerable value, I think they best subserve their purpose by circulating with as little hindrance as possible.

Mr. GREEN. — In the library at Worcester, this authority lies with the librarian. Formerly assent was required from the President of the Board of Directors, and one member of the Library Committee, or from two members of said committee. But it was found that members of the Board of Directors, when applied to for permission to take out an expensive book, invariably inquired whether the librarian considered it safe to let the applicant take out the book or not, and acted on his judgment. Hence the change in the rule. I allow a very free use of expensive books; and, under certain circumstances, if, for instance, it were needed to illustrate a lecture on Natural History, I should even allow, under conditions, such books as Audubon's great works on birds and quadrupeds to be taken away from the library building. I should not hesitate to say to improper persons, that I could not allow them to take out expensive books without presenting the matter to the Library Committee for its consideration.

Mr. J. W. WARD spoke of the custom at his library.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, thought that the power to lend such books should be lodged in the librarian.

Mr. WHITNEY said that the Boston Public Library buys large numbers of current periodicals, which are put into pasteboard covers, and are given out to readers under the same restrictions as books.

Mr. DYER. — We find that readers can gradually be led from "trashy novels" to the higher classes of romance, from Southworth to Collins, Trollope, Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot, and from thence to the best standard works in travels, history, and biography; but we must not attempt to *drive*; at first we give them what they ask for, and as their fondness for reading increases, we find it an easy matter to lead them, step by step, to the upper rounds of the literary ladder.

I am unwilling to admit that there are such things as "books too rare and valuable" to be read or consulted; if so, why should we gather them into our libraries? For what are books intended, if not to be read? Surely not to be placed safely under lock and key, where they may be seen only "through a glass dimly."

Why should not such books as Audubon's *Birds of America* interest the naturalist even more than the artist? My theory is, that such books should never be abused; that libraries that can afford to own them should provide for their examination by all of its members (of course not including juveniles), under proper restrictions and surveillance to insure their safety from the slightest damage.

Mr. DYER spoke of the practice in his library.

Mr. WHITNEY advocated buying duplicates, and running the risk of loss.

Mr. LARNED explained the practice of the Young Men's Library of Buffalo, where volumes belonging to bound series of periodicals, and works of a costly or rare character, are let out to proper persons on the security of a written obligation in the following form: —

#### YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY,

BUFFALO, — 188

Permission to take the volume named below from this library, and to retain it for — days, is given only upon the promise of the person receiving it that, in case of loss or serious injury while in his (or her) possession, he (or she) will pay the full cost of procuring a perfect copy with which to replace the same, even though the purchase of the entire series, or some part of the series of volumes to which it belongs, should be found necessary; that proper compensation shall be paid for any minor injury that the volume may sustain while thus withdrawn from the Library, and that, if it is re-

tained beyond the time specified above, a fine of twenty cents for *each day thereafter* shall be paid.

*Title,* \_\_\_\_\_

*Place and Date of Publication,* \_\_\_\_\_

*Size,* \_\_\_\_\_ *Binding,* \_\_\_\_\_

*Present Condition,* \_\_\_\_\_

I have received the volume described above subject to the conditions set forth, and hereby agree to fulfil the same.

Mr. WINSOR thought the discretion should be left in the hands of the librarian, and spoke of his practice, both in the Harvard Library and when connected with the Boston Public Library.

Mr. CUTTER. — By the rules of the Athenæum this power lies with the Library Committee, but, owing to the great inconvenience to borrowers of being obliged to wait for the weekly meeting of the committee, which would frequently be equivalent to not having the use of the book at all, the power has been delegated to the librarian to use in all ordinary cases. It is well, however, that the rule remains unchanged, and that the librarian has behind him a body which will take the responsibility in doubtful cases. Moreover, in cases which are not doubtful, it perhaps mitigates the disappointment of the borrower not to be refused at once, but to get a negative after some delay, and, as may be supposed, due deliberation.

Upon motion, the Conference then adjourned to 2.30 P.M.

### THIRD SESSION.

(THURSDAY AFTERNOON.)

Mr. Green reported for the Finance Committee that it had examined the accounts of its Chairman and of the Treasurer, with vouchers, and had found them correct. Upon motion they were then accepted and adopted.

#### TRAINING LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

In the absence of Hon. MELLE CHAMBERLAIN, the discussion upon the topic, "The best method of selecting and training library assistants," was opened by Mr. J. L. WHITNEY.

(See p. 136.)

Mr. WINSOR gave his experience at Boston and at Cambridge.

Mr. TYLER. — The habit of the Indianapolis Library is to nominate those who appeared most likely to make suitable attendants to be substitutes. From these substitutes I selected for attendants, as occasion required, those who show aptitude and taste for the work in the several departments. Should a substitute, for any reason whatever, prove unfitted, she simply falls out by the way, with no imputation upon either abilities or character. I find the plan to work well, and would try a similar plan for assistants of a higher grade than attendant. My library has young ladies for day attendants, and young men who are fitting themselves for professional life, as night and Sunday attendants.

Mr. GREEN read his report upon "Aids and guides to readers."

(See p. 139.)

Mr. WESTON FLINT spoke of the Congressional list of Government publications.

Mr. J. B. PEASLEE, Superintendent of Public Schools, stated that while he was not connected with any library, yet he felt the deepest interest in the objects of the Association, and in the subjects under consideration, and proceeded in the most courteous manner to extend an invitation to the members of the Conference to visit Eden Park immediately after adjournment, saying that he was sure that the visitors would admit that the natural beauty of the park was unsurpassed by that of any other park in America.

Mr. CUTTER read the paper of Mr. SCHWARTZ, of the Apprentices' Library, New York, who was absent.

(See p. 148.)

The PRESIDENT announced as a committee to nominate an Executive Board for the ensuing year, Mr. W. T. PEOPLES, Mr. J. N. LARNED, and Mr. WESTON FLINT. (As Mr. Peoples left town at an early hour the next day, Mr. Larned was made chairman of the committee, and Mr. John N. DYER, of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, added to its number.)

The Association then adjourned until 8 P.M., and its members made the excursion to Eden Park, under the guidance of Mr. PEASLEE, Mr. ALEX. HILL, and Mr. C. W. MERRILL.

## FOURTH SESSION.

(THURSDAY EVENING.)

## LIBRARIES AND THE PUBLIC.

Mr. JAMES W. WARD read his paper on  
"Public libraries and the public."

(See p. 167.)

Mr. GREEN. — I do not like the tone of the paper. The public is wrong if it expects to find in a librarian a walking dictionary, but it has a right to expect to find him a walking bibliography. I feel it to be my duty, as well as my privilege, to point out to every applicant the sources of information. The public, it seems to me, is slow to express its wants, and should be encouraged to do so. The librarian is the servant of the public; he is paid for serving. He also has authority enough to enforce politeness in applicants for information. He has no right, however, dealing as he does with persons many of whom have not had the opportunity to acquire fine manners, to be fastidious or sensitive.

Mr. TYLER. — I do not suppose that even the model librarian of the future will be expected to know everything that is in the books under his charge; that is simply impossible. But he will know, what every good librarian should know, how to put the inquirer upon the track of what he wants. The librarian of to-day should cultivate friendly relations with those who are making investigations among his books, and, as occasion demands, should make available to them his superior acquaintance with the means of prosecuting those researches. He will encourage readers to come to him for information, even upon points which, to him, may be very trivial, and, so far as may be practicable, will aid and stimulate them in their work.

The librarian cannot be expected to read, or begin to read, a tenth of the books which pass under his hands; but, in one way or another, he will manage to know something about them, so that when needed he can put his hands upon them, and bring them forth to divulge the secrets hidden in their pages.

Such efforts as these to aid one's readers will repay the librarian who puts them forth many fold. As I often tell my readers, when in the act of apologizing for the time they are taking, and the trouble they think they are making, "I

like to have such questions as these asked me, for they teach me something, too." So the librarian who really enters into the spirit of his work will find a constant reward in it. Some of the pleasantest and most valuable acquaintanceships I have formed have been begun in the library in the attempt to bring to my visitors the information or pleasure they were seeking.

Mr. FLINT. — In the Patent Office Library, such work as was recommended has been carried out. My assistants were expected to be able to aid, each in a special department, when visitors were seeking information.

Mr. CUTTER. — Something like this has been done at the Athenæum. I long since adopted the practice of paying most of the assistants, not by the year or the week, but by the hour. This plan was chosen for other reasons, but it has the advantage of making it easy, when any outsider wishes any investigation or copying done at the Athenæum, to detail an assistant for the service, whose time is then charged to the temporary employer, and not to the library. Some years ago, a lady, compiling art-reference books, thus occupied a large part of the time of one of our assistants, who consequently became very familiar with our large collection of art books, so that I soon found that inquirers on any point of art history, or those numerous persons who were in search of the engraving of a particular painting, could be referred to her with certainty that their wants would be supplied if the library contained anything to the point. In the pressure of work arising from the printing of our catalogue, this relief was very grateful; and Mrs. Otis became, in fact, if not in title, Special Librarian of the Art Room. I purpose to extend the method to other departments, so far as opportunity offers.

Mr. WARD. — Every librarian should consider it a duty to answer every possible question freely and cheerfully.

Mr. POOLE. — To aid inquirers in the reference department is one of the most pleasant duties of my position. My office door is always open, and anybody seeking for information is encouraged to come to me directly and without formality.

Mr. MERRILL asked what Mr. Poole did with a slip containing a request, "Send me a good novel."

Mr. POOLE replied that under his system such a question could not be answered, as applicants are sent to the catalogs to look up the shelf-numbers. But, finally, when urged, he did recollect a case where the richly dressed wife of a councilman asked for "an interesting book," and after many trials he found the book she wanted was a volume of Mrs. Southworth's. He got her as clean a copy as he could find, and she expressed her gratification with the question, "Don't you think Mrs. Southworth is such a beautiful writer, Mr. Poole?"

Mr. GREEN. — In such a case I always have a novel sent; such a request gives the attendant an opportunity to send one really good. I mean to have enough polite attendants to do whatever the public desires, and such attendants become very apt in suiting the tastes of readers, and consume very little time in selecting acceptable books.

Mr. CUTTER stated that in his library almost the entire reading of some persons were chosen by one of the attendants, who had acquired extraordinary ability in satisfying them.

Mr. DYER spoke of the practice in this respect in his library in St. Louis.

Mr. CARR. — The conditions, as to the assistants and the public, vary in different libraries. In some the delivery desks are very near to the books, and hence the readers (book-takers) come easily and naturally into contact with the assistants, in the immediate presence of the books; while in others, as at the Cincinnati Public Library, the requirements of the service are such, owing to the size of the library or construction of the building, that the delivery-desks and the attendants at them, are themselves far removed from the books.

As a result, the library assistants, in the former case, being continually in contact with both the books and the public, become, sooner or later, and almost as a matter of course, well qualified to impart the information and aid which will naturally be sought of them. While in the latter case, the situation of the assistants would necessarily seem to be such as to almost or quite prevent their acquiring the knowledge requisite for answering questions likely to be asked of them. This result is the more to be regretted, perhaps, since such questioners, if not answered on the spot, are more apt to drop the matter, unless very ardently in pur-

suit of information, than to seek another room or officer of the library in search of it.

Mr. DAVIS. — I rise to correct a misapprehension which may have been made by a remark of our honored President. He said that Harvard is the only college represented at this meeting. Now, I should not wish the impression to go abroad, that when this National Association of Librarians met in Cincinnati, not one of the many colleges in Ohio was represented. I have the honor of appearing for the University of Wooster. I have been a silent, but interested, attendant upon the sessions of this body. Silent, for two reasons: 1. I came to learn — to receive suggestions and help. 2. I have perceived that the discussions have turned mainly upon the practical management of the great public libraries in our larger cities. But, as a College librarian, I have listened to these discussions with deep interest, and have found them suggestive and helpful.

As to the subject now before us, the College librarian is as deeply interested in it as any other can be.

When I took charge of the Library at Wooster, five years ago, I found the books arranged on the shelves largely according to size, style of binding, etc.; beautiful sets standing together, to make a fine appearance. My first work was to break up these sets, and to arrange the books, big or little, according to subject. My next step was to throw open the gate which had hitherto barred all access to the books, and to invite the students to come behind the railing, that they might handle the volumes, and by personal examination become familiar with their authorship and contents. Often a score of students will be thus engaged, and to be able to answer their manifold questions I find requires reading and study. To keep in advance of three or four hundred wide-awake Western young men and women, earnestly engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, is no small undertaking. And when I think of the influence that a librarian may have on so many expanding intellects and forming characters, by directing their reading, I feel like "magnifying my office." For quiet and unobserved, but real and lasting impression and usefulness, I would not exchange the work of a librarian for that of any professor in the college, or even for that of the President of the University himself. Of course, I may be mistaken. But that is my

feeling concerning the office and work of a librarian.

**FIFTH SESSION.**

(FRIDAY MORNING.)

The PRESIDENT announced as a Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, Mr. Whitney, of Boston, and Mr. Dyer, of St. Louis.

The Committee on Nominating an Executive Board reported the following names: Justin Winsor, J. L. Whitney, S. S. Green, C. A. Cutter, Melvil Dui.

**RESOLUTIONS.**

The Committee on Resolutions, named above, reported as follows, and their report was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the members of the American Library Association, now in convention assembled, hereby return their hearty thanks to the Hon. J. D. Cox, and other members of the Committee of Arrangements, for their cordial welcome to our members from various parts of the United States, and for their generous hospitality; to Mr. George Ward Nichols, President of the College of Music, for the pleasure of listening to the celebrated organ of Cincinnati; to Mr. John B. Peaslee, Superintendent of Public Schools, for his kind offices in bringing the teachers and librarians together, and for organizing an expedition to view the beauties of Eden Park; to Mr. Chester W. Merrill, Mr. Jno: M. Newton, and others, for throwing open to the Association the libraries under their care; to the Literary Club, and the German Literary Club, for the use of their rooms; and last, not least, to Mr. Henry Probasco, for his hospitable invitation to view the noble art and bibliographical treasures in his private collection.

Mr. LARNED, of Buffalo, extended the invitation of the Y.M.A., of that city, that the Association hold its next meeting in Buffalo, and said he could promise what no other member could,—cool weather in August, at which time he invited the Association to come.

Mr. DYER, of St. Louis, extended a very cordial invitation to the Association to meet there in 1883.

Mr. SMITH favored St. Louis; and Mr. MERRILL moved that the next meeting be held at Buffalo, which was carried by 16 to 6.

Mr. TYLER moved that the time be August, the exact date to be settled by the Executive Board, in consultation with Mr. Larned. This was carried without dissent.

Mr. CUTTER showed and explained his scheme for classifying the book arts.

(See p. 168.)

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.**

The Committee on Resolutions regarding the Building for the Library of Congress, reported as follows, and their resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

*Resolved*, That the erection of the new building for the Library of Congress affords such an opportunity of improving the architecture of libraries, with respect to convenience in use and administration, safety of the books, and economy of construction, as is not likely to again occur; and that it is of great importance to the library interests of the country that the old and conventional errors of construction be avoided in the interior plans of this building.

*Resolved*, That the plans submitted to this Association at the Washington meeting, by Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer, and adopted by the joint committee of Congress, embody principles of construction which are now regarded as faulty by the whole library profession; and, therefore, as members of the American Library Association, we protest against the erection of the building for the library of Congress upon those principles.

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the resolution adopted at the Washington conference, by a unanimous vote, in the following words: "That, in the opinion of this Association, the time has come for a radical modification of the prevailing typical style of library building, and the adoption of a style of construction better suited to economy and practical utility.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library Building was misinformed, when he stated, in his speech in the Senate on March 2, that "the adopted plan" had been "warmly approved" by the librarians of the country at their Washington meeting,—the fact being that the librarians of the country are earnestly opposed to the plans adopted by the committee.

Mr. LLOYD P. SMITH read his paper on the classification of books.

(See p. 172.)

On motion of Mr. GREEN, it was voted that the Finance Committee invite Mr. F. Leypoldt, of New York, to publish the papers and proceedings of the current meetings of this Association as one or more numbers of the *Library journal*, and require him to print enough extra copies of such portions of the journal as will enable the Secretary of this Association to send one copy of the papers and proceedings to every member whose dues have been paid; provided, however, that the Finance Committee shall not allow more money to be spent in printing the papers and proceedings than the treasury contains.

#### FICTION.

Mr. J. L. BEARDSLEY read his paper upon "Fiction."

(See p. 175.)

Mr. GREEN asked Mr. Beardsley if he put out all exciting novels from his library at once. Mr. Beardsley replied, "No; but I allow them to wear out and do not replace them. Thus they disappear from the catalog."

Mr. WHITNEY. — The impression has prevailed, to some extent, that librarians are not sufficiently interested in the subject of good and bad fiction, and the charge has even been made that they are "callous and indifferent" in the matter.

This, it seems to me, is far from being the truth. If their efforts have not produced in all cases the results to be desired, it may be attributed, perhaps, in part, to these two causes:—

*First.*—The number of new novels published is so great that librarians, with the pressure of their other work, are not able to read many of them. They are obliged to depend on the opinion of their friends and that of newspapers and periodicals. It would, probably, not be too much to say that few editors of newspapers in this country find time to read carefully the novels that come to them for notice. Editors are in a greater state of hurry even than librarians. Both, in their estimate of books, must depend largely on the reputation of the author and the publisher. The trustees of a certain library were once charged in a newspaper with giving to their readers improper stories. An examination of the files of this newspaper revealed the fact that many of the books denounced had been praised in its columns, and recommended to its readers.

*Second.*—As might be inferred from what has just been said, the advice which librarians receive is often so conflicting that they do not get great help from it. With us there is one party calling through the editorials of reputable newspapers for the purchase of everything that is offered, believing that each kind will gravitate to its own. Others demand that all fiction be excluded.

Mr. Emerson once asked me how many new books were purchased for the Boston Public Library. When I mentioned the number, he expressed astonishment, and said, "Probably not one in fifty of them ought ever to be read. Why buy the new book when the old is so much better?" Between these extremes of opinion how is the librarian to decide? Where can he get advice worth following?

Information as to the character of books is always welcome to the librarian. Recent discussions have brought much light and stimulated to a greater carefulness in the purchase of books. In our own library new books are distributed among the trustees, the officers, and others for examination, and an officer has been appointed whose duties consist largely in examining the new works of fiction and books for the young. If any one knows that a book is a bad one let him tell the librarian at once. If he thinks that it is a poor one, he is at liberty to give his opinion; but the librarian will take his opinion always for what it is worth, remembering that what seems worthless or even harmful to one may not be so to another. A poor woman came to our library not long ago, from one of the poorest quarters of the city, asking for a novel by Mrs. Southworth. When asked why she read such stories she answered, that the pictures which these books gave her of people who are well-fed and well-dressed and enjoy all the comforts of life which she lacked were very pleasant to her, for she imagined for the time that she was in their company. The distinction between books which are bad for all, and those which may be bad for some, must always be kept in mind.

Mr. J. J. JANNEY. — Our Board has endeavored to secure the assistance of the teachers in the public schools in directing the reading of the children, and, we think, with very good and satisfactory results. The teacher selects a list of books in reference to the studies of the class, and advises the students to read them. A class



may be studying history; the teacher puts into its hands a list of books relating to the history in hand. Another class is studying English literature; a list of books illustrating that is given. The results have been entirely satisfactory. The reading of many of the children has been turned into better channels.

The librarian may exert a great influence over boys and girls. A boy presents himself, wanting some "good story." He is told we do not think we have exactly what he wants; but there is what we think a good book for him, handing him "The story of a bad boy," for instance, or one of the Bodley books, and asking him to take that and read it, and if he does not like it we will try to find something that will suit him better. The result, in such a case, has been that the boy has returned, — his face aglow with delight, and the statement that that is the best book he ever read, and no farther demand from him for trashy reading.

We occasionally meet with men and women, women especially, in whom the demand for sensational literature seems fixed and incurable. They cannot get above Mrs. Southworth.

Our success in improving the style of reading has been very satisfactory. A few years ago, 69 per cent. of our issues were fiction; last year, 49 per cent. only. And we have lost no readers. The per cent. of readers in the total population is steadily increasing. With a population of 52,000, and 13,000 volumes in the library, our issues last year were 65,017, besides 7,611 books consulted in the rooms.

As to the total exclusion of fiction, while the managers of the Germantown Library feel satisfied with their rule, which totally excludes it, we think that not wise nor prudent. A very large amount of fiction, pure and simple, has become classic, and will ever remain so. But where shall the line be drawn? That must be determined as the cases arise. The issues of some houses should be received with great caution; the products of some authors rejected at once. I think I could draw a line around Mrs. Southworth, for instance, without hesitation.

We aim to answer all inquiries. A young man is looking up authorities on a question he is debating, or a girl is to write a composition. The librarian cannot always refer to the proper authorities. If he cannot do so, the applicant

is asked to call again, and they will be looked up. This adds to the labor of the librarian, but it makes a friend of the applicant, and adds to the usefulness of the library.

Mr. DYER tho't all fiction should not be excluded, and spoke of readers' tastes improving, so that they grew from the use of the poorer to that of the better fiction.

Mr. WINSOR spoke of an incident which occurred to him while in the Boston Public Library, and mentioned the book, "tabooed by the Boston Public Library." "This," said Mr. Smith, "might be called the puff oblique of the book."

Mr. SMITH gave his experience, and that of the Friends' Free Library at Germantown. He mentioned the Loganian Library, and its career, which, he said, might be described as "The greatest good to the smallest number." He also mentioned Dr. Rush's similar plan, the result of which was a library costing \$800,000, that averaged but nineteen readers a day.

Mr. WARD. — Some librarians seem disposed to limit their interference to advice. I think we can all recall instances where prohibition would have been the correct course, especially in relation to young people, who too often obtain books to read, not only without the knowledge of their parents, but really and knowingly contrary to their wishes. This is one of the evils connected with the indiscriminate delivery of books to children. There are books harmless enough to read occasionally; but it is sometimes sad to see such a waste of time, as when a young man spends several hours a day, for many days together, turning over the leaves of "Punch."

This brought out from several members a lively defence of the historical value of "Punch," tho it was allowed that three hours a day was, perhaps, too much to devote to that one branch of study.

Mr. LINDERFELT read his paper on Charging Systems.

(See p. 178.)

The PRESIDENT having had his attention called by Mr. Poole to the existence of a lively young sister association, extended a hearty welcome to the Western Library Association, and announced that its first annual meeting would be held in Indianapolis, in October next.

Mr. CUTTER moved that the cataloguing rules be referred back to the Coöperation Com-

mittee, with power to make needed changes to bring them into uniformity, so far as should appear desirable with those of the L. A. U. K.

Adjourned to Saturday at 10 A.M.

The afternoon was spent at Mr. Probasco's, the evening at the Zoölogical Garden.

### SIXTH SESSION.

(SATURDAY MORNING.)

The meeting was called to order at 10.25 A.M.

Mr. GREEN made certain announcements, and then moved votes of thanks to Messrs. J. Shillets & Co., for their courtesy in furnishing copies of King's Pocket-book of Cincinnati, for distribution among the members of the Association, and to the editors of this city, for their kindness in printing full reports of the meetings of the Association.

Both resolutions were carried.

#### SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

The PRESIDENT made a welcoming address to the teachers of Cincinnati; and then proceeded to read extensive extracts from Miss C. H. Hewins's report on "Reading for the young."

(See p. 182.)

Mr. J. B. PEASLEE, Superintendent of Public Schools, said: Fellow-Teachers: It is exceedingly fortunate that the American Library Association should meet here this year, when we are endeavoring to adopt some plan to secure better coöperation between our libraries and the schools, and thereby to direct more effectually the reading of the pupils.

What the children are reading is, to my mind, the most important question that can be considered by teachers and parents. I believe that a pupil who loves our intermediate (grammar) schools, even with a love of reading good books, is on the sure road to an honorable manhood or womanhood.

Much has been done of late years to give the pupil correct literary tastes, in the learning and reciting the best thoughts of distinguished authors, in celebrating their birthdays, in putting their portraits into our school-rooms, in planting a grove in Eden Park to their honor and memory; but the great question, How can we obtain the most good from our libraries? has not as yet been decided by us. Whether we shall adopt the methods pursued so successfully at Worcester, Mass., which

will be explained by Mr. Green, the distinguished Librarian of the Worcester Public Library, or that of Boston, or a modification of the two, or some other plan that may be suggested, I cannot say; but I trust these conferences between our teachers and the librarians who have devoted their lives to the study of books may result in great good to the schools. Before I close I wish to extend the thanks of our teachers for the assistance given our pupils by Mr. Newton, Librarian of the Mercantile Library, and also to Mr. Merrill, of the Public Library.

Mr. GREEN was called upon to open a discussion on the best methods of securing coöperation between libraries and schools. Mr. Green's address was extempore, and therefore cannot be given in full. Following are the heads under which he grouped numerous illustrations. Added to these are a few references to other volumes of the *Library Journal* and to the report on "Aids and guides to readers," read by Mr. Green at the meeting of the Library Association on Thursday afternoon of the present year.

1st. The methods in vogue in libraries to assist teachers to make scholars read carefully. Especial mention was made in this connection of the work done by the Boston Public Library. For a description of this work, see *Lib. J'nl.*, 5: 299-302. The books which are furnished by the Public Library in Boston in doing this work may be supplied in other ways.

Thus, in Worcester, where there is a two years' course in which six months is given to the study of each of the authors, Bryant, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Irving, the scholars are required to furnish their own books.

These could also be supplied by the School Committee, or with money raised by subscription.

As helping to make young persons careful readers, it was mentioned that applicants for admission to Harvard University are required to pass an examination on certain books which they are required to read, such as, for example, Scott's *Ivanhoe*. The thorough reading of certain books, or of parts of books, is a portion of the course in the Latin High School, and other schools in Boston.

See, also, *Lib. J'nl.*, 5: 243 (2d column), for an account of work done in Providence, R.I.

2d. Aid afforded by librarians in furnishing collateral reading to teachers and scholars, and in helping both to make investigations.

For ample illustration of the way in which work of this kind is done in the Public Library at Worcester, Mass., see *Lib. j'nl.*, 5: 235-245, for "The relation of the Public Library to the Public Schools": a paper read at a meeting of the American Social Science Association, in Saratoga, Sept. 8, 1880, by S: S. Green. This paper was also published in the *American journal of social science*, and in pamphlet form. See, also, for an account of interesting work done during the past year by the library in Worcester, in connection with the Worcester High School, that portion of Mr. Green's report on Aids and guides to readers, published in this number of the *Lib. j'nl.*, contained under the heading, Libraries as educational institutions.

3d. How libraries may aid teachers in the regulation of the reading of the young.

See the paper and report referred to under the last head for information on this subject, and for miscellaneous information regarding the general subject under consideration.

Mr. W: F: Poole has said that, when his Index of Periodical Literature should be published, he thought it would be well for the members of the American Library Association to help him and Mr. Fletcher to get out a subject-index referring to books. Such a work as this, well prepared by librarians, would be of immense service to teachers and others.

This abstract gives only a very meagre account of Mr. Green's address of over an hour. It is as long, however, as he can make it at present with his numerous engagements.

Mr. JOHN HANCOCK, of Dayton, O., was called upon by the President to say something on behalf of the teachers. He spoke briefly, and,

among other things, said, that the public library should shape the public thought in a city. He was glad to know of what was doing in Worcester. He then spoke of his experience as a teacher, in connection with this subject.

Mr. POOLE spoke of his intercourse with the teachers of Chicago, — how he excited their interest and coöperation. He called them to his office, talked with them, and gave them copies of his finding list. He spoke of his intercourse with the little folks, and of how he increased their interest, and encouraged them in their reading.

Mr. G. A. CARNAHAN, Principal of the First Intermediate School of Cincinnati, spoke of his watching the growing taste of the boys and girls in reading. He had very little faith in trying to control the reading of children; but wished them to be taught to select their own reading.

The PRESIDENT spoke of the intercourse which the American librarians had, in London, with Sir Redmond Barry, and of the work he accomplished at Melbourne; and especially of his success in interesting the teachers and the children.

Mr. DYER moved the following resolution, which was put by the Secretary, and carried unanimously:—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association be given to the President for the able manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this Association, and for his continued attendance at its meetings.

Mr. LARNED moved a vote of thanks to "our industrious Secretary *pro tem.*," which was carried.

And at 12.35 the PRESIDENT declared the Conference adjourned.

A. W. TYLER,  
*Secretary pro tem.*

## LIST OF PERSONS PRESENT.

Mrs. Cyrus Arnold, Woonsocket, R.I.  
W: J: Edwards Barnwell, Cincinnati P. L.  
I. L. Beardsley, Cleveland (O.) P. School L.  
E: Bertz, Rugby, Tenn.  
Mrs. Ellen M. Bosworth, Harris Institute L., Woonsocket, R.I.  
G. A. Carnahan, Principal of the First Intermediate School, Cincinnati, O.  
H: J. Carr, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
J. Francisco Carret, Boston Public L.  
Reuben Colton, Library of American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.  
Rebecca Cooling, Cincinnati P. L.  
Jacob D. Cox, ex-Governor of Ohio.  
C: A. Cutter, Boston Athenæum.  
Mrs. J. C. Davies, Dayton, O.  
T. K. Davis, Library of University of Wooster, Wooster, O.  
J: N. Dyer, Mercantile L., St. Louis.  
Anna Eppens, Cincinnati P. L.  
Christoph Bernhard Frenk, Cincinnati P. L.  
Mrs. Edwin Noah Fuller, Cincinnati P. L.  
Weston Flint, Library of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D.C.  
S: S. Green, Free P.L., Worcester, Mass.  
Harriet Eliza Garretson, Cincinnati P. L.  
J: Hancock, Superintendent of Schools, Dayton, O.  
Mary C. Harbaugh, Ohio State Library, Columbus.  
Hannah P. James, Free Library, Newton, Mass.  
J. J. Janney, P. L. and Reading Room, Columbus, O.  
J. N. Larned, Young Men's L., Buffalo, N.Y.  
K. A: Linderfelt, Milwaukee P. L.  
Mrs. M. E. Linderfelt, Milwaukee.  
A. P. Massey, Case Library, Cleveland, O.  
Chester Wright Merrill, Cincinnati P. L.  
H: C: Meyer, Cincinnati P. L.  
W. H. Mussey, Mussey Library, Cincinnati.  
Sallie Amanda Owens, Cincinnati P. L.  
W. T. Peoples, Mercantile L., N.Y.  
J: B. Peaslee, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati.  
W: F: Poole, Chicago P. L.  
Low Scanthin, Evansville P. L.  
Kittie Wadsworth Sherwood, Cincinnati P. L.  
Lloyd P. Smith, Library Company of Philadelphia.  
A. W. Tyler, Indianapolis P. L.  
James W. Ward, Grosvenor P. L., Buffalo, N.Y.  
Theresa H. West, Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.  
James L. Whitney, Boston P. L.  
Mrs. E. A. Winsor, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.  
Robert C. Woodward, Springfield (O.) P. L.

## Bibliography.

## B. Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAFIA del VI. centenario del Vespro Siciliano. Palermo, Pedone Lauriel, 1882. 16°. 3 l. (250 copies.)

101 nos. (34 historical, 4 dramatic, 4 fiction, 8 oratorical, 39 poetical, 10 periodical, 2 musical).

CATALOGUE de livres choisis à l'usage des gens du monde, cont. les meilleures productions de la littérature contemporaine. Paris, lib. de la Soc. Bibliog., n.d. 7 + 176 p. 12°. 2fr.

GILL, Theodore. Bibliography of the fishes of the Pacific coast to the end of 1879. Wash., 1882. 73 p. O. (Bulletin of the U. S. Nat. Museum, no. 11.)

LARNED, J. N. List of works on charity and kindred subjects. (Pages 249-254 of S. H. Gurteen's Hand-book of charity organization, Buffalo, 1882, O.)

MOTTA, Emil. Versuch einer Gotthardbahn-Literatur, 1844-82. (In *Bibliog. u. lit. Chronik d. Schweiz*, 1882, p. 14-18, 39-46, 64-70, 86-92; and is to be continued.)

U. S. . . . Communication from the Secretary of State rel. to the establishment of an International Bureau of Exchanges. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off., 1882. 113 p. O.

Contains a list of official publications issued by Congress and the Departments, 1867-81.

J. STUART BLACKIE'S *Altavona*; fact and fiction from my life in the Highlands, Edinburgh, 1882, 14 + 425 p. 8°, contains a 6-page "list of some works on the history, antiquities, language, poetry, and music of the Highlands."

C. H. EVANS' *American college directory*, v. 4, 1882, St. Louis, Evans & Co., 1882, 168 p. 8° (\$1), contains "complete list of educational periodicals."

## Indexes.

INDEX SOCIETY. Index of obituary notices for 1880. London, 1882. 7 + 103 p. sq. O.

Contains about one fourth more than the last index, the increase being in part due to the American contributions.

The JOURNAL of speculative philosophy for Oct., 1881, contained (pp. 434-444) an index to v. 1-15.

REVUE de Belgique; table gén., 1869-80, v. 1-36. Brux., Marquardt, 1882, 48 p. 8°. 3fr. 50.

## Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*Aschenbroedel* (No name series) is by Miss Katie Carrington, of Colebrook, Conn., known already as a contributor of pleasant stories to the *Atlantic*.

*The island home*.—"The anon. author, James F. Bowman, has died at San Francisco. 'The island home' acquired an enormous circulation, and it was from this volume that Max Adeler drew his *nom de plume*."—*Athenæum*, June 17, 1882.

*A lesson in love* is said to be by Mrs. Ellen O. Kirk, the wife of the editor of *Lippincott's magazine*.

*A mere caprice* is by Mme. Bigot, formerly Mary Healy, a daughter of G. P. A. Healy. Mme. Bigot has written a version of her novel in French, and it is now passing through the press of Charpentier in Paris, where the author has long resided.—*Literary world*.

*Nugæ historica et mythologica*, Glasgow, Hugh Hopkins, 1882, 8°, pp. 8 + 231, is by Duncan Keith. The book contains (1) Frederick II., Emperor of Germany and King of Sicily, (2) Northern mythology; 330 copies printed.

T. T. B., *Mitchell Library*.

*The revolt of man* is by Walter Besant.

*Christian Reid*.—A weekly journal having said that this is the pseudonym of a Miss Johnson, application was made to D. Appleton & Co., publishers of Christian Reid's books, who declare that they know nothing of Miss Johnson, and that the author is Miss Frances C. Fisher, of Salisbury, N. C.

G. Valbert, ps. of Victor Cherbuliez in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Graybeard.—Graybeard's lay sermons is by J. F. Graeff.

Henry Churton. — Toinette, by H. Churton, N. Y., J. B. Ford & Co., 1874, D, is now republished as "A royal gentleman, by Albion W. Tourgee. N. Y., Fords, etc." [cop. 1881]. D.

Picche, ps. of F. Verdinois in articles in the *Fanfulla* reprinted as *Profil letterari napolitani de Picche*, Napoli, Morano. 1882.

Pontoosuc, ps. of E. H. Kellogg in "The Johnson protocol and international good neighborhood, two letters to Gen. Grant. Pittsfield, Mass., 1869," 24 p. O.

Victor Laferté.—Alexandre II. détails inédits sur sa vie intime et sa mort. Paris, A. Ghio, 1882. 18°. 4fr.

"L'auteur ne serait autre d'après les indiscretions des journaux que la princesse Dolgorouki, la veuve morganitique de feu l'empereur."—*The publishers' advertisement*.

W. B. Rands, better known under the pseudonyms of "Matthew Browne" and "Henry Holbeach," lately died in his 56th year.—*Pall Mall gazette*.

## Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF  
COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

*Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.*

BUTCHER, S. H. Demosthenes. N. Y., Appleton, 1882. S. (Classical writers.) 60 c.

"An admirable little book. Mr. Butcher has brought his finished scholarship to bear on a difficult but most interesting chapter of Greek literary history."—*London Academy*.

CARRINGTON, Miss Katie. Aschenbroedel. [Anon.] Bost., Roberts, 1882. S. (No name [second] series.) \$1.

"An American society story, a little improbable in more than one respect, but of decided and well-sustained interest."—*Congregationalist*.

CLEMENS, S. L. ['Mark Twain.'] The stolen white elephant, etc. Bost., Osgood, 1882. S. \$1.25.

Two of these stories were omitted from "A tramp abroad." The others appeared from time to time in the *Atlantic* and other magazines.

COUES, Elliott. Check-list of North American birds. 2d ed., rev. to date, and entirely rewritten, under direction of the author. Bost., Estes & Lauriat, 1882. O. \$3.

CRAVEN, Mme. A: Eliane; from the French by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. N. Y., W. S. Gottsberger, 1882. S. 90 c.; pap., 50 c.

"The story is pleasantly and quietly told, without any disagreeable exaggeration or artifice, and with one or two exceptions the translation is smooth and grammatical."—*Boston Advertiser*.

DESMOND hundred (The). Bost., Osgood, 1882. S. (Round-robin ser.) \$1.

"The story is quite as original as its nomenclature, nearly as ecclesiastical as the prayer-book, and about as natural and probable as apple-blossoms in December. . . . Much attention is given to the organization of a choir, to holy days and Holy Week; and the writing throughout is that of a religiously minded woman, who has high and enthusiastic ideas on the subjects of liturgies, vestments, responses, priestly functions, consecrated places, the Christian Year, and the Christian life."—*Literary world*.

EDWARDES, Annie. At the eleventh hour. N. Y., Putnam, 1882. sq. S. (Transatlantic novels.) \$1; pap., 60 c.

Published in England under title of "A ball-room repentance." Mrs. Edwardes shows that strong feeling, if not genuine passion, can be dealt with without outraging propriety. . . . Mrs. Edwardes lays her scenes at various foreign places—Monaco, Nice, Rome and Switzerland. . . . The heroine is well conceived, and the scheming mother is a pleasant variation, with her taste for miscellaneous reading, which, by the way, recalls 'A blue stocking.'—*London Athenaeum*.

ELLIS, G. E. The red man and the white man in North America, from its discovery to the present time. Bost., Little, Brown & Co., 1882. O. \$3.50.

"The fruit of many years' study of the history of the white man's dealings with the native races of this continent; the character, manners and customs of the savages; the results of missionary labor among them, etc. . . . The book would probably have been better for compression."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

FAITHS (The) of the world : St. Giles' lectures. N. Y., Scribner, 1882. D. \$1.50.

Contents : 1, Religions of India : Vedic period; Brahmanism, and 2, Religions of India : Buddhism, by Principal Caird. 3, Religion of China : Confucianism, by Rev. Geo.

Matheson, D. D. 4, Religion of Persia : Zoroaster and the Zend Avesta, by Rev. John Milne. 5, Religion of ancient Egypt, by Rev. James Dodds, D. D. 6 Religion of ancient Greece, by Prof. Milligan. 7, Religion of ancient Rome, by Rev. James MacGregor, D. D. 8, Teutonic and Scandinavian religion, by Rev. George Stewart Burns, D. D. 9, Ancient religions of Central America, by Rev. John Marshall Lang, D. D. 10, Judaism, by Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D. D. 11, Mohammedanism, by Rev. James Cameron Lees, D. D. 12, Christianity in relation to other religions, by Prof. Flint.

"The position taken is that of essential orthodoxy, although there is an evident recognition of recent ideas."—*N. Y. Mail and express*.

GEIKIE, Archibald. Geological sketches at home and abroad. N. Y., Macmillan, 1882. D. \$1.75.

"He writes with great clearness and simplicity, and with no more than that agreeable infusion of science which his studies naturally make the scene suggest."—*Boston Advertiser*.

GOSSE, Edmund W. Gray. N. Y., Harper, 1882. D. (English men of letters.) 75 c.

"This volume can hardly fail to take its place as the best life of Gray that has appeared."—*London Athenaeum*.

"There is no difficulty in fixing the position of this book—it is the fullest and the best life of Gray."—*London Academy*.

GRÉVILLE, Henry. [Mme. Alice Durand.] Tania's peril; or, the edge of an abyss : a Russian story; tr. by G. D. Cox. Phil., Peterson, [1882]. sq. S. pap., 50 c.

"Is not great, like 'The Princess Oghérof' or 'Savelli's Expiation,' but it is good—short, sweet and wholesome."—*Literary world*.

HALÉVY, Ludovic. Abbé Constantine; from the 20th French edition by Emily H. Hazen. N. Y., Putnam, 1882. sq. S. (Transatlantic novels.) \$1; pap., 60 c.

"One of the authors of that personification of feminine Parisianism, Frou Frou, has now attempted to draw a cousin of Lydia Blood and Daisy Miller. Strange to say, the attempt is a complete success. Mrs. Scott and her sister, Miss Bettina Percival, are true Americans—and they are true ladies. It is perhaps a tribute to the purity of the American character that the story in which these ladies play the principal part is not only altogether delightful, but as innocent as it is interesting. The creator of Madame Cardinal has in 'L'Abbé Constantin' written the healthiest and most wholesome French novel since M. About's 'Roman d'un brave homme.'"—*Nation*.

HEALY, Mary. ["Jeanne Mairat."] A mere caprice. Chic., Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1882. T. \$1.25.

"A clever story of Parisian life, intense enough to please the taste of the *blast* novel-reader, yet showing delicacy and grace in character study, and ready perception of the underlying currents that guide human motives and make or mar a life."—*Boston Traveller*.

HOUSEHOLD economy : a manual for use in schools; published under the direction of the Kitchen Garden Assoc. N. Y. & Chic., Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 1882. D. net, 42 c.

"So far as such a subject can be taught by questions and answers, the 'School Manual of Household Economy,' published under the direction of the Kitchen-Garden Association of this city, ought to accomplish its purpose."—*Nation*.

JENKINS, E: A paladin of finance. Bost., Osgood, 1882. S. \$1.

"A study of contemporary manners in the period par excellence of gigantic mining combinations, corners, panics and crashes."—*Hornet journal*.

KUENEN, Abraham. National religions and universal religions. N. Y., Scribner, 1882. D. (The Hibbert lectures, 1882.) \$1.50.

"The subject is an interesting one, taking in Buddhism,

Judaism, Christianity and Islamism, and it is treated with the author's well-known modesty, learning and ability."—*Boston Advertiser*.

LA RAME, Louise de. ["Ouida."] Bimbi: stories for children. Phil., Lippincott, 1882. D. \$1.25.

"Pure in thought, noble in purpose, rich in pathos and humor, and in general charming in form."—*Literary world*.

LEONE, Bost., Osgood, 1882. S. (Round-robin ser.) \$1.  
"Melodramatic."

LUBBOCK, Sir J.: Ants, bees and wasps: a record of observations on the habits of the social hymenoptera. N. Y., Appleton, 1882. D. (International sci. ser., no. 42.) \$2.

"There are few departments of natural history more fascinating than that which deals with the habits and instincts of the social insects, and Sir John Lubbock's marvellously patient and minute experiments have placed him at the very head of all observers in this delightful field."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MCCARTHY, Justin. The epochs of reform, 1830-1850. N. Y., Scribner, [1882]. S. (Epochs of modern history.) \$1.

"If a man is capable of writing within the compass of two hundred and sixty pages a faithful and readable sketch of the political history of England during the eventful twenty years from 1830 to 1850, that man is Justin McCarthy."—*Literary world*.

NADAL, E. S. Essays at home and elsewhere. N. Y., Macmillan, 1882. D. \$1.50.

"The book is a very readable one, and has the merit of thoughtfulness much beyond that of the conventional essay writer. It begins with an agreeable paper on 'The old Boston Road,' and has articles devoted to 'Artemus Ward,' 'Byron,' 'Matthew Arnold,' 'William Cullen Bryant,' 'The conditions of dandyism,' 'Newspaper literary criticism,' etc."—*Boston Gazette*.

OLIPHANT, Mrs. Margaret O. W. Lady Jane: a novel. N. Y., 1882. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib., People's lib., Seaside lib.) pap., 10 c.

"We do not remember that Mrs. Oliphant has produced anything more felicitous in its way than 'Lady Jane.'"—*Literary world*.

OLIPHANT, Mrs. Margaret O. W. The literary history of England in the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. N. Y., Macmillan, 1882. 3 v. D. \$3.

"Few mere critical students could have vitalized their portraits in the way that hers are vitalized, and her bright insight into character and her knowledge of human life are most refreshing in this department of literature."—*London Athenaeum*.

"As a Johnson she has no rank among the historians of literature; as a Boswell, she is admirable."—*Critic*.

POOLE, Reginald Lane. Sebastian Bach. N. Y., Scribner & Welford, 1882. S. (Great musicians.) \$1.

"Interesting on account of its theme, Mr. Poole's work is noticeable as being the first English memoir of Bach, and as containing not only the substance of what had previously been written about him by Forkel, Helgenfeldt and Bitter, but also the latest recovered facts in the voluminous and exhaustive work of Prof Spitta. . . . Mr. Poole's charming pages are freshly and frankly written."—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

RUSSELL, W. Clark. The "Lady Maud," schooner yacht: from the account of a guest on board. N. Y., Harper, 1882. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.

SANBORN, F. B. Henry D. Thoreau. Bost.,

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1882. D. (American men of letters.) \$1.25.

SEELEY, J. R. Natural religion. [Anon.] Bost., Roberts, 1882. S. \$1.25.

"Prof. Seeley, while thoroughly reverential toward Christianity itself, is abreast of the view that refuses to be satisfied with it as a religion resting upon the authority of early teaching, or as authenticated by miracle."—*Boston Gazette*.

SETH, Andrew. From Kant to Hegel; with chapters on the philosophy of religion. Lond., Williams & Norgate, 1882.

"We commend this book especially to those who may be still inclined to believe there is something in Hegel, but who quite despair of learning from Hegel himself, or from the inarticulate utterances of his thoroughbred disciples, what that something is."—*Nation*.

SHIELDS, C. W. The order of the sciences: an essay on the philosophical classification and organization of human knowledge. N. Y., Scribner, 1882. D. 75 c.

SPENCER, Herbert. Political institutions: being pt. 5 of "The principles of sociology" (the concluding portion of v. 2.) N. Y., Appleton, 1882. D. \$1.50.

"To discover what truths may be affirmed of political organizations at large is the problem which the author has undertaken to solve in the present volume."

SPOFFORD, Harriet Prescott. The Marquis of Carabas. Bost., Roberts, 1882. S. \$1.

"Mrs. Spofford's wonderful power of word-painting has lost nothing of its mystic beauty in 'The Marquis of Carabas.'"—*Literary world*.

STEPHEN, Leslie. The science of ethics. N. Y., Putnam, 1882. O. \$4.

TAYLOR, G. Antinous: a romance of ancient Rome; from the German by Mary J. Safford. N. Y., W. S. Gottsberger, 1882. S. 90 c.; pap., 50 c.

"The scene of much of the tale is Egypt. It is written spiritedly, it pictures vividly the relations between the early Christians and the Romans; the story of Antinous is the thread which forms the link of its several parts."—*Congregationalist*.

TYNDALL, J.: Essays on the floating matter of the air in relation to putrefaction and infection. N. Y., Appleton, 1882. D. \$1.50.

"It would, indeed, be difficult to quote a better example of the method and the spirit with which a difficult investigation should be pursued, and of the qualities by which success is ultimately attained."—*London Spectator*.

WARD, Adolphus W. Dickens. N. Y., Harper, 1882. D. (English men of letters.) 75 c.

"He follows out the life of Dickens in chronological order, examining each of his works in its place in the succession, and closing with a comprehensive chapter of critical comment."—*Congregationalist*.

WOOLSON, Constance Fenimore. Anne: a novel; il. by C. S. Reinhart. N. Y., Harper, 1882. S. \$1.25.

"It is a book to be praised unreservedly in everything but the artistic feature of its construction. There it is lacking, and, unfortunately, the deficiency is felt worst of all as the story approaches its conclusion."—*Boston Gazette*.

"A work of genius, and yet disappointing in many ways."—*Boston Traveller*.

YONGE, Charlotte M. Unknown to history: a story of the captivity of Mary of Scotland. N. Y., Macmillan, 1882. D. \$1.75.

"A brilliant picture of the times, and effective sketches of noted characters in striking situations."—*Boston Traveller*.

## General Notes.

MRS. S. RUSSELL, of Middletown, Conn., has left \$40,000 to the Russell Free Library.

THE new library and art building of Washington and Lee University is completed. It is the gift of Mrs. Josephine L. Newcomb, of New York, the widow of the late Warren Newcomb, of Louisville, Ky.

A JOHN BRIGHT ROOM. — Messrs. Richard & George Tangye, of Birmingham, propose to fit up a room in the new Free Library of that town, to be called the "John Bright Room," and to stock it with books on history and political economy, and also to provide means of keeping up a supply of works on these subjects.—*Athenæum*.

WYCOMBE.—Since 1876 Mr. J. O. Griffiths, Q.C., Recorder of Reading, has borne the whole expense of the Wycombe Free Library, the money raised by the public accumulating meanwhile as an endowment fund. He has now given buildings for the library on condition that this fund be raised from £1200 to £3000 within seven years.

RAILROAD LIBRARIES.—"One trunk line company is said to have recently placed small but well-assorted libraries on some of its trains. As good books in such places serve the double purpose of keeping out the train-boy and supplying better reading matter than he usually selects to inflict upon his victims, the travelling public should be grateful. But why should not the company go further and not only put libraries on all its trains, but supply gumdrops and prize packages also, to be taken only at will? Then travel, losing half its terrors, will become twice as popular as now."—*N. Y. Herald*.

RAILROAD LIBRARIES.—Circulating libraries of an entirely new description are about to be started at St. Petersburg. A society has been founded for the purpose of supplying the tram-cars of that city with supplies of daily newspapers and illustrated weeklies. Passengers who avail themselves of these literary stores are to drop into a box a copeck for each paper they read. No watch is to be kept over the box, the payment being left to the honor of the readers. The society trusts that it will be only occasionally defrauded.—*Athenæum*.

[It is not stated whether this society was started in the interest of the oculists.—*Ed.*]

PEPYS' LIBRARY.—The library left by Pepys to Magdalene College, Oxford, stands on its shelves precisely as he left it. It is kept in a room apart (under the terms of his will), and the 3000 books are in the handsome carved mahogany bookcases made for him in August, 1666, just before the fire of London. A few are bound in morocco and vellum, the rest in black and gold. Whenever a volume is shorter than another it is raised upon a small wooden

block, painted exactly like the binding. The library is very rich in early printed books, but chiefly famous for five folios of Old Ballads, classified under ten heads.

FREE LAW LIBRARY.—Lucas Hirst, a Philadelphia lawyer, left nearly the whole of his fortune, valued at \$180,000, for the establishment of a free law library for poor lawyers in Philadelphia. Mr. Hirst began his career forty years ago, a penniless errand-boy in Attorney-General Brewster's office, and worked his way to prominence and wealth by the closest application and penurious economy. Never in his life did his food and lodging cost him more than \$10 per week, and he was always shabbily dressed. Some years ago he asked the use of a volume at the law institution for a few moments, and was told it could only be granted on his payment of \$40, a year's subscription to the institution. He flung himself out in a passion, and at once resolved to leave the bulk of his wealth for the foundation of a free law library.

FRENCH PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—In addition to the public libraries which have been formed in Paris, there are now nearly 50 in the villages of the Department of the Seine which receive grants from the Council-General. Of these 34 are "communal" libraries—that is to say, are paid for out of the public funds; while the others are free libraries—that is to say, founded and kept up by private subscription. But as the communal and free libraries are alike open and free for the benefit of the inhabitants at large, the Council-General grants an annual subsidy of £20 to each library. During the first three months of this year the communal libraries lent 12,695 books, and the free libraries 13,725; this total being more than for the whole of last year. Most of these libraries are only circulating, but a few of them are provided with reading-rooms, which are open in the evenings.—*London Literary World*.

BRUSSELS ROYAL LIBRARY.—The Royal Library at Brussels has adopted an electric "lampe-soleil" of MM. Clerc and Bureau, Belgian inventors. It is described as being much more steady than other arc-lights, of very agreeable color, not at all trying to the eye, but on the contrary soothing, and costing only one fourth as much as its competitors. The hall is lighted by three of these lamps as well as it would have been by 125 gas jets of sixteen candle power. The difference in the heat evolved is enormous. The light is all thrown up on to the ceiling and thence reflected through the room. In this way the strong lights and shadows, which are usually the worst feature of arc-lights, are avoided; the light at the reading-table is agreeable, and every alcove is sufficiently lighted to make it easy to find the books. The vestibule and cloak-room are lighted by a dozen incandescent lamps invented by M. L. Nothomb, a Belgian officer; the Belgians naturally think them superior to Edison's.—*Nation*.



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THE OCT 10 1882

# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

Vol. 7. No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1882.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. 9.

C: A. CUTTER, *General Editor.*

F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

*Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.*

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*Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 13 & 15 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.*

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STRANGELY enough the Library Association of the "Old Country" was the child of the Library Association of the New World. The London conference of 1877 at which the L. A. U. K. was formed was the direct consequence of the Philadelphia Conference of 1876, at which the A. L. A. first saw the light. But the child has outgrown its parent. Its rolls show twice as many members as ours, and the interest taken in it evidently is still growing, while the interest of our own members begins to show signs of falling off. We have formerly alluded to one cause of this decay—the impossibility of holding monthly meetings in so large a country as ours; another cause is the difficulty of collecting all of our members at any annual meeting; a third cause is the necessary want of that novelty in the papers and discussions which gave a keen interest to our first years. A large part of the subjects which fall within our province have been already treated at our conventions or in the pages of the *Journal*, and not even novelty of treatment can have the attraction of novelty of subject. We hope, however, that those who have the good of the profession at heart will not suffer their zeal to

cool. A great deal may be done if all will try to induce new members to join and bring us new views and a freshness of interest.

WE have always wondered at the restrictions placed by two or three American libraries on the circulation of periodicals; the wonder was renewed when the practice was defended at the Cincinnati Convention. It was urged that periodicals are peculiarly difficult to replace. But they are not impossible to replace, and the libraries in question are not poor. One, we have been told, "has all the money for buying books that it wants." We should demur also, to the statement that periodicals are especially hard to replace. In our experience most American books have been a great deal harder to pick up. We have seen at different times full sets of each of the English quarterlies offered for sale for less than £5, that is, less than 25 cents a volume. All the ordinary periodicals—those which are most called for and therefore are most likely to get worn out or be lost—are comparatively easy to obtain and not extravagantly dear. Those which are hard to replace are not likely to need replacing. Besides, if a volume is lost, the cost of replacing it does not concern the library; the borrower pays the bill. It must be remembered also that a periodical is not like a three-volume novel, which is worthless when one volume is lost. A periodical in 100 volumes when one volume is gone has lost just  $\frac{1}{100}$  of its value, no more, no less; the other volumes are worth as much—practically, we mean, not commercially or sentimentally—as they were before. To restrict the circulation of books of such importance and so much wanted for fear of "breaking a set," is to be frightened at a name. We believe there are only two or three libraries in the country who have not thought as we do, that it is an unnecessary precaution and an economy in the wrong place.

LAST November a complaint about the Imperial Library at Berlin was published in the *Deutsche Tageblatt*, and in January republished in Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger*, that deserves notice even at this late day. The writer objects to the troublesome restrictions placed upon the use of books. At Dresden, he says, every one can use the reading-room, at Berlin one must have a ticket of admission, granted only after suitable introduction; at Dresden the number of books allowed at once is not limited, at Berlin only three will be given; at Dresden any books will be procured at once, at Berlin books must be asked for the day beforehand; at Dresden, as in most libraries, there is a large supply of dictionaries and other books of reference in the reading-room, at Berlin these books are not at the disposal of the public, but must be asked for on a ticket like any other, and only one volume is brought at a time; at Dresden it is easy for any scholar to get permission to take books home, at Berlin it is nearly impossible unless he has acquaintances in professional circles. Dresden evidently tries to make its books useful. Berlin apparently is chiefly concerned that they shall not be stolen.

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#### DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—PRINTED LISTS OF DOCUMENTS.

BY SAMUEL S. GREEN, WORCESTER, *Chairman of the Committee of the American Library Association Appointed to Secure a Distribution of Public Documents Satisfactory to Libraries.*

IMPORTANT legislation was had at the session of Congress recently closed in regard to the distribution of public documents.

The following joint resolution was passed:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That whenever any document or report shall be ordered to be printed by Congress, there shall be, in addition to the number in each case stated, the 'usual number' of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them; and this shall apply to all unexecuted orders now in the office of the Public Printer."

This resolution, in applying the law of the "usual number" to all publications ordered by Congress, will hereafter bring to depositaries of public documents nearly all valuable documents, excepting the Congressional Record, not embraced in the Congressional set now sent to them.

The bill prepared by me, at the request of the committee of the Library Association which I represent, asked for more than this. It met the approval of a majority of the com-

mittee and of the Executive Board of the Association, but was disliked by the member of the committee representing the department libraries at Washington. I stated the wishes of this member, Dr. J. S. Billings, to the Senate Committee on Printing. The joint resolution of Congress given above embodies provisions identical, I think, so far as libraries are concerned, with those advocated by Dr. Billings. Mr. Spofford, who, it will be remembered, is a member of the committee, while approving the bill which I prepared, said at the start that we were asking for more than we should get.

Libraries may, on the whole, therefore, feel reasonably well satisfied with the beginning which has been made in providing for their wants. All has been granted which the writer of the report on the distribution of documents read at the Washington meeting of the Association recommended should be first sought for. I refrain from discussing other public bearings of the joint resolution given above; in so far as libraries are concerned, it increases their rights and confers benefits on the community.

Four hundred and twenty-three copies of not only the Congressional set of public documents, but also of all documents ordered to be printed by Congress, will, as stated above, be hereafter sent by the Public Printer to the Interior Department, to be distributed to State and Territorial libraries, and to incorporated public libraries, atheneums, colleges, boards of trade, etc., designated as depositaries by senators and members of the House of Representatives. The libraries designated by Senators and members of the House of Representatives include most of the large libraries of the country.

Whether the passage of the joint resolution given above is in the interest of reform or not, aside from the gain to libraries, there is other legislation of Congress at its late session respecting the distribution of public documents which is unquestionably reformatory.

Such is the character of the regulations enacted in regard to the distribution of the reports of the Tenth Census, and of the volumes containing the official records of the war of the rebellion.

I quote at length the portions of the act to provide for the publication of the Tenth Census, and of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, which embody the improved-provisions.

In the latter portion of the former act occur the following passages:

"And in order to avoid duplication in the distribution of these documents, and to secure complete sets to libraries and other public institutions," [be it enacted that] "the additional copies herein ordered, excepting those ordered for the Treasury Department and for the Fish Commission, be delivered to the document rooms of the Department of the Interior; and the Secretary of the Interior shall distribute those ordered for the use of Congress, as follows: In sets to each of such fifteen libraries and other public insti-

tutions or individuals as shall be named to him for this purpose by each Senator, and to each of such ten libraries and other public institutions or individuals as shall be named to him for this purpose by each Representative and Delegate, and in volumes to Senators and Representatives, or such other parties as shall be designated by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates until the quota of each shall be exhausted: *Provided*, That one copy of each volume shall, on its reception from the Public Printing Office, be transmitted to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress: *And provided further*, That duplicate copies shall not be sent to any library or individual on the request of any Senator or member of the House of Representatives until both Senator and member shall be notified that they have named the same library or individual: *And provided further*, That the party receiving the work upon the order of a member of Congress shall be informed by the Secretary of the Interior upon whose request it is supplied. And the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress at its next session the names and locations of the libraries and other public institutions designated to receive these reports under the provisions of this bill."

In the latter act (making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government), under the heading "Miscellaneous Objects," occur the following passages:

"The volumes of the official records of the war of the rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the executive departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication, with ten per cent added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth

Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributors at whose instance the volumes are sent."

The following admirable provisions will be noted in the extracts just given:

1. Both the documents recording the results of taking the census and those containing the official records of the rebellion are to be distributed by one officer of the government, and the needless duplication of works sent to institutions and individuals, which has prevailed under the old system of having documents distributed from several centres, will be avoided, and a larger number of persons and institutions can be supplied with information desired by them.

2. Provision is made for having complete sets of the records of the rebellion sent to institutions and individuals who receive the volumes about to be distributed, and provision is also made, with reference, probably, to supplying such wants, for ascertaining which of the institutions and individuals which are now designated or about to be designated to receive sets have failed to receive the volumes issued before the passage of the act now under consideration.

3. Provision is made for the sale of copies of the "Official Record of the Rebellion," *after* publication. Hitherto public documents could only be secured from the government by notice given previously to publication by persons desirous of buying them.

4. Provision is made for making public the list of institutions and individuals to which the census reports have been sent.

I have information from Washington to the effect that the adoption of the improved methods of distributing the reports on the census and the "Official Records of the Rebellion" was due to the persistent efforts of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hoar has long been known as one who is earnestly desirous of bringing about the adoption of improved methods of distributing public documents, and he has zealously seconded all efforts of the committee which I represent.

The Senate Committee on Printing, through which the committee of the Library Association began to act, seems to have been inactive in so far as library interests are concerned.

It is understood that the chairman of the committee has been deterred from introducing measures for improving the methods of distributing documents by the fact that previous efforts of his in that direction have proved unavailing. It is to be hoped that his discouragement will only be transient.

Great praise is due to Rev. John G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents in the Interior Department, for his zeal in trying to bring about a reform in the methods of distributing public documents.

There is also reason for encouragement in the fact that both Houses of Congress have re-

peatedly expressed themselves as greatly dissatisfied with the present method of distributing documents.

#### *Lists of Public Documents.*

Valuable lists of public documents issued during a series of years and of current government publications have been recently printed.

H. R. Executive Document No. 172, 47th Congress, 1st Session, International Bureau of Exchanges, contains a list of all publications received at the Smithsonian Institution between the years 1867 and 1881 (inclusive).

Probably there is no place in Washington where a complete list of the publications of the United States Government could be made so well as at the Smithsonian Institution, since copies of all documents issued pass through the hands of its officers.

In compliance with Senate resolution of March 24, 1881, "That the heads of each of the executive departments be, and are hereby, directed to report to the Senate at the beginning of the next session of Congress, complete lists of any and all books, reports, documents, and pamphlets issued, printed, or published by their respective departments, and by each and every bureau and officer thereof, from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1881," the Navy and War Departments, and the Departments of Justice and the Interior have furnished lists of their publications to the United States Senate, and these have been printed as Senate Executive Documents, numbered respectively 37, 47, 109, and 182, 47th Congress, 1st Session.

James Anglim & Co., 1424 F Street, Corcoran Building, Washington, have reprinted the lists of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Department of the Interior, as "Special Catalogues, Parts III. and I., Government Publications." Mr. Anglim writes me that he intends to issue the lists of the War and Navy Departments, as "Special Catalogue, Part II., Government Publications."

He also writes me that he shall be happy to send such of these reprints as are desired by them to librarians who apply to him for them.

The Government Printing Office has just published a "List of Congressional Documents from the Twentieth to the Forty-sixth Congresses, inclusive."

In "History of the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C.," etc., by R. W. Kerr, published at Lancaster, Pa., Inquirer Printing and Publishing Co., in 1881, there is a list of the most valuable annual and other reports authorized by law or ordered by resolutions of Congress. This has been reprinted in the *Publishers' Weekly* (13 and 15 Park Row, New York), for August 27, 1881.

Congress has made an appropriation for beginning the preparation of a classified and analytical list of all government publications from 1790 to date. The preparation of this list has been placed in the hands of Hon. Ben. Perley Poore, Secretary of the Senate Committee on Printing.

Mr. Leypoldt has undertaken to print in the *Publishers' Weekly* a list of current publications of the government which are received at the Smithsonian Institution. In the number of that periodical for October 1, 1881, may be found a list of such documents as were received in July, 1881.

In the numbers for Oct. 22, and Dec. 17, 1881, and Feb. 18, 1882, have appeared lists of documents received at the Smithsonian Institution during the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1881.

In the number for April 22, 1882, the *Weekly* gave a quarterly list of the documents received from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1882, and it is the intention of its conductor to issue quarterly lists hereafter, the next one to appear, it is hoped, in August.

Mr. Leypoldt published some time ago a small pamphlet containing a list of the documents received at the Smithsonian Institution from October 1, 1880, to April, 1881, and the Smithsonian Institution itself followed up this by issuing a pamphlet of its own containing the publications received from April, 1881, to October of the same year.

It thus appears that means are now at hand for finding out what documents have been issued by the United States Government of late years.

It is evident that the efforts of the American Library Association have, directly or indirectly, had much to do in helping along the reform which is progressing in the methods adopted in distributing public documents, and also in procuring printed lists of current and late publications of the United States Government.

#### LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

RHODE ISLAND has lately passed the following law:

CHAP. 242. SEC. 45. Every person who, wilfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause, writes upon, injures, defaces, tears, or destroys any book, pamphlet, plate, picture, engraving or statue, or other property belonging to any law, town, city, or other free public library, or suffers any such injury to be inflicted while said property is in his custody, shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars, the same to be for the use of the library.

CHAP. 242, SEC. 46. Every person who shall take or borrow from any law, town, city, or other free or public library any book, pamphlet, paper, or other property of said library, and who, upon neglect to return the same within the time required and specified in the by-laws, rules, or regulations of the library owning the property, has been notified by the librarian or other proper custodian of the property that the same is overdue, shall upon further neglect to return the same within two weeks from the date of such notice, be considered to have unlawfully converted the property of the library to his own use. A written or printed notice, given personally or sent by mail to the last known or registered



place of residence, shall be considered a sufficient notice.

Maryland also has passed a stringent law against library thieves, moved thereto by the Peabody Institute, which, when prosecuting a young man who had converted mental into bodily food (using a second-hand-book-store as the alembic), discovered that libraries were not protected by law.

#### ALPHABETICAL VERSUS LOGICAL CLASSIFICATION.

If Mr. Bliss will favor me by comparing my article in the *Library journal* for May with the scheme of classification and fuller explanations in the numbers for July and August, he will see that he has misapprehended my scheme. My system does *not* place "lithography, lithology, and lithotomy" side by side, nor does it "distribute fishes, reptiles, etc., over nearly the whole alphabet." Mr. Bliss evidently assumes that my method is identical with that of the dictionary catalogue. If he will read my article through carefully he will see that this is not the case. My system is not merely alphabetical but alphabetico-classed, and seeks to preserve the golden mean between the stiff formalism and endless divisions and subdivisions of "logical" classification and the fragmentary and disconnected arrangement of the dictionary catalogue.

I still reiterate my opinion that there is no "natural" classification of *all* knowledge. Mr. Bliss' arrangement of Biology, Zoölogy, and Anthropology may and may not be generally accepted by naturalists, but that does not prove that the whole field of knowledge may be arranged in serial order. It is one thing to select some special domain and establish a sort of order among the subjects comprised in it, an entirely different and more difficult matter to apply the *same principle of arrangement* to all human knowledge so that each special subject shall have its place logically determined. The attempt has been made to accomplish this feat, and we have some three thousand systems to choose from, no two of which are alike. Doubtless each seemed perfectly natural to its maker and perfectly absurd to the next experimenter.

Assuming that Mr. Bliss' classification will be generally accepted, which is by no means certain, judging from past experiments in this direction, what will be gained in arranging books in this order in a library for general readers? No matter how "natural" the order may be, it will be necessary to be a biologist or zoölogist to understand it, and the non-professional reader must have recourse to an index to find his way among the maze of logical subtleties and subdivisions from "protoplasm" to "teleology." In my system each class is its own index.

Mr. Bliss is mistaken in supposing that I object to classification. I believe that all related subjects about which there is little or no dispute should unquestionably be kept

together. I believe that knowledge can be split up into a few well-defined groups, such as Natural History, Literature, Theology, etc., but I deny that these groups can be arranged in any satisfactory serial order, and if they could I fail to see the utility of arranging Theology before Philosophy, or *vice versa*. The order of the groups must be purely arbitrary, and this being so we may more easily fix them in the memory by making their arrangement alphabetical, and so secure an order that is understood by every one. The alphabetico-classed system seizes upon the central thought of classification—groups of subjects—and arranges them in a way that affords a ready key to their order, and this is all that ought to be required of any scheme intended, not for specialists, but for readers of all classes.

J. SCHWARTZ.

#### THE MNEMONIC NUMBERING OF BOOKS.

In most of the plans for numbering books the mnemonic principle has been given a great deal of prominence, though it may not be said to divide the honors equally with the scientific classification. That a good logical division of a library has great mnemonic merits nobody will deny. But at the same time the mnemonic suggestiveness of such a system lacks the distinctness which it should be the office of a special mnemonic system to supply. There can of course be no mnemonic value in the more minute subdivisions of a scientific classification, because of the lack of a ready means of suggestion. The main idea of a mnemonic system ought to be as simple as possible and yet admit of any desired amount of elaboration. Any such system can only be based on a suggestion, more or less direct, between the subject or title of a book and the figures or letters used in the number.

A plan for this purpose which should use letters exclusively would be inadequate, because of its limited application and the liability to confusion. What is wanted is a method by which the greatest number possible of the symbols (figures or letters) of a book-number shall be suggested by the subject or title of a book. To make the book-number suggest the title would be of no use whatever to the librarian, as the practical value of any mnemonic system consists in giving a knowledge of the number through a knowledge of the book, not a knowledge of the book through the number. The system which most distinctly associates the number with the title of the book in this way—if it does so without an increase of symbols in the number—is of course the most valuable.

As an extension of former plans, I propose to apply the idea of the old index-system of Locke to the numbering of books. The division of the alphabet into ten parts, each part to be represented by a figure, is common to the plans of both Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Cutter. The idea of this is easily applied to the vowel-index system. Throwing out the consonants, we have left two figures for each of the five vowels: 1-2

for A, 3-4 for E, 5-6 for I, 7-8 for O, 9-0 for U. Dividing the alphabet again into two parts, say after the letter L, a more distinct value can be given to each figure; that is, 1 will signify AA-AL, 2 AM-AZ, 3 EA-EL, 4 EM-EZ, 5 IA-IL, 6 IM-IZ, 7 OA-OL, 8 OM-OZ, 9 UA-UL, 0 UM-UZ. Here we have the basis of the system, and the only part which calls for any exercise of memory. The following is an example applied to the names of authors:

Ackerman. (aea) 142.  
 Shakespeare. (aeae) 14323.  
 Akenside. (aeie) 1453.  
 Addison. (aio) 168.  
 Darwin. (ai) 26.  
 Emerson. (eoo) 448.  
 Holmes, Mary J. (oeau) 7429.  
 Holmes, Oliver W. (oeoie) 74764.  
 Longfellow. (ooo) 838.  
 Byron. (uo) 08.  
 Burns. (u) 0.

Here is an instance of the application to geographical and sociological names.

California. (aioia) 15851.  
 Austria. (auia) 2051.  
 England. (ea) 42.  
 New England. (cea) 442.  
 Georgia. (eoia) 4851.  
 Ireland. (iea) 632.  
 Mississippi. (iiii) 6665.  
 United States. (uieae) 06324.  
 Labor. (ao) 18.  
 Capital. (aia) 261.  
 Civil Service. (iieie) 65453.  
 Progress. (oe) 74.  
 Politics. (oii) 765.  
 Morality. (oaiu) 8169.  
 Roman Law. (oaa) 822.  
 Property. (oeu) 849.

It will be seen that I have given Y the value of U.

These examples are introduced solely as illustrations of the idea, and of course have no practical use beyond that. The trouble arising from synonymous names is inherent in all systems of this sort. The examples above may make this plan appear formidable at a first glance, but the difficulty rapidly disappears, and it is astonishing how soon one learns to read a word by vowels, and the vowels by their proper figures. In practice, carrying out the plan beyond four vowels would probably be useless, for the reason that in most cases few persons would agree as to what part of the title should be vowelized after so many vowels had been used. A limit of three would in many cases be still better. This would give 999 combinations, the greater part of which could be used. In this form the method would apply very well to any system analogous to the Dui-Amherst, in which it might indeed be applied to both the class-numbers and the numbers of the individual books in the classes. Still it can be used where no attempt is made at any minute scientific classification, or it can be made subordinate to any possible classification.

Probably the best way in which mnemonic

numbers could be arranged would be in what has been called the decimal order—that is, the order which the numbers would have if considered as decimal fractions. This arrangement I have followed in the examples given above, except with the cipher (0), which I have placed last. The words of which the vowels are precisely the same can not be distinguished, but I think these will be found very rare indeed. It may perhaps be considered an objection that the first letter of a name is ignored if it is not a vowel. This would be a serious fault if we were ever called upon to translate the number into the title of the book. That, however, is never the case, and would be a useless kind of mental gymnastics. As the translation is the other way, the objection does not hold.

I have written altogether concerning the use of numerals in numbering, but it is obvious that letters can be used in connection with the figures, even with their ordinary value, which is highly mnemonic. It is extremely doubtful if any system of mnemonic numbering could be devised which would be used by the general public. The most to be expected is a plan which shall give all possible help to the employés of a library. The application of this method to Prose Fiction would be of vast assistance in a public circulating library. The names of the authors might refer to the mnemonic numbers, and an accurate knowledge of the numbers of a large collection of books could be got with little difficulty.

JOHN FITZPATRICK,

Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

#### UNITED KINGDOM ASSOCIATION.

THE CAMBRIDGE MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The 5th annual meeting of the association was held in the Hall of King's College, under the presidency of Mr. H. Bradshaw, Librarian of the University. About 100 representatives of libraries from all parts of the country were present, together with many distinguished Cambridge residents. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 5th, with an address by the president, who gave the members a hearty welcome to Cambridge, where, he said, besides the collections belonging to such private institutions as the Union Society, they would find 29 libraries which would deserve more or less attention. On the conclusion of Mr. Bradshaw's address the report of the Council and treasurer's statement were taken up. Prof. Mayor then read his paper on Cambridge libraries in 1710, founded upon an interesting visit by Uffenbach, who describes in his *Merkwürdige Reisen* (Ulm, 1753-4, 3 v. 8°) the chief libraries of Lower Saxony, Holland, and England. Mr. R. Garnett gave an account of the printing of the British Museum catalogue; and Mr. E. Magnusson related the history of the spread of books in early times, with special reference to Iceland. In the afternoon the members visited Trinity College, where an account of the library by the Rev. R. Sinker (who

was unable to be present) was read by Mr. White. Other college libraries were also visited.

On the 6th, the proceedings commenced with a paper by Mr. C. Walford on early book fairs, followed by Mr. R. R. Bowker (New York), who told the meeting what will be the work of the librarian of the nineteenth century for the librarian of the twentieth century. Mr. P. Cowell took up the question of electric lighting in public libraries, and described what had been already done at Liverpool. Mr. J. Yates (Leeds) next dealt with the question of publications printed at the expense of the nation, and a resolution requesting the Council to promote measures to ensure their proper distribution to libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts was carried. More libraries were subsequently inspected, and in the evening a *soirée* was given by the Committee of the Free Library at the Guildhall.

On the 7th, the first business was a report on the training of library assistants, recommending a scheme for their examination, which was unanimously adopted. In connection with the subject came Mr. Tedder's paper on librarianship as a profession. The time has arrived when librarians may speak of their occupation as a profession, and since the need of the proper organization of libraries and the more systematic study of library science is now fully recognized, it is to be expected that librarians should be duly trained and examined as are the members of all other liberal professions. Upon Mr. H. Stevens raising the question, Who spoils our new English books? the printers were warmly defended by Mr. Wyman and Mr. Blades (London), and the bookbinders by Mr. Edmond (Aberdeen). The programme was so extensive that some interesting papers on binding had to be passed over. Mr. E. C. Thomas then criticised some recent schemes of classification, including those of Messrs. Dewey, Perkins, and L. P. Smith, and it was resolved that the Council should attempt the formidable undertaking of drawing up a classification adapted for books in a library. In the evening the members dined together at the Lion Hotel, after having paid visits to another round of libraries.

At the final sitting on the 8th, the first paper taken was one by Mr. W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth), who urged upon librarians the importance of producing bibliographies of their own districts. Some remarks by Mr. Bradshaw upon libraries as local book-museums had to be passed over, and the question of fixing upon a scale of size for books, which had been considered in a special report, was discussed, but no decision came to. The meeting, as last year, declined to enter into the subject of opening libraries, museums, etc., on Sundays, but passed a resolution in favor of amending and consolidating the law relating to public libraries. It was decided to meet at Liverpool in 1883, under the presidency of Sir J. Picton, and after a lengthy list of votes of thanks, this extremely pleasant and highly successful meeting came to an end. —H. R. Tedder in *Notes and Queries*, Sept. 17.

## Library Economy and History.

V ANNUARIO delle biblioteche popolari d'Italia, dal 1879 in poi; di Ant. Bruni, con cronaca estera. Roma, E. Berni, 1882. sm. 8°.

LA BIBLIOTECA Leopardiana in Recanati; ricordo della sua istituzione. Recanati, tip. R. Simboli, 1882. 31 p. 8°.

Established in the house of Leopardi at Recanati, his birthplace, to include the original mss of his writings, a complete collection of his works in all forms, and books relating to him.

LE BIBLIOTECHE e le archivi. (In *Rassegna settimanale*, 4 dec. 1881.) 2 col.

Maintains that commissions of inquiry do little good, not having power to punish the criminals, if they find them, and not having credit enough with the public to vindicate the reputation of the unjustly suspected. And what will be the value of a report of 10 or even of 20 men prepared in six months or even in a year on the state of 210 libraries, most of which have no records, few have an inventory (shelf-list), and still fewer a catalog ("and what catalogs!")? The writer proposes two remedies.

CUTTER, C. A. The coming public library in New York. (In *Nation*, May 18.) 2 col.

HIBBERT, James. Notes on free public libraries and museums. Privately printed. Preston, 1881. 13+110+ folded plan.

Notes collected in the preparation of a report upon the Harris free public library and museum project, and originally published in the *Preston Guardian*. The report recommends the erection of a building costing £50,000, upon land costing £25,000, the purchase of £5000 worth of books, and £5,000 worth of examples of the fine and industrial arts and objects of scientific pursuits for the Harris Reference Library, the funding of £10,000, for the purchase of additions to the reference library and museum, and an engagement by the corporation to provide books, periodicals, and newspapers for the lending library and the news-room. The notes give a full sketch of the history of free libraries, interesting but somewhat antiquated in parts; at least we notice one library in regard to which the information is a quarter of a century old.

HODGSON, J. E. The two worlds; addressed to the students of the Royal Academy. London, A. Seale [1882]. 16 p. 8°.

The new librarian points out to the students the usefulness of the library of the Academy.

LIBRARIES in Boston. 6. (In *Boston d. Globe*, Sept. 10.) 1¼ col.

LIBRARY ASS. OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
Monthly notes, London, Trübner & Co., June  
and August, 1882. p. 81-144, O.

The June number contains Library statistics of Europe, by E. C. Thomas, in which Bratasevic's paper in the *Statistische Monatschrift*, representing Austria as at the head of European countries in this respect, is shown to be incorrect; Opening of the Birmingham library, reporting among other noteworthy things Mr. Bright's speech, Mr. J. Chamberlain's remark that he was "a great believer in miscellaneous reading," which the compilers of courses of reading will regard as rank heresy, and his other remark that twenty years ago, art and literature would have been considered matters above the comprehension of town councillors and aldermen; there had grown up, however, an extended conception of the capacities of local government, of which one result had been the attraction to municipal life of men of higher character and greater intellectual power;" The Thomlinson library, continued, by W. J. Haggerston, a library of which the present trustee has said that it is 'as little used as a library could be, the old books in many cases covered with dust, with dilapidated clothing, waiting till some old bookworm comes to fish out something worth knowing, but still it is a grand old library, and a free library.'

The July number contains "A German librarian on cataloguing rules," which we give in full in another place, and a list of select books on political economy, by the late Prof. Stanley Jevons.

The August number contains various reports in preparation for the annual meeting. From the Council's long report we extract the following: "The opportunities of intercourse afforded by the Association, particularly by its annual meetings, have done much to develop, and may almost claim to have created, a real *esprit de corps* among the librarians of the United Kingdom. The monthly meetings of the Association have been regularly kept up, and on the whole have perhaps been as successful as could be expected, when it is remembered that, from considerations of time and space, we can rarely be favored at these meetings with the company of our country members, and that the number of working London members is smaller than it should be. It is, however, to our annual meetings that we must look for the most vigorous and active expression of the vital energies of the Association, and the Council feel that they are thoroughly justified in congratulating the Association on the invariable and even increasing success of their annual gatherings. The idea expressed by many members some time ago that biennial or even triennial meetings would prove sufficient, may be taken, for the present, at all events, to have been effectually dispelled."

"The arrangements with Messrs. Trübner for the publication of *Monthly notes*, will end with the close of the present year, and cannot be

continued. Under all the circumstances the Council, after full consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to incorporate the present publications—viz., the annual volume of *Transactions* and the *Monthly Notes*, into a single monthly journal, and they recommend this course for the adoption of the present meeting."

The number of members is now 368, of whom 30 are honorary members and 206 librarians or members of library committees. The report on size notation we hope to print in our next number, at least in part. The editor in his report makes acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have assisted him.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOC. Report of the Library Committee. (Pages 294-313 of the *Transactions* for 1881, Boston, 1882, O.)

MAZONI, Angelo. Guide de la Bibliothèque du Vatican et de l'appartement Borgia. Roma, 1881. 74 p. 8°. 1 fr.

PROVINCIAL Library of Nova Scotia. (Quoted in the *Halifax Evg. Mail*, Aug. 1, from the *St. John Sun*.)

"While in Halifax recently we gave the Provincial Library a call for the purpose of noticing the progress made in the work of building up a great library of books, pamphlets, and papers relating to the old Province of Acadia and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. A notice on the door informed us that it was 'closed by order of the commissioners,' and on inquiry we found that during the time of the general election, when the newspapers were wanted most, and after the election, when law-books were likely to be of service, the public had been carefully excluded from the premises. On getting inside, we found that Mr. Bulmer had resigned the librarianship in March last, owing to the hasty and inconsiderate action of the commissioners in appointing a cataloguer during his absence, and without reference to the true interests of the library. We ascertained that the cataloguer would have done well enough to fill a place in the Civil Service at Ottawa, or perform the difficult work of a locker in the Customs, but who knew no more about the life-work of Panizzi, Cutter, and Jones than about the cuneiform inscriptions on the pyramids. The catalogue in course of preparation is a marvel, and the commissioners have done well to close the library to the public, and if they are wise they will keep it closed. Like the famous catalogue which it follows, it will be light reading for hot weather and a worthy twin of its predecessor, which cost a graduate of Oxford a few minutes' thought and the Province many hundred dollars of money. While in Halifax, we learned that the late librarian, Mr. Bulmer, contemplated a working catalogue for the library, which would have been the complete bibliography of the Maritime Provinces and would have included newspapers as well. Such a

work, if published, would have been of the greatest value to the historian, antiquarian, and student. For the second time in the history of Nova Scotia the very men appointed by the government to look after the library and assist in the work of building it up, have taken the speediest way to pull it down. A few years ago the celebrated antiquarian lawyer, T. B. Akin, Esq., expressed to the government a wish that they would assist him in the work of putting together a great corpus of literature relating to the maritime Provinces. Accordingly commissioners were appointed, and for a time the work bade fair to go on; but owing to the insolence of one of the commissioners, the newly appointed librarian soon resigned his charge. The work was not again commenced for nearly a quarter of a century—the second time by a young lawyer born in the county of Cumberland, J. T. Bulmer, Esq., who possessed, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of a great librarian. The growth and progress of the collection under him was a matter of pride and delight to all who took an interest in work of this kind. He wrote, travelled, and rummaged, and the result was a superb collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to these Provinces; and Halifax bade fair to become more celebrated for its library and records than anything else in it. But while Mr. Bulmer was at Ottawa last winter, fighting the battle of all the libraries in Canada by agitating a reduction in the tariff on books, the commissioners appointed a cataloguer. This was done without consulting or referring to the librarian in any way, and the commissioners, when accused of making an appointment which outraged the common-sense of all having to do with libraries, replied that the cataloguer was getting only \$1.50 per day. Under these circumstances, the resignation of Mr. Bulmer was a matter of course, as no man with a particle of sense or spirit would toil at a library and then assist a day laborer to make a catalogue to it. It is of importance to have books in a library, but it is of far more importance to have a librarian, and if either could be dispensed with it would be the former, and the people of Nova Scotia will, we fear, in time learn that the reputation and usefulness of a library depends far more on the librarian than on the contents of the library. For all practical purposes the Nova Scotia collection has ceased to exist, and in another quarter of a century a man may rise up to again be baffled by library commissioners."

SCHOTT, *Prof. u. Bibliothekar* T: Die Nationalbibliothek in Paris. (In *Neuer Anzeiger*, Aug. and Sept. 1882.) 12½ p.

"For the history of the whole of the Middle Ages no library in Europe, except the Vatican, can compare with it. The British Museum is making zealous and successful efforts in the same direction, but the French National Library will long be superior, especially in manuscripts. Book-fancy is very widely diffused

among the French; the number of journals and societies devoted to bibliography is larger than is generally known."

TEDDER, H. R., and THOMAS, E. C. Libraries. (Pages 509-551 of v. 14 of *Encyclopædia Britannica*, London, 1882, Q.)

Very valuable, as was to be expected from the authors; brought down to the latest time. At the end a list is given of the chief libraries of the world (over 30,000 v.) with brief details. There are 147 that have 100,000 volumes or more, 12 of them in America. The part relating to library management is filled with important matter and yet one of the authors writes that it was cut down one-half by the editor. It is to be hoped that the excised portions are not lost. This author also writes that in its preparation "*The Library Journal* was of immense use."

*Abstracts of and extracts from Reports.*

*Boston P. L.* 30th an. rep. The total no. of v. has reached 404,221; the circulation was 1,040,553, a decrease of 24,528. H. H. Furness contributes an interesting report on the Shakespearian collection. Of the quartos he says: "A complete set is contained in no library in the world and never will be. In America the Boston Library, with its 22 copies, stands first. There are but two other public libraries in this country which own any at all, the Lenox with 16, and the University of Virginia with 7. In a pecuniary point of view, these 22 are worth more than a quarter of all the rest of the collection. . . . There are only three public libraries in England, which, in their Shakespearian departments, are superior to that in Boston—the British Museum, the Bodleian, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In the U. S. the Boston Public Library is easily the first." The Examining Committee are laudatory, concluding "with a profound conviction that the Public Library, both in its internal administration and in its general aim, is fulfilling the purposes for which it was founded." Two of the members present a minority report, "emphasizing" as the majority say, "a supposed evil in the circulation of fiction and of juvenile books, and urging the removal of books which 'tend to encourage a spirit of irreverence concerning religion and virtue.'" The majority add a postscript in which they say that they "do not find any such condition of affairs as is intimated in the minority report." The Librarian's and the departmental reports are as usual full of interesting details.

*Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L.* 1st annual report. "Immediately after the appointment of the Board of Directors, the Directors of the Bridgeport Library Association tendered the books of that institution to the Public Library, on condition that it should assume liabilities amounting to upward of \$700," which proposal was accepted. The total number of volumes is 12,370,

the circulation, January 16 to June 3, was 36,547, of which 23,350 were novels. The smallest daily circulation was 133, May 31 (Jumbo day). The largest donor is Barnum (693 v., 17 pm.). The Common Council, acting under the Connecticut law, which we hope soon to print, voted a half-mill tax, and passed the following ordinance:

"SECTION 1. Any person who shall willfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause, or in any manner, cut, write upon, deface, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, newspaper, plate, picture, engraving or statue belonging to the Bridgeport Public Library and Reading Room, or shall cause any injury to the building, furniture, fixtures or other property thereof, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding \$200 to said city for the use of said library.

"SEC. 2. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct the Librarian in the discharge of his duties, or shall be guilty of disorderly or unbecoming conduct in the Library or Reading Room, or shall violate any of the rules and regulations established by the Board of Directors, shall be liable to summary expulsion, to loss of membership in the institution, and upon complaint of the President or a Director of said Library, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding \$10 to said city for the use of said library.

"SEC. 3. Any person who shall fail to return any book, pamphlet, or paper belonging to said library and reading-room, according to the requirements of the rules and regulations thereof, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding \$10 to said city for the use of said library.

"SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to see that the provisions of this ordinance are complied with; and upon application of the President or Librarian of said Library, he shall from time to time detail one or more members of the police force to verify the residences and inquire into the references given by borrowers from said library, to collect any fines or penalties imposed, and to assist in the recovery of lost or stolen books and other property thereof. He shall also, whenever requested by the Librarian, detail one or more members of the force for duty at the library rooms."

Note that the fines are *for the use of the library*, and are not "covered into" the city treasury.

Among the rules are: "Any non-resident may have the privileges and use of the Library and Reading-Room subject to these regulations and to a tax of \$1.25 for six months or less, and \$2 for one year, payable in advance.

"All conversation and conduct inconsistent with quiet and order, in effect, deprive those who frequent a public library or reading-room of many benefits. After registration, the owner of the card of this Library is pledged to abstain from all avoidable noise and unbecoming conduct. It is not considered proper to wear a hat, to chew tobacco, to smoke, nor, most of all, to spit on the floors of these rooms."

*British Museum.* Added to the department of printed books 30,182 v., of which 2526 were presented, 9347 acquired by English and 810 by international copyright. Besides these 10,242 separate articles, including broadsides, single pieces, etc., have been received, 59,730 title-slips have been written for the various catalogues, and 66,448 titles printed. The titles prepared for the catalogue of English books, before 1640, have been finally reviewed, and are now being prepared for the press. The number of readers was 134,273, who consulted about six volumes per diem each, exclusive of those in the reference library. In the department of mss. 690 have been acquired, and 31,197 mss. consulted during the year. The number of special visitors was 2071.

*Chicago P. L.* "It is a fact worthy of notice that during the recent severe scourge from contagious diseases, which taxed to the utmost the resources of the health department of the city, no case of transmission of the disease was traced to a library book; and no suspicion was raised that it had occurred.

"The circulation has doubtless been affected by the withdrawal of the lighter works of fiction—or rather by not replacing duplicate copies which have been worn out. Where formerly there were ten copies of these books on the shelves, the number has been reduced to one or two copies. An experiment is in progress to ascertain whether readers, if they cannot get the lighter works, will not read books of a higher grade and of more solid merit. By lighter books is not meant those of questionable morality—for such books have always been excluded from the library—but books which, as literary productions, are rudimentary, feeble, and somewhat sensational. There is a chronic divergence of opinion among educated men and those who have had the largest library experience, as to whether such books ought to be in a public library at all. Another question quite as difficult of solution is: 'What shall be the standard of literary merit which entitles a book to have a place in a public library that is supported and patronized by a whole community in which there is every grade of capacity for appreciating literary merit?' Our experience still leaves these questions unsettled. The statistics of the year show that the circulation of English prose fiction has fallen off somewhat, but not so much as might have been expected; that the circulation during eight months of the year steadily increased; and that the readers are more numerous than ever before. It is probable that, if we carried much farther the reduction of prose fiction, the results would be apparent in the statistics of circulation, and might raise a complaint from the reading public. The public has its own codes of literary criticism; and while we may improve and educate the popular taste, we cannot wholly control it. As a rule, people read books better than themselves, and hence are benefited by reading. Those persons are in the most hopeless con-

dition, as to improvement, who do not read books at all.

"The reading-room is far from being the agreeable place of resort which it should be. In winter, especially, the foulness arising from the large number of unwashed and unkempt persons who frequent it, is sickening, even after every known principle of ventilation has been applied. Persons of unusually forbidding aspect are excluded every day, and the evil of a vitiated atmosphere continues. It is difficult to set up a standard as to how untidy a person may be before he is excluded from a public reading-room; and, having set up this standard, it is more difficult for the custodian to apply it impartially to individuals. The evil, however, ought to be abated, and perhaps the only way it can be done is to employ a sanitary expert for the purpose. In several libraries in the Eastern cities the difficulty has been solved by introducing such elegance and refinement of taste in the furniture and appointments of their reading-rooms that unclean persons will not frequent them.

"There was a strong interest manifested by the principals that some plan should be adopted by which the pupils of the public schools should be guided in their reading; should be brought into closer contact with the Public Library; should have some intelligent knowledge of its books of reference, its catalogue, and of the methods of investigating a subject for themselves. A committee of principals was appointed to devise a plan of procedure, and they now have it under consideration. This committee is preparing a list of books which they can recommend to their pupils; and it is proposed that the subordinate teachers shall take an active interest in the reading of the children."

*City L. Assoc. of Springfield, Mass.* "The expenditures will exceed those of former years, the result of increasing age; each year more dilapidated books must be rebound, and more condemned books be replaced. Those who take books from the Library are charged \$1. Library cards, furnishing reading for a whole year, would be suitable and acceptable Christmas gifts."

*Hartford (Conn.) L. Assoc.* has received a bequest of \$5000, and is out of debt. "The recent move for establishing a free library, we trust, will soon be successful."

*San Francisco Free P. L.* (F. B. Perkins, Libn.) The shelf-marks are *painted* on the back of the books. "Besides its use as a striking and indelible identification of the books as property, experience shows its clear, large numbers to be a great help toward quick and accurate delivery and replacement of books.

"It has been considered that, on one hand, public money should be very cautiously employed for mere amusement, particularly when that amusement (as is the case with sensational novels) is to indulge the sillier portion of the community, and when the books thus desired

are (as is, in fact, the case) peculiarly flimsy in material and manufacture, while they are used with exceptional roughness, so that they disappear from the shelves, and have to be replaced in a very short time. On the other hand, it is expedient to make the library popular, within proper limits, with both young and old. The line actually taken has probably been as successful as any other could have been. Novel-readers have sometimes complained of the small supply of novels, but to satiate them would require more than all the money available for books; and readers of solid works have occasionally intimated that too many novels were bought, but not very often; and in the selection of additions to the stock of fiction, it has been attempted, as far as practicable, to gradually rise toward a higher level of excellence in the new purchases.

"One rule has been followed whenever found applicable, about which no hesitation nor difficulty has been felt. No vicious novel has knowingly been allowed to circulate. This rule, indeed, has been applied outside of the domain of fiction. No doubt adults have a right to choose their own reading, but in a library like this, open freely to youth of both sexes, it is safest not to furnish for adults books that young girls and boys ought not to read. Adults who want vicious books should buy them themselves.

"This considerable and increasing collection of books is now constantly exposed to an extra-hazardous fire risk, and its actual destruction by fire is, in all human probability, only a question of time. On an average, as the history of such buildings shows, a theatre is burned within about seven years from its first opening; and whenever the California Theatre shall burn, this Library will necessarily be burned also."

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## Bibliography.

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BAD boys' literature. (In *American*, Aug. 12.) 1½ col.

Estimates the number of weekly readers of bad boy journals at 1,500,000, and after describing the character of the stories, asks "what the yield must be from this sort of tare-sowing, so extensively carried on?"

BENGESCO, Georges. *Voltaire: bibliographie de ses œuvres*. Tome 1. Paris, E. Rouveyre et G. Bland, 1892. 19 + 494 p. 8°. Pap. velin (500 cop.) 25 fr.; pap. de Hollande (50 cop.) 50 fr.

"Jamais nous n'aurions cru, avant d'avoir feuilleté ce livre, qu'un ouvrage de bibliographie pût être amusant. Ce qui fait qu'un profane même trouvera plaisir à parcourir ces pages, ce sont tous les renseignements qui y sont semés, dans les notices, sur les ruses et les mille tours de Voltaire, ainsi que sur le commerce de l'imprimerie et de la librairie au 18e siècle; il y a là bien des petits faits curieux et peu connus,

tous puisés aux meilleures sources."—*Rev. des Deux Mondes*, bulletin, 1 août.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE de l'Orient latin. 1: 1878, 79, 80. Paris, Leroux, 1881. 75 p. 1. 8°.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE relative à la question du régime des boissons. (In *Journal officiel*, 11 mai, doc., Chambre, p. 1149.) 17 col.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE libérale du clergé français. (In *Journal officiel*, 25 mars 1882, doc., Chambre, p. 745) 3½ col.

BILLINGS, J. S. La bibliographie médicale. (Pages 586-596 of *Revue scientifique*, 13 mai, 1882.)

An address at the International Medical Congress at London.

BOITTE, A. Bibliographie des ouvrages français contrefaits en Belgique dans les formats in-32 et connus sous le nom de collection Laurent, avec les diverses suites. Brux., Boitte, 1882. 75 p. 32°. 2 fr.

BORNÜLLER, Fr. Biog. Schriftsteller-Lexikon d. Gegenwart. Lpz., Bibliog. Institut, 1882. 6+800 p. 8°.

BRANDT, L. Das Reichsgesetz gegen die gemeinfährlichen Bestrebungen der Sozialdemokratie vom 21. Okt. 1878, nebst e. alphab. Verzeichniss der verbotenen Druckschriften. Berlin, Heymann, 1882. 2 l. + 144 p. 8°. 4 m. The latest index expurgatorius.

CAPPELLETTI, Licurgo. Bibliografia leopardiana. 2a ed. ampliata. Parma, Ferrari e Pellegrini, 1882. 8+128 p. (310 copies.) 2.50 l.

DEBY, Julien, and KITTON, F. A bibliography of the microscope and microscopic studies (Part 3), being a catalogue of books and papers on diatomaceæ in the library of J. Deby. Lond., J. Wheldon, 1882. 8°. 10s. 6d.

DESMAZIÈRES, E. Bibliographie tournaisienne; recherches sur la vie et les travaux des imprimeurs et des libraires de Tournai. Tournai, 1882. 768 p. 8°.

HEINEMANN, W. Bibliog. list of English translations and annotated editions of Goethe's Faust. (In the *Bibliographer*, Aug., p. 79-84, and to be continued.)

HOFMEISTER, F. Handbuch d. musikal. Literatur. 7. u. 8. Bd. oder 5. u. 6. Ergänzungsbd., 1868-79. Lpz., Hofmeister, 1876-81. 8+575; 8+141+685 p. 4°. 88 m.

HOOD, T. Sham book doors. (In *Bibliographer*, 2: 44-46; see also 1: 161 and 2: 53, 88.)

JEVONS, W. Stanley. List of selected books on political economy. (Pages 105-111 of *Monthly notes*, July.)

The first of a series of lists which, taken together, will do what the A. L. A. catalog was to have done. The notes are exactly what is wanted in such a list.

PAWLOWSKI, P. Catalogue illustré des livres, etc., faisant partie de la bibliothèque de M. Ambroise Firmin-Didot: Théologie, Jurisprudence, Sciences, Arts, Beaux-Arts. Vente 12-17 juin, 1882. Paris: librairie Firmin-Didot et Cie., 1882. L. 7+232 p. 25 pl. some colored. 8°. 500 cop. 50 fr.

Sold "au profit des pauvres." This volume is a continuation of the catalogues of engravings, etc., sold 1879, and of the three previous portions of the library sold 1879, 1880 and 1881.

PÖKEL, W. Philologisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon. Lpz., Krüger, 1882. 8+328 p. 8°. 12 m.

QUARITCH, B. Catalogue of periodical literature, journals, and transactions of learned societies, issues from government and private presses, collections; added a botanical library, a scientific library, etc. London, Quaritch, 1882. 4+445-807 p. 8°.

Mr. Quaritch has been too busy at the Sunderland, Beckford, and Hamilton sales, or he would never have put Watt's Bibliotheca under "Works on natural history"!

SAGGIO di una bibliografia dell' Accademia degli Oscuri. (In v. 13, pt. 1 of *MEMORIE* e doc. per servire alla storia di Lucca.)

SALVO COZZO, Gius. Giunte e correzioni alla Bibliografia siciliana di G. M. Mira. Palermo, tip. Verzi. 1880. 8°. 6 fr.

SWEET, Herbert G. Complete catalogue of modern law-books; the index of subjects by J. Nicholson. London, H. Sweet, 1882. 7+472.

"Only great pains and great incompetence could have produced so elaborate and so poor a piece of work. Its compiler has still to learn the very rudiments of classification."—*Monthly notes*.

VERZEICHNISS der verbotenen Druckschriften auf Grund des Gesetzes vom 21. Okt. 1878. Als Mscr. für Behörden gedruckt. Hagen, Risel & Co., 1881. 32 p. 4°. 8 m.

WOLF's naturwiss.-mathemat. Vademecum. Lpz., Kössl. Buchhdlg., 1882. 1 l. + 298 p. 8°. 4625+1027 nos.



*Catalogs and cataloging.*

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE, *Paris*. Bulletin mensuel des récentes publications françaises, avec l'indication des cartes géog. et des livres anciens nouvellement entrés. Janvier-Mars, 1882. Paris, libr. Champion, 1882. 80 p. 8°. 8 fr. yearly.

DELISLE, Léopold. Notice sur les anciens catalogues des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque du Roi. Nogent-le-Rotrou, imp. Daupeley-Gouverneur, 1882. 39 p. 8°. Fr. the Bibl. de l'École des Chartes, v. 43, 1882.

LIBRARY CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Bulletin, July. [Phil., 1882.] 76 p. O.

Pages 65-76 contain "Bicentennial reading, by F. D. Stone, Librarian of the Historical Society."

The LIBRARY of Cornell Univ., v. 1, no. 2. Ithaca, July, 1882. p. 45-76, l. O.

Contains Apparatus for the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, Additions, Works on mathematics.

MAES, C. Saggio d'indice per materie. Roma, Forzani, 1882. 125 p. 4°.

Suggests an alphabetical subject-catalogue for the Bib. Alessandrina, Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO FREE P. L. Catalogue, no. 3, June, 1882, short titles. San F., *n.d.* 6 + 341 p. O.

Dictionary, containing 8 lists: 1, Books in English added since Nov., 1880; 2, Novels in English; 3, Juvenile books; 4, Deutsche Bücher, mit Separatliste von Novellen u. Romane; 5, Livres en français, les romans à part; 6, Libros españoles; 7, Svenska böcker; 8, Books in Latin and other languages. Lists 2-8 include all the books in the library in their several departments.

STIRLING'S AND GLASGOW P. L. Suppl. catalogue, 1871-81. Glasg., 1882. 50 p. O.

Dictionary. Inclosed is a convenient reading list of 30 periodicals, printed on a cloth backed card folded 12x9 cm. Opposite each title are 12 spaces, about 3 mm. wide, on which the reader can mark the nos. as he reads them.

U. S. WAR DEPT. Alphabetical catalogue: authors and subjects. Wash., 1882. 8 + 325 + (appendix) 4 p. l. O.

The compiler says that "after an experience of over three years in the library, he has found that nine out of every ten questions asked in reference to or concerning the contents of the library were put in the following manner: 'What have you on [*sic*] Fiction?' 'What have you on Biography?', 'What is there in the library on Military Science?', etc." Therefore, though "his own predilection was in form of a strictly dictionary or alphabetical

index catalogue, he has added to his author list a classed catalogue (22 classes exclusive of the "Law library"). Some of the groups are subdivided, and an alphabetical index of groups and subheads (108 in all) is prefixed to the volume.

WINCHESTER (*Mass.*) TOWN L. 1st suppl. *n.p.*, [Aug. 1882]. p. 49-58. l. O.

Prepared by C. A. Cutter. Includes a subject index to the original catalogue as well as to the supplement. Cost \$50.88 to print and bind 750 copies.

*Indexes.*

Tables générale, alphabétique, analytique, et par noms d'auteurs de la BIBLIOTHÈQUE des prédicateurs, 1870-81. Paris, Martin et Audier, 1882. 55 p. 8°. 3 fr. 50.

GRISWOLD, W. M. General-Autor- und Sachregister zu Zeitschriften meist historischen Inhalts, und zwar Die historische Zeitschrift, Unsere Zeit, Das historische Taschenbuch. Bangor, Q. P. Index, Lpz., K. F. Köhler, 1882. 34 p. O.

KENNEDY, W. S. An Emerson concordance; partial index to familiar passages in his poems. (In *Literary world*, July 15.) 8½ col.

RYE, Walter. Index to Norfolk topography. London, Index Soc., 1881. 30 + 416 p. sm. Q.

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*DUI'S DOINGS.*

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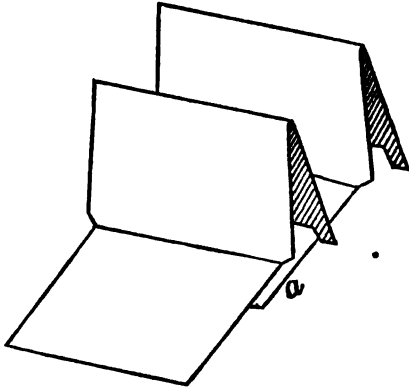
THE catalogers from the Library Bureau have just finished the Pawtucket Pub. Lib. catalog, including proof-reading, and it will shortly come from the binders.

*Wellesley College.* After investigation of the various methods, the Dui system has been adopted, and reclassification and recataloging is going forward under direction of the Library Bureau. Mr. Dui is giving the work his personal supervision, spending the day in the Boston office and the evening and holidays at the College. At the same time he is subdividing all the larger of his 1000 classes, and adding a fourth, in some cases a fifth figure, so that users of the system who wish the closest classing may have it. Those not caring for the minute divisions may use anywhere from 10 to the 4 or 5000 of the full scheme without the slightest confusion. Mr. Dui specially invites criticisms or suggestions while at work on the new edition of his book. For book numbers he has adopted as best the Cutter system of initials of authors' names, followed by numbers representing the rest of the name.

*Woonsocket (R. I.).* The Harris Institute has been considering a new classification and catalog for over a year. The investigating committee have just reported in favor of the Dui system throughout, and the trustees have engaged three catalogers from the Library Bureau to do the work.

## Notes and Queries.

THE blocks for holding cards at proper angle which I showed at Cincinnati were made of galvanized iron, bent as shown in the cut.



The cards rest on the projecting tongue, and keep the block from tipping. The angle *a* is raised about one eighth of an inch to allow the tongue of the next block to pass under when but a few cards are in that section. The block is about two thirds the height of the card used. The tongue is two and one half inches long. Cut out two from card-board and try them.

A. P. MASSEY.

CLEVELAND, O.

MR. POOLE, having discovered that many periodicals are misnumbered by their publishers, has drawn up a table showing what the volume numbers should be, and in his *Index* refers by this. He therefore suggests (*Library Journal*, 7: 193) that "librarians and others number their sets to correspond with the numbering in the *Index*. . . . This can readily be done by attaching to each volume an adhesive tag with the proper numbering upon it." No doubt the suggestion will be generally followed. But I have come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to let a library attendant put on such letterings in gold with binders' tools. The old numbers must be retained, because people have referred to them, and no doubt will continue to do so. To distinguish the new numbering I propose to prefix the letter P or perhaps the full word Poole, thus:

N. S. 6	N. S. 7	N. S. 8
Poole 145	Poole 146	Poole 147
Si quid rectius istis, etc.		C: A. C.

GIVEN a city of 50 to 75 thousand inhabitants, in which is a subscription library open to all on payment of \$3, with an endowment yielding an income of 15 to 18 hundred dollars which must be expended for books and papers, and a membership sufficient to barely pay other expenses.

In this city is started a free library amply endowed to maintain it, entirely independent of and apart from the first library. What will be

the probable effect on the subscription library? Will it gradually lose its constituency, and finally become consolidated with the free library? Or can it maintain a separate existence?

Circumstances of course alter cases, and cities differ as individuals do; but there may be some cities where the libraries have had such an experience as would throw some light on the subject.

B.

## Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*The afterglow*, songs and sonnets for my friends, new ed., London, 1869, 12°, was by Rev. G. S. Cantley, d. 1880.—*Notes and q.*

*Contes tourangeaux* is "par M. P. Poitevin, ancien secrétaire de Casimir Delavigne."—*Intermédiaire*.

*Democracy*, N. Y., 1880.—"It has lately been suggested that the author of 'An earnest trifter' is also the author of 'Democracy.'" The suggestion was incorrect. The author is now well known in Washington to be Clarence King.

*Leone* (Round robin series).—Mr. Luigi Monti, who will not be forgotten by the readers of "The wayside inn," is reported to be the author.

*Life, travels, and opinions of B. Lundy*, Phila., W: D. Parrish, 1874, pp. 316, was compiled by T: Earle.—*Hon. G: Julian, of Indiana*.

*Les plaisirs de Clichy*, Paris, 1820, 12°, is by J. B. Gouriet.—*Intermédiaire*, 10 juin, col. 346.

*Vestiges of the natural history of creation* was undoubtedly by Robert Chambers.—*His nephew*.

*The whole duty of man*.—Mr. Edward Solly has investigated the question of the authorship of this once-famous book in an elaborate article in the August number of the *Bibliographer*, and his opinion is adverse to the claim of Lady Pakington. He describes the edition published in 1658, or one year earlier than that which Lowndes erroneously supposed to be the *editio princeps*.

*Ch. de Louvenjoul*.—"A Belgian bibliophile who adopts the nom de guerre of Ch. de Louvenjoul, but whose real name is understood to be de Spoeberch, has published a curious little pamphlet intended to be introductory of the works of Théophile Gautier, 'Projets littéraires de T. G.'"—*Academy*, July 8, 1882.

*La Faustin*; par E. de Goncourt.—A key to the characters is given in *Polybiblion*, April, p. 292, 3.

*Gagnaud*.—Chevalier de Berluc-Perussis, l'un des meilleurs félibres sous le ps. de Gagnaud et le premier organisateur de ces fêtes, où, pour la première fois, provençal, catalan, castillan, italien, et français furent mis sur le pied d'une parfaite égalité.—*Polybiblion*.

*Heinrich Lindau*.—Hermann Francke, known as a poet and dramatist under this pseudonym, has just died.—*Ath.*

## Library Purchase-List.

## A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

*Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.*

BAKER, C. Alice. A summer in the Azores, with a glimpse of Madeira. Bost., Lee & Shepard, 1882. T. \$1.25.

"A bright and chatty book, full of delightful bits and odd descriptions."—*Publishers' weekly*.

BIGELOW, J.: La Fayette. Bost., Little, Brown & Co., 1882. D. pap., 25 c.

Biographical sketch of the Marquis de la Fayette (1757-1834).

CALLENDER, E. B. Thaddeus Stevens: commoner. Bost., A. Williams & Co., 1882. D. \$1.25.

"Strongly and picturesquely told."

CUTTS, Rev. E. L. Charlemagne. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1882. D. (Home library.) net, \$1.05.

DAUGÉ, Henri. A fair philosopher. N. Y., Harlan, 1882. D. (The Kaaterskill ser.) \$1.

"A mixture of love story and conversation that is serious without being original or profound. . . . The story is pleasing."

DEWING, Mrs. T. W. Beauty in the household. N. Y., Harper, 1882. S. \$1.

"The author does not run mad after the æsthetic, but gives the reader the advantage of her excellent taste and practical experience."—*Critic*.

DODGE, R. I. Our wild Indians: a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures, and exciting experiences, during thirty-three years spent among the wildest and most remarkable Indian tribes of the great West; with an introduction by Gen. Sherman. Hartford, Ct., A. D. Worthington & Co., 1882. 8°. (subs.), \$2.75

Colonel Dodge's long experience as commanding officer on the frontier, his deep interest in the Indian question, and his friendship for the race, have made his observations unusually valuable and entertaining."—*N.Y. Tribune*.

DOUGLAS, Rob. K. China. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1882. D., net, \$1.50.

"Thoroughly at home with his subject—an account of Chinese life, customs and government. He brings out with much force the comparatively high standard of early civilization of the Chinese people and the strange inability to advance further."

FRANKLIN, B: Works, with notes and a life by Jared Sparks. Chic., Townsend MacCoun, 1882. In 10 v., V. 1-4, Q. \$20. (for complete work).

Reprint of the edition of 1840, which has become scarce.

GARNETTSON, J. E., M.D. ["John Darby."] Brushland. Phil., Lippincott, 1882. S. \$1.25. Sketches, by the author of "Odd hours of a physician," of country life, chiefly as seen in the wilds of New Jersey.

GILMAN, Arthur, ed. Magna charta stories. Bost., Lothrop, [1882]. D. \$1.

"A collection of essays on noted deeds of history, written chiefly by women. The aim of the book is to show the persistence with which the idea of freedom has been pursued through the centuries."—*N.Y. Times*.

GROHMAN, W: A. Baillie. Camps in the Rockies: being a narrative of life on the frontier, and sport in the Rocky Mountains.

N. Y., Scribner, 1882. D. \$1.75.

"Among the legion of books on the Far West we have found none so fresh, so full of the breath of its Alpine woods and peaks, and giving withal so fair and representative a view of frontier life as Baillie-Grohman's."—*Nation*.

HAWES, Mrs. Beautiful houses: a description of certain well-known artistic houses. N. Y., Scribner & Welford, 1882. S. parchment, \$1.50.

HUGHES, T: Memoir of Daniel Macmillan. N. Y., Macmillan, 1882. D. \$1.50.

"The memoir lets the man tell his own story by his letters, and the reader gets a view of one more man who in his day did a good stroke of work, and left the world better than he found it."—*F. J. Furnivall in the Academy*.

IRELAND, Jos. N. Mrs. Duff. Bost., Osgood, 1882. D. (American actor ser.) \$1.25.

Mrs. Duff was considered the greatest tragic actress of her time, 1811-53.

JEVONS, W. Stanley. The state in relation to labor. N. Y., Macmillan, 1882. D. (English citizen ser.) \$1.

LANKENAU, H. v., and Oelnitz, L. v. D. Russia, past and present; adapted from the German by Henrietta M. Chester. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1882. D. net, \$1.50.

"The translator has supplemented the work with information regarding the very latest events that have occurred in European and Central Asian Russia."

LONGFELLOW, H: Wadsworth. In the harbor: Ultima Thule; pt. 2. Bost., Houghton, 1882. S. \$1.

Contains all of Mr. Longfellow's unprinted poems which will be given to the public, with the exception of two sonnets reserved for his biography, and "Michael Angelo," a dramatic poem, which will be published later.

MCPHERSON, E: A hand-book of politics for 1882: being a record of important political action, legislative, executive, and judicial, national and state, from July 1, 1880, to July 31, 1882. Wash., Chapman, 1882. O. \$2.

Index. "Any one desirous of following the course of the two great parties on the questions of the day will be able to do so easily and surely."—*N.Y. Tribune*.

MALLOCK, W: Hurrell. Social equality: a short study in a missing science. N. Y., Putnam, 1882. D. \$1.

"Mr. Mallock urges the claims of social inequality, and argues that the very objects which democrats aim at are only brought into, and kept in, existence by the stimulus of social inequality."—*London Athenæum*.

MILMAN, Rev. Rob. Mitslav; or, the conversion of Pomerania: a true story of the shores of the Baltic in the 12th century. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1882. D. (Home library.) net, \$1.05.

"Though thrown into the form of a narrative, the book is an authentic history—highly romantic—of the conversion of the then very extensive dukedom of Pomerania by Otto, Bishop of Bamberg, in the 12th century."

MYERS, P. V. N. Outlines of ancient history, from the earliest times to the fall of the western Roman empire, 476. N. Y., Harper, 1882. D. \$1.75.

"Simple and attractive. Deals more with the growth of arts, sciences, literature, and religion among the ancients than with the action of their rulers."—*Boston Gazette*.

PLUM, W: R. The military telegraph during the civil war in the United States; with an exposition of ancient and modern means of communication, and of the Federal and Confederate cipher systems. Chic., Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1882. 2 v. O. \$5.

"Mr. Plum admirably sums up the work of a very important adjunct of our armies in the field during the rebellion."—*Chicago Tribune*.

ROBINSON, Phil. Under the sun; with a preface by Edwin Arnold. Bost., Roberts, 1882. D. \$1.50.

"Mr. Robinson is distinctively a humorist, but he is a great deal more than that. His descriptions of out-door life in India are made with conscientious fidelity of detail, with graphic conception of color, and with skilful interpretation of odd or quaint or generally picturesque effects."—*Literary world*.

SHEPARD, W: ed. Pen-pictures of modern authors. N. Y., Putnam, 1882. Sq. S. (Literary life ser.) \$1.25.

"Lively descriptions and revelations of men and women noted in literature. Among these are Mr. Curtis' 'Recollections of Hawthorne,' Mrs. Kinney's 'Day with the Brownings,' Justin McCarthy's 'Visit to Lowell,' and John Esten Cooke's 'Hour with Thackeray.' Carlyle, Emerson, George Eliot, Swinburne, Bulwer, Charles Reade, Longfellow, and many others are on the list of authors sketched or interviewed."

SMITH, W. Robertson. The prophets of Israel and their place in history to the close of the eighth century B.C.: eight lectures. N. Y., Appleton, 1882. D. \$1.75.

"Designed as a contribution to the popularization of modern biblical science. They cover but a small part of the Old Testament field, and they purposely avoid the tone of theological controversy."

SUMNER, W: Graham. Andrew Jackson as a public man—what he was, what chances he had, and what he did with them. Bost., Houghton, 1882. D. \$1.25.

"Prof. Sumner has written what we think may rightly be called an impartial life of perhaps the strongest personality that was ever elected president, and yet he has not made his story dull. . . . Prof. Sumner's treatment of the spoils system is, so far as Jackson himself is concerned, about all that an admirer of him could desire. The notion that Jackson corrupted the civil service, he says, is 'crude and incorrect.'"—*N. Y. Times*.

"The justest long estimate of Jackson."—*N. Y. Times*.

THOMPSON, Rob. Ellis. Elements of political economy, with especial reference to the industrial history of nations. Phil., Porter & Coates, 1882. D. \$1.50.

"Forms a third and revised ed. of the author's 'Social science,' published in 1875. Prof. Thompson believes in protection to American industry. He makes his appeal to history in defence of that policy, aiming to show that wherever a weaker or less advanced country has practised free trade with one more powerful or richer, the former has lost its industries as well as its money, and has become economically dependent on the latter. The method of the book is historical."—*Publishers' weekly*.

WRIGHT, Carroll D. The relation of political economy to the labor question. Bost., A. Williams & Co., 1882. S. bds., 60 c.

WRIGHT, C. F: Studies in science and religion. Andover, Draper, 1882. D. \$1.50.

A companion volume to "The logic of Christian evidences," both books being the outcome of the author's studies in inductive logic.

YESTERDAY: an American novel. N. Y., 1882. S. (Leisure hour ser.) \$1.

## General Notes.

THE Strassburg University Library reached 524,900 v. in its 10th year, 1881-2. Its circulation in the ten years, 1872-81, was 440,420 (use of books in the building not included).

MR. JESSE HOYT, a wealthy grain merchant of New York, has bequeathed to the city of East Saginaw land for a public park and \$100,000 to build a library building upon part of it.

A HANDSOME new library building has recently been erected on the grounds of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., costing \$20,000, given by Mrs. Josephine L. Newcomb.

THE University Library of Amsterdam on its 250th anniversary had a present from one of the professors of a fine "bibliotheca Græca," and about the same time a legacy of collections of modern Latin poets.

THE Dutch Literary Society (Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde) has passed a resolution to present the Government of the Transvaal Republic with a complete library of Dutch books, for the purpose of assisting the study of the Dutch language and preventing a preponderance of English.

THE Berlin City Library has received a gift of a library relating to the Mark of Brandenburg, valued at 150,000 marks. The donor has been collecting enthusiastically for years, often taking long journeys to secure rare pieces. He is so modest that he will not suffer his name to be published during his life.

THE library left by the late G. P. Marsh, American Minister to Italy, numbers some 12,000 volumes, and contains many rare and valuable books. The collection of Catalan, Dutch, and Scandinavian literature is peculiarly rich. It has been bought entire by Mr. F. Billings as a gift for the University of Vermont at Burlington, of which Mr. Marsh was at one time a Trustee. Mr. Marsh once made a will by which he left his library to the University, but his property was so impaired by what he spent in the public service that he was obliged, in justice to his family, to cancel the bequest.

"THE *Tribune* reads the managers of the libraries in this city a lecture on the practice of summer closing. The fact that the churches 'do not scruple to close their doors for the summer season' should not, it argues, be appealed to by the librarian, since people do not come to New York in hot weather to go to church. Provincial students, on the other hand, often get no other opportunity of visiting the great metropolitan store-houses of learning than that which is afforded by a brief vacation in the dog-days. 'Unless extraordinary repairs are in progress,' says the *Tribune*, 'no library should require five weeks for renovation.'"—*Critic*.

[The libraries in Boston do not close at all.—*Ed.*]

# INTERESTING NEW BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES.

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Vol. IV. of "American Men of Letters." Edited by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. By OCTAVIUS BROOKS FROTHINGHAM, author of "Transcendentalism in New England," etc. With fine steel portrait. 1 vol., 16mo, gilt top, \$1.25.

Mr. Ripley was a very admirable and effective man of letters, and in this volume, Mr. Frothingham not only describes the important influence which Mr. Ripley exerted by his wise and helpful criticism of literature through many years, but also narrates the life of Mr. Ripley at Brook Farm, and describes the effect of that social and industrial experiment upon American thought and life.

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By T. MOZLEY, formerly Fellow of Oriel. Two vols., crown 8vo, \$3.

"Many before now—Oakley, Froude, Kennard, not to mention Newman himself—have contributed to the story of the Tractarian Movement. None of these, not even the famous Apologia, will compare with the volumes now before us in respect to minute fullness, close personal observation, and characteristic touches. Even to the general reader, who knows nothing and cares nothing for the merits of the Oxford Movement, these *Reminiscences*, in their vivid power and eminent candor, must possess a great charm. To the few survivors of the tragic *millé*, who knew the actors or had a personal stake in the issue, they are fascinating. Mr. Mozley can recall minds and characters by the score, and acquaintances long passed from the scene, and present them with a life and reality which is a sufficient guarantee of faithfulness."—Prof. PATTISON in the *London Academy*.

"We do not know a work which on the whole will so well repay perusal as these *Reminiscences* of Mr. Mozley. He is an acute observer of character; he can analyze motives with the greatest nicety, and detect a false note, whether ethical or intellectual, in those who are supposed to be giants and above criticism."—*Literary World* (London).

"As a pupil of Newman, and as his companion for many years, Canon Mozley knows and has written many things that throw light on the influences upon the Cardinal's life and of his life upon others. . . . Much matter of great value to the student of religious thought in England during the last half century."—*N. Y. World*.

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# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 7. No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

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A CUTTING from the London *Telegraph* of Sept. 9 was sent to us lately, containing an account of the Cambridge meeting of the Library Association. On the opposite side of the slip, as it happened, was an account of the Mint, in which comparison was made of the coinage of "the olden time, when money was made by cutting out a piece of metal somewhat of the form of the intended coin, and imparting the device to it by the blow of a sledge-hammer" with the marvellous accuracy and quickness of the mechanism now in use at the Mint. Turning the slip we find that "the reader at the British Museum has to search through huge volumes of a written index for the volumes he requires, then a variety of particulars about the books, their authorship, date, and place have to be written on a form and handed to an attendant, who in course of time produces the volumes." For a single book this is not taking much trouble, but when one wants twenty or thirty works the process wastes too much precious time. Compare it with the operation at any of our town libraries, where the reader merely writes half a dozen figures on the slip of paper which he hands to the attendant. It is

true, the notation of a town library would not suit and could not be made to suit the British Museum, but at least one library in America has in use a system of notation adequate for the British Museum, not merely as it is now, but as it will be when it shall have all of the 18,000,000 volumes which its new method—printing titles—will allow it to record within the space now occupied by the catalog of only a million and a half. In the same library the charging slips are written, not by the reader, but by the attendant, and, when written, serve for sixty times of issue.

English scholars have complained for more than a generation of the unnecessary work imposed upon them; their representations have met with no attention, and this intellectual mint still continues to strike its coins with the sledge-hammer and with lead holders. But upon the mint where MONEY is made every resource of inventive art has been lavished. Expensive machines have been constructed to do the work in the most efficient and expeditious way, and then have been discarded because something still more expeditious had been discovered.

Let us not be in a hurry to hold up our hands in astonishment. England is our Mother Country, and we are in such matters chips of the old block. Perhaps it may be allowed to a Frenchman to talk of the conservatism of John Bull, and of the nation of shopkeepers which carries all that relates to the making of money to the highest pitch of perfection, and lets thought-coiners get along as well as they can with an apparatus comparable only with the sledge-hammer and the piece of folded lead; a nation which when a means of greatly facilitating the library work by printing the catalog is found, doles out the funds so slowly that it will take forty years to do what might just as well be finished before the end of this century. But have we seen at home nothing like this preference of the

material to the intellectual? Have we never known a board of trustees to spend so much on the buildings of a college that there was nothing left with which to found professorships? Have we never seen an enormous sum sunk by the desire of the donor in erecting an imposing structure to hold books, and no money given to buy the books to put in it? Have we never seen great interest taken in the architectural proportions of the building, and hardly a thought bestowed on its capacity to hold or to preserve the books which it was nominally destined to house? Have we never found it easier to get appropriations for buying books, material, palpable, visible books, than for the arrangement and cataloging which doubles their usefulness? And the catalog having been granted, do we never find a greater desire to have something finished and in hand than to have that something carefully planned and thoroughly executed?

Let that city that is without blame herein cast the first stone.

MR. TEDDER is right in his description of the difference between the English and American library conferences, which, indeed, has been pointed out before. We are more practical and the English more antiquarian. In consequence the American papers are "drier," and interest a smaller circle of readers. The cause must lie in our character, for we believe that each program committee has, like the English, accepted every paper that was presented to it. It is true that the reports in the Cincinnati Conference, which Mr. Tedder justly praises, were the result of a well-considered plan of the Executive Board of the Association; but with that exception all the papers have been rather offered than asked for, and at any rate the subjects have been chosen by the authors, and therefore have been a good indication of the direction which the thoughts of American librarians take. The *Library Journal*, too, has had the same experience. In nearly seven years only two papers of an antiquarian character, if we recollect right, have been written for it—Mr. Whitney's on the Diana enamorada of Montemayor (*Lib. Jnl.*, 3 : 158) and Mr. Axon's on Sir J. Chesshyre's Library at Halton (4 : 35). That there are here a certain number of writers and readers interested in these things is shown by the literary success of Philes's *Philobiblion* and Sabin's *Bookseller*. That the circle of readers is small is shown by the financial failure of both of those periodicals.

## THE PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY.

On the 11th of December next, by special appointment, the bill providing for a new fire-proof building in Washington for the National Library comes up for discussion in the House.

In considering the merits of the proposed building there comes up an exceedingly important question, and one which as yet has received little public discussion—viz., *What is to be placed in it?* Mr. Spofford thinks that it should contain all the special collections of books belonging to the government in Washington, including such as the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, of the Army, of the Patent-office, the Bureau of Geology, the Naval Observatory, etc., etc.—allowing each department or bureau to retain only a few books necessary for its immediate work. The arguments in favor of this view may be stated as follows: (1) The National Library of the United States should be as complete as possible in all its departments. It starts at a disadvantage with other great national collections by reason of its youth, for it requires time as well as money to form a great library. By sweeping in all these special collections it will at once be greatly enlarged, and seem something like the big Library which such a big country should possess. (2) If the National Library is to be made complete in all departments, to allow the special libraries to go on would be uneconomical, since it would necessitate the purchase by the government of two or more copies of each work. (3) For such a great and popular institution as the National Library is intended to be, there will never be any difficulty in obtaining any amount of appropriations desired, whereas the smaller special libraries will have a constant struggle to obtain the funds necessary to keep them complete. (4) It is desirable that the whole of the National Collection of books should be under the management of a skilled librarian like Mr. Spofford, to secure uniformity, economy, proper cataloging, etc.

At first sight these seem strong reasons for merging all the special collections in the great National Library that is to be. But there is another side to this question. To illustrate this, let us take the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A. This Library, which has been formed during the last seventeen years, is now the largest and the best practical working collection of its kind in the world. Its present value and prosperity are largely due to the deep interest which the physicians of this country have taken in making it as complete as possible, and this interest has been aroused and kept up because they have felt that it was their special library, under the direction of a skilled physician, who knows what they want and supplies it. Is this interest likely to continue if this collection is merged in the general one? Certainly not. Are not the prosperity, popularity, and practical value of this library under its present management the best possible reasons for continuing it under that management?

None of the great national libraries of Europe, with all their advantages of age, ample funds, and skilled librarians, have a collection of medical books equal to this, and none of them are used by physicians to any extent. Physicians in London do not go to the British Museum for books—they use the libraries of the College of Surgeons and the Medico-Chirurgical Society. In Paris they go to the library of the Faculty of Medicine, or of the Academy of Medicine, not to the National Library.

Now take each of the reasons above advanced for merging the special libraries, and see what may be said on the other side.

(1) The fact that the National Library should be large and complete does not involve the keeping it all under one management, or in the same building. Nor is the convenience to a very few inquirers of having all the special libraries under one roof so great as to counterbalance the inconvenience to a much greater number of visitors who wish to see them in connection with the museums, laboratories, etc., pertaining to the same division of science to which they belong. By all means let the books in the Surgeon-General's Library be counted as belonging to the National Library and helping to swell its numbers; but to do this it is not in the least necessary to destroy its identity.

(2) The duplicate question is easily settled. The main branch of the National Library has no need to purchase the special professional and technical works which belong to the special collections. For some years the Library of Congress has purchased no medical books, and no inconvenience whatever has resulted. It is true that the Surgeon-General's Library has been compelled to purchase a few American medical books not presented by their authors, while the Library of Congress has received two copies of these same books by copyright; but the remedy for this is simply to place one of the copyright copies of all medical books in the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office.

(3) It will be quite as easy to obtain funds for a well-managed and popular special library as it is for the National Library; and it is far easier for the special libraries to keep constantly complete their collection of that vast body of ephemeral literature pertaining to each branch, which never comes into the book-trade at all, and is only to be had by the personal interest and good-will of the writers.

(4) No one man has the knowledge or the ability to supervise all branches of literature. The necessity of employing specialists is as great in this as in other departments. We have great respect for Mr. Spofford's abilities; but we certainly do not believe that he can manage the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office any better than it is managed now. He will necessarily place the work under some subordinate, and the consequences will certainly be extremely unsatisfactory to the physicians of the country, who are the persons chiefly interested.

To us it seems clear that the Law Library of the nation, the Medical Library, the Astronom-

ical Library, the Library of Physics, Chemistry, and Mechanics, and the Library of Natural History should be under separate and skilled management, separately catalogued, and in the buildings which contain the museum, etc., to which they naturally belong. If, however, it be decided that all the libraries shall be placed in one building, then that building should, without question, be so arranged that each special library will be separate from the others, and preserve its own independence. This could be done in the building proposed by Mr. Poole, but it would be out of the question in a building on the plan accepted by the Library Committee.—*N. Y. Post. Oct. 27.*

## CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.

By C. A. CUTTER.

THIS was outlined in 1873, but modified in 1881 to adapt it to my present notation. It ought to have made part of the paper on the classification of the book-arts read at Cincinnati last May. (*Lib. Jnl.*, 7: 168-172.)

- XH, XI Private libraries: history and catalogs (including catalogs of those sold, and catalogs of private collections which have been incorporated in public libraries, but are catalogd by themselves).<sup>1</sup>
- XJ Public libraries: general works and administration (including works on libraries in general).
  - XJ.7 Periodicals, as *Library journal*.
  - XJ.8 Societies, as A.L.A., L.A.U.K.
  - XJ1 Management.
  - XJ2 Finance.
  - XJ3 Supplies.
  - XJ9 Architecture, Building.
  - XJA Acquisition (of books).
  - XJB Incorporation "
  - XJC Classification<sup>2</sup> "
  - XJK Cataloging "
  - XJP Preservation "
  - XJQ Use: rules, etc.
  - XJR Reference, Consultation.
  - XJS Circulation.
  - XJX Branches.
- XX, XL Management, reports, and history of particular public libraries, arranged geographically.
- XM, XN Catalogs, arranged geographically.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Under any country the names of cities about the private libraries of which books have been written will form a preliminary alphabet, e. g., under x15 (United States), Boston, New York, Providence, etc., will precede the alphabet Buckminster, Morrell, Pickering.

<sup>2</sup> Works on the classification of the sciences may go in the class SCIENCE.

<sup>3</sup> The separate catalogs of private collections incorporated in a public library to be put in XH, XI. A catalog of all the works in any library, public or private, which treat of one subject, may be put in XH, XI (or XM, XN), or in the § Bibliography under that subject, or under the class subject-bibliography (XX), according as one or the other method is adopted in regard to other lists of works on a single subject. For example, the catalog of the Ticknor collection may be x15.7 or x15.8 or x15.9 (x15 being National bibliography, and HX Spain). The finding-lists of English prose fiction of various libraries will be XX (or XL) or X12. Mr. J. Bartlett's list of his books on angling might be either x15.8 or x15.9 (8R being Angling).

## ALPHABETICAL CLASSIFICATION.

I AM surprised to learn from the latest communication of Mr. Bliss that the arguments advanced by him against "alphabetization" were not intended to apply to my system. As the only alphabetical method of classifying books under discussion was the one proposed by me, I naturally inferred that Mr. Bliss spoke of placing "lithography, lithology, and lithotomy side by side," and of "distributing fishes, reptiles, etc., over nearly the whole alphabet," that he was under the impression that he was making a strong point against my system. If he did not intend to be so understood his remarks on alphabetization were irrelevant and misleading.

I have given my reasons for thinking that a logical or "natural" order of all the classes is impossible, and Mr. Bliss has, as yet, advanced nothing to change my views. Indeed, the only satisfactory reply to my assertion is to produce, construct, or cause to be produced or constructed, a system of the kind that I claim to be impossible. To say that a *fragment* of knowledge can be so arranged is no answer, as my remarks apply *only* to an arrangement of *all* knowledge.

Mr. Bliss intimates that he may at some future time favor me with his views on the "merits and possible demerits" of my system. I hope he will. That my system has merits I believe, that it has demerits I know, and if he will help me to eliminate the latter I shall be only too grateful. My object in publishing my method was to have it criticised, and I trust that Mr. Bliss and others will do so thoroughly. While I believe that the foundation and essential features are sound, I expressly stated that many of the details are to be considered as merely tentative and open to improvement.

J. SCHWARTZ.

## THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NEW-CASTLE.

IN the basement is a work-room, in which books are received, checked off with the invoices, collected, stamped, and labelled, after which they are sent to their respective departments in the library. Books requiring re-binding are also dealt with here, on their despatch to and return from the binder. Throughout the entire building open fireplaces have been dispensed with, and hot water pipes substituted for heating purposes. The floor is cemented. The news-room is 70 ft. by 49 ft. Copies of the time-tables of the whole of the railway companies and principal steamboat companies in Great Britain and Ireland, with the chief of those on the Continent, will be found on the tables in the reading-room. The new Lending Library, 61 ft. long by 42 ft. broad, is so arranged as to store 25,000 volumes. This is accomplished by carrying the wall cases on two sides of the room to a height of 13 feet, and by arranging separate double cases to form alcoves projecting from the north and south walls. These are enclosed within a counter, which supports the library indicator. Five separate portions of the stock are


placed within three feet of the right or left of the issue desks. The connection with the old Lending Library is effected by an elliptical arch cut through the main wall. The two rooms combined provide accommodation for at least 60,000 volumes. In the old room, to which there is a special entrance, the juvenile library is stored. In addition to the juvenile department, between 4000 and 5000 volumes of the publications of the Commissioners of Patents of Inventions will also be placed there. The alcove cases are carried up to a height of only 8 feet, to prevent the use of ladders. The wall cases are provided with brass rods and double hooked ladders, similar to those fixed in the old portion of the building. The lending library is lighted by means of three sunlights of thirty-two jets each. From each sunlight ventilating tubes are carried to the top of the building, and are so protected as to prevent any down draught. To light the inside of the counters five of Benham's globe lights, each supplied with three burners, have been fixed, the globes being closed and supplied with tubes admitting cold air on one side and carrying off the heated air on the other through the window. Excellent light has been secured, and the temperature after the gas has been lighted for several hours has never exceeded 65 degrees of Fahrenheit. No appreciable injury has been noticed in the books least in demand which have been placed on the higher shelves. In view of the possible adoption of electric lighting, the gas-fittings have been simply but ingeniously arranged so as to be easily adapted for the new system. The windows have been specially designed in the interests of good ventilation, and air can be admitted or excluded to any degree by the simplest arrangements. The windows are designed upon the double principle of either opening full, so as to flush the building with fresh air, or closing tight to exclude it, by a simple screw arrangement from the side; or when the windows are quite sealed a current of air may be admitted through a box which is fitted into the base of the windows. This can be so regulated as to prevent a draught at the same time that it admits of ventilation. Immediately to the left, upon entering the Lending Library, is the Librarian's office, which is fitted with speaking-tubes connected with the different departments of the building. The office has been shelved with everything of a bibliographic character necessary in an institution of the kind. A wide staircase leads to the Reference Library, which was at first intended as an Art Gallery. A large colored glass window of geometrical design lights the staircase, in addition to a light from the roof. The landing is to serve for conversational purposes, so as not to disturb the comfort of the readers in the Reference Library. A table will be provided with writing materials and chairs. The Reference Library, which is 132 feet by 41 feet, is divided by an entablature supported by Corinthian columns, and is lighted on the south side. The shelving is carried to a height of 8 feet to prevent the decay of books

arising from excessive heat by gas and hot air, and at the same time to obviate the necessity of ladders. Instead of a handrail a counter will be placed round the room, to prevent the books being subject to unnecessary handling, and to make the assistants responsible for their proper care. In the centre of the floor of both sections of the room tables will be placed, which will be carefully padded and covered with billiard cloth so as to prevent any damage or injury to the more costly binding of the rarer works. Each table will be provided with a bell having a different tone, so that the assistants will know at once the particular table requiring attention. At the east end of the Reference Library is the committee-room, which will be specially shelved to provide accommodation for the large and rare works in the fine arts, national history, science, etc., with the ordnance survey plans. Arrangements will be made by which students and those interested in special subjects will have access to this room. An American revolving bookcase is to be provided, upon which, when ordered, all the works in the Reference Library upon any special subject may be placed, to be within reach of the reader at will. The bookcase will hold about 200 volumes of various sizes, and when wheeled to the side of the reader he has the advantage of a library specially devoted to the subject he may be investigating within his reach. This bookcase does away with the necessity of littering the table with books, as each volume can be easily replaced until it is further wanted. The room is excellently lighted from the roof by day, and at night it is illuminated by gas sunlights. The library staff will be regularly drilled in fire brigade practice.—*Abridged from the Monthly notes.*

### Notes and Queries.

**PAINTED CLASS NUMBERS.**—From Mr. F. B. Perkins we have received the following receipt for the paint with which he puts the class-numbers on the backs of his books.

*White paint:* 3 oz. zinc white, 8 oz. water, 2 oz. mucilage (Davids & Son's, or a better if you can find it). To stand 4 hours before using. Stir well before and while using, as it settles.—*Black paint:* 8 oz. ivory drop black (John W. Masury & Son's is best); mix to consistency of cream with spirits of turpentine, add 20 drops nitrate of silver. Stir well together. This must be kept in the dark.—*Varnish:* When dry, varnish with mixture half copal varnish and half spirits of turpentine. Lay on the white with a broad brush and the black with a little hair pencil.

 I am putting cheap books (juveniles, fiction, etc.) into skiver instead of roan, so as to get a light-colored back to *ink* the shelf-mark on and save the white paint part. If the back is too shiny to take the white paint, sand-paper the place.

Result: big, clear, permanent figures, facilitating delivery and replacement. F. B. P.

### Library Economy and History.

**BOSTON ATHENÆUM.** How to get books, with an explanation of the new way of marking books, by C. A. Cutter, librarian. Boston, 1882. 36 p. O.

**BRADSHAW, H:** The University Library. Camb., Macmillan, 1882.

Repr. fr. the *Camb. Univ. Gazette* of 1866. The chief facts are extracted in the *Bibliographer* for Sept., p. 89-94.

**COUSIN, Jules.** De l'organisation et de l'administration des bibliothèques publiques et privées; manuel théorique et pratique. Paris, Pedone-Lauriel, 1882. 80. 8 fr.

With the governmental regulations relating to university, circulating, and popular libraries.

**La FIN** du procès de la Bibliothèque Vittorio Emanuele de Rome; tiré de *La Perseveranza* de Milan, N. 8169. (Pages 303-6 of *Neuer Anzeiger*, Oct.)

**The LIBRARIANS** at Cambridge. (In *Bibliographer*, Oct., p. 121-123.)

**LIBRARIES** in Boston: Special collections, 4. (In *Boston d. Globe*, Aug. 6.) Private libraries, 5. (In *Globe*, Aug. 13.)

**MASON, T:** Stirling's Library. (In *Glasgow Herald*, Oct. 10.) To be continued.

**MONTHLY** notes of the L. A. U. K., London, Oct. 15, pp. 161-176. O.

Contains a long article by Mr. Tedder on The American Library Association and the Cincinnati Conference.

"The two bodies have several points of difference. In the first place the Library Association of the United Kingdom may claim to be constructed upon a broader basis. Whereas the A. L. A. is exclusively practical and technical the L. A. U. K. has devoted considerable attention to the history of libraries, and some regard to bibliography has justified the retention of that subject as one of our main objects. The complete absence of antiquarian topics at the conferences of the A. L. A. certainly gives an aspect of aridity to their proceedings. On the other hand our own meetings have almost entirely omitted to discuss many questions of pressing professional importance which have been very ably and fully treated in America. In explanation of the severely technical character of the American conferences it has been urged that new and rapidly-increasing libraries are more interested in methods of actual library management than in bibliographical museums or the curiosities of librarianship. The L. A. U. K. is constituted upon the lines of the antiquarian and scientific societies familiar to Englishmen, with frequent meetings in London, like the Society of Antiquaries

and Royal Society, and yearly gatherings in different parts of the country, like the Social Science Association and the Church Congress. The magnificent distances between most of the members of the A.L.A. render such constant personal intercourse impossible, and the annual conferences are therefore the only occasions upon which the members in general are able to come together. One of the best features of the L.A.U.K. is that, while it has always maintained its distinct professional character, it has the advantage of being able to attract a very large number of persons not connected with library management, but deeply interested in library work, and who have given to our discussions a certain breadth of tone that might have been wanting had librarians alone taken part in them.

"It must be acknowledged that the business arrangements of the American conferences are superior to those of our meetings. We appear to allow any one to read papers on any subject which can at all be supposed within our scope without any pretence to systematic treatment. The course of action at Cincinnati may be contrasted with such haphazard procedure. It having been decided long before to make classification the chief item of the programme, the promise was faithfully carried out, with a result that the members knew what they were going to discuss and were not disappointed by a miscellaneous array of enigmatic titles. Another excellent feature consisted of the reviews by competent authorities of the progress made during the year in different branches of library management. It would be well if we were to follow the example and make reports on the improvements attempted in different departments of librarianship a regular part of our own annual meetings. The A.L.A. owes everything to the *Library journal*, and it may be doubted whether it could long proceed without that excellent representative organ. Thanks to a few energetic and capable men it has done a large amount of most valuable work, but as a corporation it is of a somewhat vague nature. There is no council's report, no visible list of members, and the treasurer's and secretary's reports are rather informal documents."

Mr. Tedder concludes with a three-page analysis of the proceedings and papers.

OUR Parliamentary Library. (In *Montreal d. Star*, Oct. 9.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  col.

"The Parliamentary Library at the capital, all imperfections admitted, is for the practical purposes of modern life and scholarship, the finest in Canada; indeed it would be strange if it were otherwise, considering the enormous sums expended over it by successive governments. But to most readers it will be news to hear that it is equalled, if not surpassed, by at least twenty-five libraries in the United States, and that our library is deficient and lamentably so in the very best respects in which American libraries are best equipped, viz., the publications of their own country. . . .

"At the time of the Fishery Commission, it

is well known that our parliamentary library afforded those entrusted with our case very little assistance, and we were compelled to borrow from Washington, Boston, and Halifax, to get up our own case. . . .

"In the present year, a gentleman from New Brunswick went all the way to the capital, for the purpose of examining our national collection for works relating to the boundary disputes between Maine and New Brunswick, he having determined to answer Mr. Washburne's article published last year, claiming the territory in dispute for Maine, and with it about one half of New Brunswick. He returned without accomplishing anything, for the reason that not half the works relating to the subject were in the library of Parliament."

The PROPOSED new national library. (In *Nation*, Oct. 26.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  col.

The PROVINCIAL library. (In *Evening mail*, Halifax, Oct. 12.)

"The organ of the local government . . . says 'the salary of the Librarian, \$1000 per annum, is larger than is necessary for the duties to be performed.' Before the amalgamation with the Historical Society the librarian was paid \$800 per annum. Under the new arrangement the librarian's salary was fixed at \$1000. That the late incumbent—Mr. Bulmer—earned that salary more than twice over will not be doubted by any intelligent person. The additions made to the library, largely through his efforts, were valued by the library commissioners in their report presented last session of the legislature at fully \$10,000. The fact of the business is that \$1000 a year for a man to do the work that Mr. Bulmer was doing is a mere bagatelle. A library is very largely what the librarian makes it. If a drone is put into a library it will deteriorate in spite of any money that may be spent on it; whereas let an active, intelligent man be made librarian, and he will build up a library almost without money. Those who are to assume control of our Nova Scotia library will make a grave mistake if they begin with fixing the librarian's salary at such a figure as that no man of energy and character can be found to take it. That the services of any gentleman fit to be intrusted with the management of our provincial library can be procured for less than \$1000 a year is not to be thought of."

QUESADA, Ernesto. La Biblioteca Municipal de Paris. (In *Nueva revista de Buenos Aires*, año 2, t. 4, p. 650-92.)

RICHARD, Jules. L'art de former une bibliothèque. Paris, Rouveyre, 1882. 160 p. 8°. 4 fr. (100 copies.)

Intended not for the public librarian, but for the private bookbuyer.

STOCKTON, L. The old Philadelphia Library. (In *Our continent*, Oct., pp. 452-459, with 13 woodcuts.)

WASHINGTON, N. H. SHEDD FREE L. Dedication ceremonies of the building, Dec. 21, 1881, with a history of the library, 1869-82. Wash., 1882. 20+[1]+25 p. D.

*Abstracts of and Extracts from Reports.*

*Cincinnati P. L.*, 1881-2. Added 7555 v.; total 144,875; issued 347,464 v. (a decrease of 55,453, and 325,973 periodicals (a decrease of 73,466). For the decrease several causes are assigned—the good times, cheap literature, the mild winter, and the discontinuance of a branch library. The percentage of fiction has fallen from 64.1 to 62.6.

"I am happy to state that during the year there have been indications that the teachers of Cincinnati are beginning to realize the opportunities which they have for directing the minds of their pupils in this important matter. A small catalogue of books, suitable for children, prepared by Mr. J. N. Larned, has been used by us with great success.

"We have recently adopted the practice of giving to each book borrower a slip upon which is noted the exact time of the receipt of the order slip. In this way the borrower is enabled to know to a minute the length of time he is kept waiting for the response to his application. This practice has, I think, demonstrated that current reports, as to the time consumed in obtaining books from the library, have been greatly exaggerated. At the same time the rapidity of the delivery of books can be increased, and I am still strongly of the opinion expressed in my last report, that steps should be taken to secure two separate deliveries—one of works of fiction, and the other of the remaining classes of books."

*Mercantile Library, Baltimore.* "We began in our new rooms with 794 paying members. We have now 1237 paying members, an increase of 55 per cent. The annual revenue from members has grown up from \$3663.29 last year, to \$5893.05. It is a notable and by no means a creditable fact to our city that, although the membership and revenue have, on our brief experiment, so largely increased, yet that, in this great city, only 1237 persons have paid subscriptions and used the library in the past year. It should be fully twice this number. There are hundreds of ladies, merchants, professional men and their clerks and assistants, and persons of all pursuits, who have neglected connecting themselves thus far with an institution that for the small sum of five dollars per annum offers them, in such an accessible and comfortable building, the full use of its collection of over 37,000 volumes and its large list of monthly and weekly periodicals and newspapers."

*Odd Fellows' Library, San Francisco (G. A. Carver, Librarian).* "In previous reports I have advocated the utmost latitude in this respect [fiction], and I still feel confident that a library which depends upon public patronage must yield to the popular demand; but my daily observation, extending over a period of more than

twelve years, of the hundreds, principally ladies and children, who flock to our rooms actuated by an uncontrollable and seemingly unquenchable thirst, I might almost say a maddening passion for romance, to the entire neglect of that healthful literature which has been prepared for them with such conscientious care, and which is permitted to slumber peacefully and unsoiled upon its shelves; I say that the observation of this undeniable fact has gradually and painfully forced upon my mind the query, whether we are doing entirely right, whether we are putting our library to the best use, whether we are using our means and opportunities for the best interests of our patrons. There was a time when I hoped a novel-reader might gradually be transformed into a general reader; my observation convinces me that except in comparatively rare instances that hope is fallacious. The appetite seems to grow in the direction it feeds, and becomes fiercer with gratification. Whether our trustees should permit this condition of things to continue; whether our Lodge members would, after mature deliberation approve of it; whether we are altogether just to the young people and the children, who in the time to come will bear upon their shoulders the duties and responsibilities, yes, even the very life and prosperity of Odd Fellowship; these are serious questions, urgently demanding our wisest consideration. Our shelves are filled with the best literature of the world, a literature whose perusal would enrich and strengthen the mind beyond comparison. It is a thousand pities that it should be neglected as it so largely is, for a class of books which, with a comparatively few notable exceptions, are only calculated to while away the passing hour, and leave scarcely a trace of substantial good behind. The importance of the subject is my excuse for giving it so much attention."

*Yg. Men's Institute, N. Haven.* (From report in the *N. Haven d. Palladium*, Oct. 5.) The debt which had for some time weighed down the institute has been paid off by subscription. "Last June it was decided to issue to such scholars of the High School and of room No. 12 of the grammar schools as desired it what were termed vacation tickets, which entitled the holder to the privilege of the library during the vacation months July and August. The price at which they were issued—25 cents—was merely nominal, the idea being that they would bring the library to the notice of a large number of the community not familiar with it, thus enlarging its circle of influence and membership.

"The number who availed themselves of this offer was 180, who drew from the library a total of 1451 volumes. The character of the books drawn varied, of course, with each individual reader, but the whole covered the entire range of literature represented in the library."

The president finds from an examination of the reports of various libraries for 1881, that on the average "the amount expended was 22 cents and a fraction for each man, woman, and child."

## Bibliography.

- BRIVOIS, Jules. Bibliographie des ouvrages illustrés du 19<sup>e</sup> siècle princ. des livres à gravures sur bois. Paris, Conquet, also Rouquette, 1882. Nearly 500 p. 8°. (950 copies.) 25 fr.
- BRUNET, Gustav. Essai des études bibliographiques sur Rabelais, Allemagne et Angleterre. Bordeaux, Gounouilhon, 1882. 12 p. 8°.
- Noticed by Tamizey de Larroque in *Polybiblion*, Oct. p. 374.
- GRACKLAUER, O. Verzeichniss von Schriften aus dem Gebiete der historischen Hilfswissenschaften, 1857-82: Genealogie, Adels- und Hofgeschichte, Ritterorden, Heraldik, Numismatik, Sphragistik. Lpz., Gracklauer, 1882. 100 p. 8°. 3m.
- HEINEMANN, William. Bibliog. list of the Eng. translations and annotated editions of Goethe's Faust. (In *Bibliographer*, Aug.-Sept., p. 79-84, 100-105.)
- PERNWERTH VON BÄRNSTEIN, Adolf. Syst. Uebersicht d. lit. Erscheinungen zur Gesch. u. Charakteristik des deutschen Studententhumes. (Pages 89-156 of his Beitr. zur Gesch. des d. Studententh., Würzburg, Stuber, 1882. 8°.)
- Industrious and interesting collection of 360 nos.—*N. Anzeiger*.
- PRATT, S. Brainard. Catalogue of ancient and modern editions of the Scriptures, with other sacred books and mss. from the library of P., Boston. *n.p., n.d.* [1]+38 p.+2 pl. obl. l. O. In the copy before me three initial letters are illuminated by hand.
- ROSENBERG, Marc. Uebersicht d. das Schloss betref. Literatur u. Abbildungen. (Pages 186-236 of his Quellen zur Gesch. des heidelberger Schlosses, Heid., 1882, 4°.)
- ROUMEJOUX, de. Essai de bibliographie péri-gourdine. Saureterre-de-Guyenne, F. Chollet, 1882. 291 col. 4°.
- Noticed by Tamizey de Larroque in *Polybiblion*, Oct., p. 372-3.
- SEIDLITZ, Dr. G. Literatur zur Descendenz-Theorie seit 1859. Lpz., 188-. 50 p. 8°.
- "All known books, treatises, and papers are given, classified under *pro* and *con*."—*E. C. R. in Ath.*, May 27, p. 671.
- THEOLOGISCHER Jahresbericht, enthaltend die Literatur des Jahres 1881. Lpz., Barth, 1882. 5+389 p. 8°. 8 m.
- Analyzes nearly a thousand volumes or dissertations.

VIGEANT, *maître-d'armes*. La bibliographie de l'escrime ancienne et moderne. Paris, 1882. 8°, with 12 vignettes. 20 fr. (480 copies.)

The ALMANACH des traditions populaires. Paris, Maisonneuve, 1882, 144 p. 18°, contains a bibliography of folk-lore for the last two years.

The *Polybiblion* mentions a series of articles by G. Theal in *The Cape quarterly* on the literature relating to South Africa.

The ANNUAIRE bulletin de la Société de l'histoire de France contains a bibliography of works on the history of France and "Documents rel. à la Bibliothèque du roi et au Trésor des chartes (1736-8)."

There are bibliographies in W: E. GRIFFIS'S *Corea*, N. Y., Scribner, 1882, 8°; in James HILTON'S *Chronograms*, London, Stock, 1882, 4° (£2, 2s.); and in J. SCHLUMBERGER'S *Eloge de M. de Saulcy*, Genève, Fick, 1882, 56 p., 8°; and the *Archivio per lo studio delle tradizioni popolari*, Palermo, L. Pedone-Lauriel, contains in its first number a "bibliographia demopsicologica;" each fasciculus has a bibliography of folk-lore.

## Catalogs and cataloging.

BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARIES. Birmingham books in the reference department, *n. p.*, 1881. 40 p. O.

Divided into Acts of Parliament, Almanacks, Corporation documents, Directories, Exhibitions, History, topography, guides, etc., Hymn books, Institutions, Maps, views, etc., Newspapers, Poetry, Pamphlets (9), Manuscripts, Birmingham printed books.

The Acts of Parliament, the Maps, and the Pamphlets are arranged chronologically, but the 391 Birmingham printed books, where one would also expect time arrangement, are in the order of authors' names.

BOSTON P. L. Bulletin [Bost.], Oct., 1882. 177-232 p. l. O.

Contains the titles of works written by Franklin now in the library, and also those which the library lacks. In future Bulletins will be published lists of works printed by him or relating to him, and descriptive of engravings and portraits of Franklin. There are now in the library 547 volumes written by, printed by, or relating to Franklin, besides such of his works as are to be found in the transactions of learned societies.

CORNELL UNIV. The Library. Vol. 1, no. 3. Ithaca, Oct., 1882. 77-108 p. l. O.

Contains "anon. and pseud.," a call for information on the authorship of 17 works; "Gerardus de Elton," "Living Authors of Iceland," a list compiled by Mr. Bogi Thorarensen Melsted, a student of the Icelandic College at Reykjavik, with some additions; Additions, Apr.-Aug., "Works on mathematics."



DERBY (ENG.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Catalogue and classified index of the Reference Library ; by T: Heath, Librarian. Derby, Sept., 1882. 8+206 p. 8°.

Authors and classified subjects in a single alphabet. There are between 50,000 and 60,000 entries, including many references to essays and articles in periodicals, translations, and collected works. The specifications of patents and the Derbyshire books will have separate catalogs.

G. Early catalogues and book lists. (In *Bibliographer*, Aug.) 9½ col.

GERMANY. BIBLIOTHEK DES DEUTSCHEN REICHSTAGES. Katalog ; [hrsg. von Dr. A: Potthast, Bibliothekar]. Berlin, 1882. 56+1432. p. 8°.

The library, founded in 1872, contains 30,000 v., and is the chief special collection of political literature in the empire.

HARTFORD LIB. ASSOC. Bulletin. vol. 4, no. 6. Hartford, Oct. 1, 1882. 8 p. 8°.

Has a good note of a page on "English and American history for children." Miss Hewins's remarks on fiction are plain spoken. "The books marked with a star," she says, "are of interest to boys and girls, and are for the most part wholesome, except *Mildred's married life*, which has the same flow of cheap twaddle, cant, and sentimentality that characterizes other books of the series."

LANCASTER (Mass.) TOWN L. Supp. to the Catalogue, 1877-82. n.p., n.d. 7+[1]+128 p. br. O.

MERCANTILE L. OF PHILA. Bulletin. Vol. 1, no. 1. [Phila.] Oct., 1882. 28 p. l. O.

Contains sketch of the library ; Additions from Jan. 1 ; Explanation of the library classification, by J: Edmonds (2½ p) ; Synopsis of new classification (4 p).

Theology is subarranged alphabetically, as Aa Antiquities, Ab Bibles, Ac Commentaries, Ad Dictionaries, Ae Evidences, Af Philosophical theology [an approach to the spelling reform, probably the nearest possible in Philadelphia], Ah Homiletics, and so on.

MILCHSACK, G. Wie soll man Incunabeln verzeichnen? (Pages 15-25, 49-53 of *Neuer Anzeiger*, 1882.)

MILWAUKEE P. L. Katalog der Bücher in deutscher Sprache. Milw., 1882. 6+112. p. l. O.

Classed (14 cl. with 20 sub-classes). Alphabetical list of authors, in which space is saved by not giving the titles of Plays and Novels, but simply referring from the author's name to those classes. A. L. A. size letters and Cutter abbreviations used. In the class-lists small capitals are used for authors' names ; lower case for the first words of anonymous titles and of title references. The "Romane und Novellen" (authors

and titles) fill p. 45-112 ; the Schauspiele, p. 26-34. A practical catalog scientifically made.

MORANDO, C. Osservazioni e confutazioni intorno al preteso "Sistema nuovissima" dell' indice per materie proposto per le biblioteche dal Prof. C. Maes. Torino: tip. artistico-letteraria, 1882. 7 p. 8°.

In noticing the death of Dr. Ernest Haas, of the British Museum, Prof Robert K. Douglas says that Dr. Haas' Catalogue of the Sanskrit and Pali books in the Museum (1876) "is pronounced by those who are best able to judge to be free not only from a single error, but from a single inaccuracy."

DR. ARTHUR BURNELL died October 12th, at the early age of 42. Col. H. Yale, in a long letter to the *Times*, says of his catalog of the library at Tanjore, "The task was not completed till 1878-9. It was printed by Austin, of Hertford, in 1880, and fills 208 pages of large quarto size, with 30 pages of indices prepared by another attached friend of Burnell's, Dr. Reinhold Rost, of the India Library. The work represents an enormous mass of dogged and learned labor. It affords a kind of conspectus of the Sanskrit literature of the South of India, and exhibits the important part which was played in the peninsula in the later development of that literature."

FULL NAMES OF AUTHORS.—Charlotte Alice Baker (A summer in the Azores) ; B: Franklin Cook (History of the 12th Mass. Vol. Infantry) ; J: Williston Cook and James Vincent McHugh (Hist. of the Illinois state normal university) ; G: Fisher Daniels (The Huguenots in the Nipmuck country) ; Worthington Chauncey Ford (American citizen's manual) ; Horace Carter Hovey (Celebrated American caverns) ; P: Smith Michie (Wave motion) ; Franklin B: Hough (Elements of forestry).

#### Indexes.

AMER. SOC. OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Index to the Transactions, v. 1-10 ; [compiled by Miss A. I. Appleton]. Boston, [1882]. 27 p. O.

GRISWOLD, W: M. Q. P. indexes, no. 10 ; general index to the N. Amer. review, v. 92-134, 1861-82. Bangor, Me., 1882. 16 p. O.

Table générale des cinq premières années de la REVUE historique, 1876-80 ; réd. par. C: Bémont. Paris, Germer Baillière, 1882. 8°. 3 fr., for the subscribers 1.50.

M. RENAN is hard at work on the index of his "Origines du Christianisme."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 21, 1882.

"A useful 'Table générale et systématique des matières' contained in the first fifty-six volumes (1829-81) of the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, has been prepared by M. E. Ballion, and published at Moscow by Archipoff and Co."—*Nature*, Oct. 5.

## Library Purchase-List.

## A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

*Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.*

ABBOTT, Lyman, D.D., ed. How to succeed : in public life, as a minister, as a physician, as a musician, as an engineer, as an artist, in mercantile life, as a farmer, as an inventor, and in literature ; a series of essays. N. Y., Putnam. S. (Handy-book ser.) bds., 50 c.

"Of the excellence of this advice there can be no question, but it takes no account of the fact that a great many men achieve the only kind of success that most men regard as of any account without having any of the qualifications which are here insisted upon. The essays of Senators Bayard and Edmunds will awaken smiles among the old stagers in politics, who know that ninety-nine hundredths of the political success achieved during the last twenty-five years has not been by following any such recommendations as they set forth. It is worth noting that both of the Senators insist with a great deal of positiveness that it is not judicious for young men to start out with the idea of making a profession of politics."—*Phila. Telegraph*.

ADAMS, H: John Randolph. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. S. (Am. statesmen.) \$1.25.

"The most readable of all the memoirs in this collection since the life of John Quincy Adams, with which it opened."—*Boston Gazette*.

BANCROFT, Hubert Howe. History of the Pacific States of North America. V. 1: Central America (v. 1), 1501-1530. San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co. maps and il. O. cl., \$4.50; leath., \$5.50.

"The second stage in that great literary undertaking of which the first fruit was his history of 'The Native Races,' published seven years ago."—*Boston Advertiser*.

"The ground covered by this first volume of the 'History of Central America' was traversed by Irving in his account of the adventures of the companions of Columbus. Mr. Bancroft, however, has had access to a multitude of documents which were unknown to the earlier historian, and has followed a method much more searching and precise than suited Irving's temperament. As a consequence we have a narrative which is practically new, abounding in picturesque detail, and presenting the tragical romance of discovery and conquest with a particularity and vividness it has never possessed in any previous record. Copious foot-notes supply references to authorities, besides adding a multitude of illustrative details. Longer notes at the ends of chapters describe and discuss the character of earlier writers, after the method followed so effectively by Prescott, and in these appendices Mr. Bancroft has assembled an imposing mass of valuable bibliographical information. Maps, copied from ancient and little-known works are plentifully interspersed with the text. The story is well constructed, and in spite of the profusion of incidents it is clear, it is interesting, and it is animated."—*New York Tribune*.

BLACKSTONE, Sir W. Commentaries for the use of students at law and the general reader; obsolete and unimportant matter being eliminated by M. D. Ewell. Bost., Soule & Bugbee. S. leatherette, net, \$2.50.

CHAMBERS' encyclopædia: American additions to Chambers' encyclopædia of the last London and Edinburgh edition; over 18,000 titles, by American editors. N. Y., S. W. Green's Son, 1882. 4 v. O. \$10.

"Many of Chambers' encyclopædias have been bought in this country containing only the matter of the Edinburgh edition, necessarily incomplete for Americans. The additions supplement many omissions of the original work, and are specially full in American biography, history, and geography. Arranged alphabetically."

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CONWAY, Moncure Daniel. Travels in South Kensington; with notes on decorative art and architecture in England. N. Y., Harper. il. sq. O. \$2.50.

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CORY, W: Guide to modern English history. Pt. 2: 1830-1835. N. Y., Holt. O. \$3.50.

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DANENHOWER, J: Lieut. Danenhower's narrative of the "Jeanette." Bost., Osgood. por. and il. D. pap., 25 c.

"The only authorized and complete ed."

EBERS, G: Egypt, descriptive, historical and picturesque; from the German by Clara Bell; with introd. and notes by S. Birch. N. Y., Cassell. 2 v. il. fol., \$25; 2 v. in 1, \$33.25.

"A sumptuous and complete work on the subject, . . . heartily commended as the result of life-long studies, and the product of a scholarship which in this particular field is practically unexcelled."—*Chicago Tribune*.

FRANKLIN, B: Works; with notes and a life of the author, by Jared Sparks. Chic., Townsend MacCoun, 1882. In 10 v. V. 5-8. por. Q. \$20 (for complete work).

FREEMAN, E: A. Lectures to American audiences. Phil., Porter & Coates. D. \$1.75.

"The first course is very elementary, not to say infantile. . . . The second course on the practical bearings of general European history is much abler, and the chapters on the Roman and Grecian city were well worth preserving; but even this part of the book needs condensation."—*Boston Advertiser*.

FROST, J: The history of Mexico, from the earliest ages. New Orleans, La., Armand Hawkins. il. O. subs., \$4.

GABORIAU, Emile. The slaves of Paris; from the French. Bost., Estes & Lauriat. O. pap., 50 c.

"Sensational fiction."—*Boston Traveller*.

GRIFFIS, W: Elliot. Corea, the hermit nation. N. Y., Scribner. Maps and il. O. \$3.50.

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HOLLAND, Rev. H. S. Logic and life, with other sermons. N. Y., Scribner, 1882. D. \$1.50.

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SCHAFF, Philip. History of the Christian Church. *New ed., rev. and enl.* V. 1: Apostolic Christianity, A.D. 1-100. N. Y., Scribner, 1882. map. O. \$4.

SCOTT, Eben Greenough. The development of constitutional liberty in the English colonies of America. N. Y., Putnam. O. \$2.50.

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TERRY, S: H. How to keep a store: embodying the conclusions of thirty years' experience in merchandising. N. Y., Fowler & Wells. D. \$1.50.

THOMAS, Anne. [Mrs. Pender Cudlip.] Allerton towers: a novel. N. Y. Q. (Harper's Franklin Sq. and Seaside lib.) pap., 20 c.

TRAILL, H. D. [Laurence] Sterne. N. Y., Harper, 1882. (English men of letters.) D. 75 c.

"His book must take its place as the source whence hereafter most people will derive their knowledge of Sterne, in which sense it possesses an importance along with Mr. Gosse's 'Gray' and Prof. Jebb's 'Bentley' in the same series. . . . Some 50 pages are criticism and criticism of an altogether vigorous and wholesome kind."—*N. Y. Times*.

TUCKERMAN, Bayard. History of English prose fiction from Sir Thomas Malory to George Eliot. N. Y., Putnam. D. \$1.75.

"A history of the evolution of the Anglo-Saxon novel as illustrated by the progress of Anglo-Saxon civilization and morality. . . . Mr. Tuckerman's style is easy and simple, and his book interesting throughout. His account of the 'Romance of Chivalry' (in the course of which he gives many illustrative extracts), of the age of Elizabeth, and of the Restoration, is very good, and will perhaps attract more attention than other parts of the book, because the periods are less familiar, and therefore afford more latitude for description, than the last two centuries."—*N. Y. Post*.

WAR (The) of 1886, between the United States and Great Britain. Cin., R. Clarke & Co., 1882. D. pap., 25 c.

"An anonymous pamphlet, belonging to the same class of literature as 'The battle of Dorking.'"—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*Adventures of a younger son*, London, 1831, 3 v., 12<sup>o</sup>, is attributed by Allibone to E. J. Trelawny; by the Advocates' Library (Suppl.) to W. H. Trelawny; and by Halkett and Laing, who give the Adv. Lib. as their authority, to W. H. Trelawney. Which of the three is right?

*Les bivouacs de Vera-Cruz à Mexico*, Paris, 1865, 12<sup>o</sup>, is by M. J. Lafont, according to C. Joliet; Barbier gives merely Lafont; it was attributed by Lorenz to the Marquis de Gallifet, and dated 1864.

*Church quarterly review*, May.—"Not Non-conformists, but Dissenters," is by the Rev. T. Hancock, who also wrote the article on 'Congregationalism' in the preceding number.—*Academy*, May 6.

*The Desmond Hundred* is declared to be by Mrs. Loring Austen (Mrs. Jane G. Austen, née Goodwin), of Roxbury, Mass.—*The American*.

*Faith and unfaith*, by the author of "Phyllis," is by Mrs. Maggie Argel ("The Duchess").—H. H. WHEELER.

*Les figures de cire*, roman, is by Mme. Blaze de Bury, according to C. Joliet. Les f. de c., Paris, 1874, 12<sup>o</sup>, par Carle Des Perrières.—LORENZ.

*Histoire des journaux imprimés en France*, 1721, 12<sup>o</sup>, is by Camusat.—*T. de L. in Polybiblion*.

*Le Palais-Royal ou Mémoires secrets de la Duchesse d'Orléans, mère de Philippe*; par M. D. F\*\*\*, which Barbier attributes to Mme. Guénard, baronne de Méré, is, according to a correspondent of the *Intermédiaire*, 25 oct., col. 629, by Faverolle.

*Il papa e l'Italia*, Roma, 1881, is attributed to Pope Leo XIII, who at any rate corrected the proofs.—C. Joliet.

*Poésies d'un voyageur*, 1834-78 Paris, 1882.—"Its title-page bears no author's name, only a vignette representing a seaside forest, with the motto 'Sit nomen sub umbra.' But as the letters X. M. figure on the bark of one of the trees of the forest, we fancy we shall not be wrong if we attribute the authorship to M. Xavier Marmier."—*Ath.*, Sept. 23.

*Qui a fait la France?* is by M. Garnier, editor of the *Gazette de France*.—C. JOLIET.

*Souvenirs de voyage; une visite à quelques champs de bataille de la vallée du Rhin*, Paris, 1869, 12<sup>o</sup>, was by the Duc de Chartres.

*Strictly tied up*; a novel. London, 1880, 3 v., 8<sup>o</sup>, was by the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope.

*Le tombeau de la superstition*, 1619, 12<sup>o</sup>, is by S. Petit.—*T. de L. in Polybiblion*.

*Vie d'Anne Quatremère*, 1791, is by dom Labat.—*T. de L. in Polybiblion*.

*Graybeard*.—The name is Graff, not Graeff (*L. j.*, 7: 209), and his beard was not gray when I saw him last.—J: EDMANDS.

*Jules Noriac*, who has just died, was originally Cayron, which spelled backward is Noriac.

*One who knows*, ps. "used by Arnold Foster in a pamphlet attack on the Irish Land League."

*Orleanian*, ps. of G. F. Wharton in the War of the bachelors," a story, N. Orleans, 1882, 406 p. O.

*Pomponio Leto* is ps. of F. Nobili Vitelleschi in *Morale induttiva*, Roma, 1882, 475 p. 8<sup>o</sup>.—*Polybiblion*.

*Physicus*.—"A candid examination of theism, is by G. J. Romanes."—*Christian register*, Sept. 21.

*Pisanus Fraxi*.—"If he who takes this pseudonym [*Lib. jnl.*, 4: 426] is an Englishman or an American his real name must be Ashbee, for Pisanus Fraxi is the anagram of fraxinus apis.—*Intermédiaire*, 15: 531.

*Sophie May* (a nom de plume well known to story readers) is Miss Rebecca S. Clarke, of Norridgewock, Me.—*Bost. Commonwealth*.

*Sully-Prudhomme*.—"It appears that the name Sully does not properly belong to the poet, who has lately been admitted to the Academy, and that he was baptized (18 mars 1839) as René-François-Armand, son of René-François-Prudhomme, négociant."—*Intermédiaire*.

*T de L.*, initials frequently used by Tamizey de Larroque in *Polybiblion* and elsewhere.

*Pierce Pungent*.—Thomas Powell ("original" of Wilkins Micawber").—H: H. W.

*I promessi sposi*.—"According to Prof. A. de Gubernatis the Innominato represents Manzoni, and the Cardinal Borromeo is his friend and confessor Tosi."—*Ath.*, no. 2638, p. 634.

*Scènes de la vie de Bohême*.—Jean Wallon, author of "Le clergé de 89," "Un collège de Jésuites," etc. (†1882), was, says the *Vie moderne*, the original of the philosopher Colline, the comic hero of Murger's "Scènes de la vie de Bohême."

*Une ténébreuse affaire*.—In this novel by Balzac the Comte de Gondreville was in real life the Comte Clément de Ris, whose mysterious adventure in 1800 puzzled Europe for years. His grandson, Curator of the Museum of Versailles, died early in October, at the age of 62.

JOLIET, C: Les pseudonymes du jour. (In *L'illustration*, 23 Sept.) 3½ col. To be continued and afterwards published in book-form.

The publishers Féchoz et Letouzey are preparing for the "Dictionnaire des anonymes" of Barbier, and the "Supercheries" of Quérard, (1) sheets of additions and corrections, (2) a supplement which will extend to a couple of volumes, and (3) a table générale of proper names contained in these works as well as in the proposed supplement.

## General Notes.

MR. G. H. LEWES's representatives have given his philosophical and scientific books (about 2000 v.) to Dr. Williams's Library, London, to be kept separate from the rest of the library.

THE POPE has bought for 25,000 lire Prof. Asser Feliciani's library, a collection of nearly all the surgical works published since 1800; it is to be given to the papal academy Dei Lincei.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON a special library is in course of formation, of books treating of the art of fencing from the 15th century. Many of them are handsomely illustrated.—*Academy*, Sept. 16, 1882.

AT GENEVA, O., it is proposed to found a memorial library in memory of the late Platt R. Spencer, author of the Spencerian penmanship, "and the first public advocate of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors in this country."

WHAT remain of the mss. of the ancient Abbaye de Cluny have been ceded by the municipality of that town to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Many charters and documents having been lost in former years, M. Delisle has been authorized to take steps to obtain possession of all that belonged to the abbey.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY received, not long ago, by the will of a friend, an estate which at the time was believed to be of only moderate value. It was found, however, to be chiefly invested in Wisconsin pine lands, and turns out, at the present price of such property, to be worth something over \$2,000,000.

IN PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) the public library has received donations of \$5000 (commencing with \$500 from the Hon. Frank Jones), which are to be expended in the purchase of books; and the large and valuable library of the Portsmouth Mercantile Association will probably be given to the Public Library. The transfer is deemed advisable because of the limited number of persons who patronize, and must therefore support the association.

IN MANCHESTER (Eng.) the experiment which has been made by some of the branch free libraries, of opening evening reading-rooms for boys, has been very successful. Works of fiction of a healthy tone are perused with avidity by the youthful readers. The cheap serial sensational literature is carefully excluded. Considerably more than a hundred boys may frequently be seen on Sunday evenings engaged in reading at some of these rooms.—*Athenæum*.

MR. J. R. G. HASSARD's "Literature and the laity," in the *Catholic world* for October, asserts that the Catholic laity is indifferent to literature. "Lives more destitute than theirs of intellectual activity it would be hard to imagine among an educated people. . . . For the past ten years the Catholic book business generally has been

conducted at a loss." To cure this indifference, Mr. Hassard recommends the "establishment of lending-libraries in Catholic parishes." The result will depend upon what is put into them.

"THE BRIDGEPORT (Conn.) Public Library and Reading Room was opened on the Sabbath for the first time, from 3 to 10 P.M. During this time about 300 males and several females visited the place to read. The former were mostly mechanics and clerks, and the best of order was maintained. The reading-room in the evening presented such a pleasing sight that the most pronounced sceptic as to the advisability of opening public institutions on Sunday would have certainly changed his views." "There is no wish to interfere in the least with church services, but it is believed that it will be of great benefit to many workmen who are unable, during the week, to have access to the papers and magazines on file. No books will be circulated on Sunday."

LUCUS A NON LUCENDO.—The house of one of New York's millionaires was described at considerable length by Mrs. Sherwood in her article in the October *Harper*. Here is a part of it: "The library, panelled in carved mahogany to the frieze, is a superb room, which has cost \$60,000. The chimney-piece is much accentuated, as in all internal decoration. It is in three compartments, adorned with shelves and vases and clocks and plates, and the fireplace is filled with fine brass and tiles; the mirrors are set in the framework of the chimney-piece. A fine bow-window, hung with gold-embroidered muslin, and also shaded with heavy plush curtains, commands the ever-varying gay panorama of Fifth Avenue. Large library tables, and superb lounges and chairs covered with Eastern stuffs, give this room the easy and inhabited look which its splendor might efface."

The *Critic* sarcastically asks, "Are there no books in this splendid library?"

FOR THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY the trustees report against remodelling the English High and Latin School building for library occupation. Mr. Greenough, after consulting with an experienced architect, estimates the minimum cost of necessary changes at \$375,000, "for which the city would possess a library building far from satisfactory." Moreover, even at this price the library would be in a building not fire proof nor isolated, and the city would have on its hands the present structure on Boylston street and would be obliged to construct new school-houses for the English and Latin high schools. In lieu of all these unsatisfactory changes, the trustees propose that the popular library and reading-room remain in the Boylston-street building, a central location for this department being eminently desirable, while a permanent structure is erected on the Dartmouth-street lot for the Bates Hall collection. According to the terms of the gift of land from the Commonwealth, work must be begun on the new building before the first of May.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

VOL. 7. No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1882.

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NO. 12.

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How not to do it has been always most admirably shown by Congress in the matter of housing its library, and it has followed the precedent in the present session. In the first place, its committee chose a poor plan; then the House of Representatives refused to adopt any plan at all. There were three places suggested, the Capitol building, which was to be enlarged for the purpose, Judiciary Square, and the ground to the east of the Capitol. The first place was objectionable because the enlargement in one of the methods proposed would only give room for a time at the cost of injuring the architectural effect of the Capitol, and enlargement in the other method, Gen. Meigs declared, would have brought the whole building down about the ears of Congress. Judiciary Square was preferred by the Librarian of Congress because it furnished ample room for the National Library of the Future, and because it would be a central situation for those who actually use the library. But while Congress delayed to select a site, Judiciary Square was seized upon by the Pension Office, for its new home. There remained then the lots east of the Capitol. Unluckily, a strong odor of jobbery has always hung round this scheme. In Washington, as in many other cities, fashion

has gone to the west end, and property at the east has stagnated or depreciated. No wonder landowners in that neighborhood wish to see costly government buildings giving respectability to the quarter. Still less is it to be wondered that those who own the land to be taken are eager to sell at prices that are between two and three times the assessed value. Nor is it strange that some members of Congress should have been disinclined to favor this, though it was urged by the Library Committee. The objections, however, were not all so well founded. Mr. McLane, of Maryland, is opposed to a national library at all; if there must be one, he insists that it ought not to be at the national capital; and at any rate at least one half of the books now in the library ought to be destroyed. Hitherto the Boston Board of Aldermen, we believe, has borne the banner in this sort of talk; but Mr. McLane has snatched the laurels from Alderman O'Brien's brow. New York would, no doubt, have brought forward some dangerous rivals to both, if New York had ever got so far as to consider such questions at all. Mr. McLane is extreme in his frankness, and, perhaps, solitary in his opinion. A considerable number of the representatives, probably, have no opinion or interest in the matter, except the feeling that whatever is wasted on the Congressional Library, lessens by so much the chance of an appropriation for unnecessary buildings in their particular districts, and that as the country just now is supposed to demand economy, the library is a good *corpus vile* on which *facere experimentum*. With such a feeling to contend with, the members who are ashamed to see the largest library in the United States treated as so much lumber, the members who like to use the library themselves or desire that it should be used by others for the honor of the country, found that they could do nothing. The committee were indeed willing to accept amendments directing that the building should

be upon one of the government reservations, and that the cost should not exceed \$2,000,000, on condition that they should be allowed to report at any time, but it was in vain. The feelings of indifference, distrust, hostility, were too strong. We should be glad to think that the action of the American Library Association in condemning Mr. Smithmeyer's plan had something to do with the opposition shown to the first proposition of the committee; but there is very slight trace in the debate of any knowledge of the Association or indeed of the plan. We fear the Association must abandon all thought of having "influenced legislation." One representative, Mr. Deuster, of Wisconsin, alluded to a remark made at the Washington conference, and proposed that the whole matter of the construction of the national library be submitted to "a board of experts, composed of the Librarian of Congress, the librarians of the public libraries of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, with the Architect of the Capitol, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army." Our profession will be thankful for so much recognition of the expediency of consulting librarians when planning a library. It would have been interesting to us to be informed who are "the librarians of the public libraries of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore;" they have never been seen at any meeting of the Library Association, nor are the names of their libraries recorded in any report of the Bureau of Education. Even the claim of St. Louis to a public library might be disputed. But we shall never know, for the amendment was not even voted upon, being cut off by the operation of the previous question.

The result of the two days' debate—that nothing is to be done at this session for the Congressional Library—is deeply to be deplored. That the particular scheme brought forward was not carried, librarians generally will not regret. If we could see any chance of a better plan taking its place, and *being accepted by Congress*, all could rejoice. But, judging from the past, the chances of the House, whether Republican or Democratic, taking any judicious action in the matter, are not numerous. The committee, however, have not lost heart; they are preparing a plan for a more modest building on the Botanical Grounds on Pennsylvania Avenue, in the hope of getting Congress to attend to it during the present session.

## American Library Association.

### EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

THE Executive Board having met at the office, 32 Hawley St., present all but J. L. Whitney, after full discussion, voted that the Finance and Cooperation Committees and the Secretary be a committee of seven with full power to act for the A. L. A. in regard to the A. L. A. Catalog without incurring any obligation on the treasury. The Secretary having submitted a plan for selling at reduced rates the copies on hand, so that they might be made as useful as possible—

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The Board then elected officers, and added members of the Board and Councillors for 1882-83, as follows: *President*: Justin Winsor; *Vice-Presidents*: A. R. Spofford, D. C. Gilman, W. F. Poole, Julius Dexter, H. A. Homes, Lloyd P. Smith; *Secretary*: Melvil Dui; *Treasurer*: J. L. Whitney; *Finance Committee*: S. S. Green, J. N. Larned, W. E. Foster; *Cooperation Committee*: C. A. Cutter, S. H. Scudder, C. B. Tillinghast; *Councillors*: J. S. Billings, R. R. Bowker, M. Chamberlain, Robert Clarke, F. M. Crunden, J. N. Dyer, J. Eaton, J. Edmands, Weston Flint, Miss C. M. Hewins, S. B. Noyes, F. B. Perkins, Miss Lucy Stevens, Addison Van Name; *Committee on Program for the Buffalo Meeting, 1883*: J. N. Larned, chairman; *Reception Committee for the Buffalo Meeting*: J. M. Ward, chairman; *Yearly Reporters*: (Legislation) W. F. Poole, (Buildings) A. R. Spofford, (Shelf Classification) F. B. Perkins, (Cataloging) S. B. Noyes, (Aids and Guides) W. E. Foster, (Reading of the Young) Miss Mary A. Bean, (Fiction) M. Chamberlain, (General Interests) Justin Winsor.

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MELVIL DUI, Sec.

### TRAINING OF ASSISTANTS IN A LIBRARY.

BY F. VINTON, LIBRARIAN OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

THE usefulness of a library depends on the power of readily calling into use whatever it contains. Its catalogue is its soul, and the value of every assistant consists in his skill in making or using that instrument. The least instructed may learn to find books by the numbers belonging to them, when those numbers have been copied from the catalogue. But the making of that catalogue (I mean a catalogue of subjects) demands high intelligence. How assistants may be trained, in making and using it most effectively, is the problem before us.

Two things, I think, are chiefly to be required: *accuracy* in reporting the real contents of a book; *discernment* in aggregating titles into sections, representing topics of inquiry.

The demand for accuracy in copying titles,

seems, it is thought, to imply disrespect for the intellect of the copyist. Every one thinks he can catalogue books, and every one makes mistakes in doing it. The printed catalogue of the Astor Library was made by a learned librarian, who could not trust anybody else in doing it. He wanted *practice*; and that catalogue swarms with every species of error. His intimate friend, George Ticknor, who gave the last years of his life to the Boston Public Library, and who often found errors in what *we* thought perfect work, used to observe, "They do say that I have uncommon luck in falling upon mistakes." It was not luck, but the accurate working of his mind, polished by a life of study, which instantly perceived imperfections or inaccuracies of statement. I have read of a cabinet work so skilfully joined that the seams could be detected only by a blind man's delicacy of touch. Accomplished scholarship, or long-practised criticism gives like fineness of perception; and it is of priceless value in a library.

How, then, shall cataloguers be *trained* to accuracy? In this, as in the acquisition of languages, I hold that it is useless to burden the memory with a multitude of rules, the sense of which can hardly be perceived till after long experience. Let the first task be simple, and let the cadet have a code of rules on hand, to solve his difficulties as they arise. Of course, all work done by the recruit will be revised; let his errors be noted in red ink, and his manuscript be returned, that he may see them. Another time, let the reviser affix to the manuscript numbers corresponding to those rules in Cutter's manual which have been transgressed, and let the cataloguer do his work again, agreeably to those rules. After some familiarity with that code has been acquired, let his work be returned without remark, except that *something* in it is wrong; and let him be required to discover and amend it. A *repetition* of this request in respect to the same work will sharply pique the pride of a spirited pupil, and prove the most salutary discipline.

A student with Agassiz relates that, having had a fish given to him to examine, he thought he had observed all that was to be learned from it by an hour's inspection. The naturalist, however, having heard what he had to say, assured him that he had not perceived at all the distinguishing feature of its genus. Again he scrutinized the creature with the same result. "But what shall I do?" asked the neophyte. "Look, look!" said the veteran; "it is right before your eyes." The rest of the morning passed in fingering the shiny ill-smelling monster before he found what to the professor seemed so plain. But, in discovering it at last, he had made his best step in zoology.

We have taken our cataloguer three steps upward in his ascent. Let the fourth be that he revise the work of another, who meanwhile, revises *his*; it being understood that both will be examined afterward, by a critic more skilful than either. The faculties of all three will now be strained in competition, and the code soon be familiar to all. Nothing is more worthy to be

called "an education," than the final result of such a training. For catalogue work involves problems far more difficult than transcription. In its higher levels questions of advanced scholarship arise. The learning of a lifetime may be required to ascertain a date or identify an author, or demonstrate a fabrication.

*Discernment* is the second demand to be made of a bibliographer; but for its acquisition rules can scarcely be given. Cross-references exact the power of perceiving the main drift of a book, and briefly expressing its design. Sometimes even, it is necessary to distinguish between the author's intention as expressed in the title, and what he has really accomplished in his work. Misjudgment here may do twofold harm; it will disappoint him who resorts to the book for what it does not contain; and it may wrong the author by not letting him do the good he meant. Many books contain matter not indicated in the title; and the subordinate parts may be of more value than the main design. So heterogeneous are some, that justice cannot be done them in a single phrase; and this difficulty is greater when the language is ancient or foreign. In preparing his work for the printer, the cataloguer has also to assemble titles referable to the same author, and to discriminate among authors having the same name. In doing this he must not lean on a single authority, but assemble as many as possible, interrogating each by considerations of intrinsic probability. Happy is he who finds that discerning men have been over the ground before him, and left behind them a track of light.

He who has catalogued a collection of books should locate them on the shelves. The arrangement there should express the discriminations made by cross-reference. It should be possible to read the whole subject-catalogue in the binder's titles as arranged in the alcoves. For purposes of research, access to the shelves is desirable to the student, however deprecated by the librarian. But misarrangement there neutralizes this privilege. Misarrangement is chaos; judicious location is light out of darkness. Wise location can only spring from thorough knowledge of the whole. It is plain, therefore, that much science and high qualities are required.

He who has done these things well, and who readily remembers what he has done, is the fittest man to assist inquirers after knowledge. This is the service of highest usefulness in a library. The public *cannot* be admitted to the alcoves. In a great collection, the cataloguer and arranger of a section is the proper intermediary between the public and the shelves. It cannot be expected that one person can render this service in respect to many large departments. Specialists must be thoroughly trained and kept in place as long as possible. They only will be likely to comprehend the inquirer's special need, and perhaps to open his eyes on landscapes unseen before. Such officers will be valued and admired by special students, and may be correspondingly happy, from the consciousness of usefulness.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## A PURCHASING LIST OF SKETCH-BOOKS OF JAPANESE ARTISTS AND ENGLISH WORKS PUBLISHED IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

In almost every work on Japan that I have seen reference is made to certain sketch-books of Japanese artists. It is generally said that these are rare works and seldom seen except in collections of lovers of Japanese art. There is no reason whatever for their scarcity in America. They are very easily obtained and the prices are excessively cheap—as compared with our standards. For the sake of Librarians who may desire to secure copies of them for their libraries, I send to you a purchasing list of such works. Jarves' "Glimpse of the Art of Japan," Griffiths' "Mikado's Empire," Sir Edward Reed's "Japan," and Humbert's "Le Japon Illustré," as well as many less widely known works on Japan, borrow largely from these art-albums. The artist whom they all particularly admire is Hokusai; yet, excepting in Reed's "Japan," the reproductions do not begin to do justice to the Japanese artist; the reasons for this are that Western engravers cannot catch the spirit of their copy, and that the engravings cannot be brought out properly, except on Japanese paper.

For the purpose of aiding Librarians who may wish to prepare "Bulletins" on Japanese art, and who may care to know concerning these artists, I mention a few references on the subject: First, and best of all, is the paper of Prof. G. Anderson in the "Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan." Nothing in any other work equals this in completeness and fullness as a description of the pictorial art of Japan. The introductory chapter on "Japanese art" in Audsley and Bowes' "Ceramic Art of Japan" will be of service as a comprehensive statement of the subjects and treatment of Japanese art. In Reed's "Japan" there is a chapter which gives a synopsis of information received chiefly from Prof. Anderson in personal conversations. Jarves' "Glimpse of the art of Japan" is a very full, though somewhat confused, exhibit of the principles of Japanese art; it is much more than a glimpse. Sir Rutherford Alcock's sketch of Japanese art in vol. 13 of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and his work on the same subject, do not refer particularly to the pictorial art. Dresser's "Japan: Its Architecture, Art, and Art Manufactures," which has just been published, is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of Japanese art, particularly Part II. Since this work is without an index, one may bear in mind that the subject of pictorial art is discussed in pages 58-62 and 281-320. Dr. Dresser says: "The best Japanese art consists of perfect sketches, and not of works which we call 'finished.' As sketches some of the Japanese colored drawings are beyond all praise. Though I am a sincere lover of our own school of pictorial art, I have yet seen works by Japanese artists which I would prefer to many an English picture which has cost hundreds of pounds."

Certain of these sketch-books deserve special

mention as being particularly valuable. Hokusai's "Fugaku Hiyaku Yei," or "One hundred views of Mount Fuji," has been reproduced in London. It is a very fine illustration of Hokusai's style, and is the work most largely borrowed from by the authors mentioned above. The "Man Gwafu" is his famous "Ten thousand sketches," made chiefly for his pupils' sake. The "Wakan Megayen" contains sketches by various celebrated masters. The "Yedo Meisho" is an illustrated guide-book to Tokio (Yedo). The "Hou Ichi Shinseki Kagami" is a collection of designs for the painters of *Kakimonos*, the Japanese hanging-pictures or scrolls. The "Hiyaku Cho Gwafu" is a very artistic work on the birds of Japan; each picture is prepared with four or five blocks, each block being for a separate color or shade. The "Horimono Zushiki" are volumes of engravings from copper-plates, being designs for engravers on metal.

Patrons of libraries, interested in Japan in general, and Japanese art in particular, will desire these books. They will be of service to designers, to ladies interested in art needle-work, and to artists in general.

I have appended to the list of Japanese sketch-books a list of a few works published in Yokohama and Shanghai that may not be very generally known.

		Price, Yen Satsu.	U. S. C'y.
Hokusai, Gwayen.....	3 vols.	50	31
" Douchiu Gwafu ...	2 "	40	26
" Gwafu .....	3 "	50	31
" Fugaku Hiyaku Yei.	3 "	50	31
" Musashi Abumi....	1 "	20	13
" Yehon Sakigake ...	1 "	20	13
" Wakan Homare ...	1 "	20	13
" Man Gwafu.....	15 "	2.50	1.58
" Shinshigawa.....	1 "	20	13
Wakan Megayen.....	6 "	85	54
Karano Meisho.....	6 "	2.00	1.26
Yedo Meisho.....	20 "	4.50	2.84
Kawan Gwafu.....	1 "	30	19
Chiushinra Yehon.....	1 "	25	16
Shoshin Hashira Date.....	3 "	30	19
Horimonono Gwafu.....	5 "	1.00	63
Hou Ichi Shinseki Kagami...	2 "	75	47
Hanabusa Icho Gwafu.....	1 "	30	19
Taka Kagami.....	5 "	80	52
Yamato Nishiki .....	3 "	45	29
Kunkow Kusa .....	5 "	1.50	95
Hiyaku Cho Gwafu.....	3 "	1.50	95
Gentai Gwafu.....	3 "	75	47
Kwacho Gwafu.....	1 "	20	13
Kosai Gwafu.....	2 "	40	26
Horimono Zushiki.....	3 "	25	16
" .....	1 "	10	7
Taikizawa Gwafu.....	3 "	36	23
Jimbutsu Gwafu.....	1 "	15	10
Suizoku Shashin.....	2 "	1.00	63
Senruido Gwafu.....	1 "	20	13
		Dolls. U. S. Mex. C'y.	
Hepburn. English-Japanese and Japanese-English dictionary ....	13.00	11.85	
Williams (S. W.) Syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language.....	15.00	13.80	



	Dolla. Mex.	U. S. C'y.
Satow and Ishibashi. English-Japanese dictionary.....	3.00	2.75
Santo. Chinese-Japanese-English dictionary.* 2 yen.....	1.36	1.25
Aston. Grammar of the Japanese written language .....	5.00	4.60
Aston. Short history of the Japanese spoken language .....	2.00	1.85
Aston. A comparative study of the Japanese and Korean languages. (There is a Korean [or Corean] French dictionary and a Korean grammar in French, published by E. Lévy, Yokohama. I do not know the exact titles and prices of these works.)	2.00	1.85
Brown (S. R.) Prendergast's Mastery system adapted to the study of Japanese or English.....	1.50	1.38
Brinkley. Gogaku H'tori Annai. Being lessons in Japanese and English.....		Very scarce.
Satow. Kuaiwa Hen. Exercises in Yedo (Tokio) colloquial .....		Very scarce.
Imbrie. Japanese etymology ....	3.00	2.75
Imbrie. Koyeki Mondo. (A dialogue on commerce.).....	50	46
Knox. Shingaku Hanashi. (Stories from the Shingaku [Buddhist] sermons.) .....	1.00	92
(These are two carefully printed volumes of colloquial Japanese, printed in Chinese and Japanese characters.)		
Satow and Hawes. Hand-book for Central and Northern Japan... 5.00 4 60		
(In the style of Murray's Hand-books. Probably the most accurate of all the books on Japan in its descriptions of persons, places, and historical events.)		
An excellent map of Japan, "Dai Nihon Chidzu," size, 5 feet by 5 feet 6 inches. It is for sale by Japanese booksellers. 2 yen ...	1.36	1.25
Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. Vols. 1 to 9.....	24.00	22.88
Vol. 10, part 1 (May, 1882)....	2.00	1.85
Vol. 10, part 2 (October, 1882)..	1.50	1.38
(N.B.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3 are being reprinted.)		
Journal of the North China Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, Old Series. Vol. 1, part 3; Vol. 2, part 1; New series, vols. 1 to 15 (excepting vol. 5, which is out of print) .....	21.50	19.78
(A discount of 10 per cent is allowed to the public, if a complete set of this Journal, as far as can be supplied, is purchased. Separate volumes and parts of volumes of both the Japan and North China Societies can be purchased. Additions to the publications of both Societies will have been made doubtless before the publication of this sketch.)		

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Hussey & Co., No. 176, Settlement, Yokohama, I am able to refer to them those desirous of procuring any

\* For sale at Suwariya's book-store, Nihon Bashi Tori, Ichime, Tokio.

or all of the books above mentioned. Money may be sent by draft to their order. The draft will be changed into Mexican dollars (the standard money in use among foreigners in Japan), and these into Japanese *yen* and *sen* (one hundred *sen* equal one *yen*). As the rates of exchange are very variable, of course the prices quoted above must be taken as approximate only. At this writing the dollar, U. S. currency, is worth \$1.08 Mexican, and the dollar Mexican is worth one yen and fifty *sen satsu* (paper money). I have rendered the prices quoted at this rate of exchange. To the price of the books must be added the postage (it is quicker, cheaper, and better in every way to send by book post) and the registration fee. The books can be made up in packages of four pounds each, and each package registered. The prices are *net* in every case. Hence, Messrs. Hussey & Co.'s commission of 7 per cent must be added. Postage from Japan to the United States is, owing to the difference in exchange, very nearly the same as that within the United States; that is to say, two *sen* for each two ounces, or about ten cents, U. S. currency, per pound. The registration fee is about six cents, U. S. currency.

FRANK S. DOBBINS.

On Board "City of Tokio," }  
Nov. 16, 1882. }

#### POLITICS IN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT.

*From the Nation, Dec. 7.*

OUR civil-service deformity manifests itself as well in State and municipal as in national affairs. Last June we noted the fact, which came out at the Cincinnati Convention of Librarians, that the greater part of the Western librarians owe their appointment to, and fear removals from, purely political causes. We have just heard that the State Librarian of Indiana, a capable officer, has been decapitated in consequence of the recent elections, to make way for one of whom we know nothing, but who, it is safe to say, has probably not superior qualifications. The State Librarian of Michigan is also threatened. This is a particularly aggravated case. The present incumbent is declared by competent judges to be the only good librarian the State has ever had. When she took charge of the library the room was a lounging place, the sets of books were very incomplete, and in the way of further spoliation. She soon established order and decorum; she made herself familiar with the books, so as to direct inquirers, and set herself to fill up deficiencies, by purchase or exchange, as fast as the means of the library would allow. The library thus well cared for received more attention and larger appropriations from the State, and is now declared to be, for its size, a remarkably good one. The law library particularly is said to be well selected; for Mrs. Tenney, one of the judges says, has shown more judgment in buying than most lawyers. This is the official who is to be turned out to make way for a woman who has stumped the State for the victorious party. If the new claimant were an excellent librarian, it would be gross ingratitude to turn

out a faithful and efficient officer to make way for her. Probably she knows nothing whatever of the work. Librarians are born, but they have to be made also. When one who was evidently a born librarian has also been made by the experience of a number of years, it is very poor political economy, however good politics it may be, to let her services be lost to the State, and take in her place one who has all the experience to gain. A few instructed persons know that to perform the work of a librarian fairly requires months of apprenticeship; to perform it well requires years of practice. This, however, after all, is not to the point. The desire of the politician is, not that the public service should be well done, but that his friends should be so treated that they will support him at the next election.

#### LIBRARY HYMN.

I HAVE observed with regret the total absence of the poetical element from the columns of the *Journal*, and from the profession generally. Our leading spirits may have "lisp'd in numbers 'till the numbers came," but, though these were frequently mystical beyond comprehension, they are not of the kind used by the poets.

Mindful of the debt we owe to the authors of

"First W: the Norman, then W: his son,"

and

"Thirty days hath September,"

I have endeavored so to clothe the dull prose of the usual Library Rules with the mantle of poetry that they may be more attractive to, and more easily remembered by the great public whom we serve. Adapted to the tune of "Greenville" it can be used as the closing hymn at all Library dedications, or for the opening exercises at schools, until the principles it contains are fully sung into the rising generation.

Gently, reader, gently moving,  
Wipe your feet beside the door;  
Hush your voice to whispers soothing,  
Take your hat off, I implore!  
Mark your number plainly, rightly,  
From the catalogue you see;  
With the card projecting slightly,  
Then your book bring unto me.  
Quickly working,  
With no shirking,  
Soon another there will be.  
If above two weeks you've left me,  
Just two cents a day I'll take;  
And, unless my mind's bereft me,  
Payment you must straightway make.  
Treat your books as if to-morrow  
Gabriel's trump would surely sound,  
And all scribbling, to your sorrow,  
'Gainst your credit would be found.  
Therefore tear not,  
Spot and wear not  
All these books so neatly bound.  
These few simple rules abiding,  
We shall always on you smile:  
There will be no room for chiding,  
No one's temper will you rile.  
And when Heaven's golden portals  
For you on their hinges turn,  
With the books for all immortals,  
There will be no rules to learn.  
Therefore heed them,  
Often read them,  
Lest your future weal you spurn.

2h.

#### Library Economy and History.

BOSTON P. L. Report of the trustees on the fitness of the English High and Latin School building for the uses of the Public Library. Bost., 1882. 14 p. O + 6 plans, folded.

The 6 plans are, 2 by H: Van Brunt for remodelling the school building, and 1 by him, and 3 by G: A. Clough, City Architect, for a new building on the Dartmouth Street lot given to the city by the state.

BOSTON P. L. Minority report of W: H. Whitmore on the fitness of the English High and Latin School building for the uses of the Public Library. Bost., 1882. 14 p. O + 4 plans, folded.

The plans are, 1 of the Harvard C. L. book-stack and 3 by G: A. Clough, City Architect, for the remodelling of the school building.

MOSEBY, Ella F. The use of novels. (*In the Christian register*, 61: 532, 1882.) 24 cols.

UNE VISITE à la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bâle. (*In Bibliographie u. lit. Chronik d. Schweiz*, 12. Jhg., Nr. 9.)

#### Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Manchester (Eng.) P. F. L. 30th report. The libraries were visited by over 2,000,000 persons; 1,065,853 v. were lent to 942,807 persons. An account is given of the Deansgate Branch, in the second floor of a new building. The chief room is very lofty and is 72 feet long by 54 wide. It is lighted principally from the roof. The windows have been made double to avoid annoyance from the street traffic. The floor is laid with india-rubber matting. A boys' reading-room, 50 by 36 feet, will accommodate 100 boys. The total cost, including fittings, was £12,000. The Mayor in opening it said: "If it be true, as I believe it is, that nine tenths of the pauperism and crime from which society suffers arise from causes which men may themselves avert, there can be no nobler or higher effort than that of giving the people free access to those fountains of knowledge from which they may learn how to conduct themselves so, not simply as to avoid these evils and relieve the community of their consequent expense and disgrace, but so as to bring into use, I would say so as to bring into every-day use, those moral and intellectual faculties which are the greatest safeguards against idleness and crime. The people are every day becoming more and more the depositaries of political power. (Hear, hear.) If this power is to be exercised with judgment they must not only be educated, but have the means of acquainting themselves with what is going on in the legislature and elsewhere, and of knowing what measures well-informed, enlightened, and experienced men consider to be best calculated to preserve the well-being of the state. When I came to Manchester in 1816, though there was the Chetham Library for more advanced

students, for the works of the day, unless they had shares in the Portico or one or two other libraries, they had to go to the smaller lending libraries, where the charge was 3d. for duodecimos, and 4d. for octavos, and in a larger degree for larger books. I need not say that every boy was not a Cressus, and that the three-pences multiplied into rather larger sums than were at all agreeable. But now things are completely altered. Young men of the present day have their intellectual food supplied to them in really palatial edifices; they have everything brought to them; they have merely to say what they want, and they can take a book home, study it, and bring it back again. (Hear, hear.) When I look round I begin to wonder where the young man is whose name was so frequently used in former days, and that was the 'pursuer of knowledge under difficulties.' I fail at the present time to see where the difficulties are."

### Bibliography.

ALLIBONE, S. Austin. The Mazarine Bible. *n.p.*, [1882]. 2 p. l. O. Repr. from the *Literary world*, Nov. 18.

BERNUS, A. Notice bibliog. sur R. Simon. Bâle, Georg, 1882. 48 p. 8°.

R. Simon (1638-1712) was ejected from the Congregation of the Oratory in 1678 for his *Hist. critique du Vieux Testament*. His bibliography is difficult on account of his numerous pseudonyms and false places of publication. M. Bernus enumerates 296 works, including works falsely attributed to him and notices or criticisms of his writings.

BIBLIOGRAFIA delle campagne per l'indipendenza italiana. Roma, 1882. 55 p. 8°.

From the Rivista militare italiana.

HEWINS, Miss C. M. Books for the young, a guide for parents and children. N. Y., F. Leypoldt, 1882. 94 p. T.

"Books have, as a rule, been rejected when they make 'smartness' a virtue, encourage children in cruelty, rudeness, or disrespect to their elders, contain much bad English, or make their little every-day heroes leap suddenly from abject poverty to boundless wealth. Especial attention has been given to a list of books on English and American history."—*Preface*.

The work is excellently done, and has already been found useful in the selection of a library.

JONES, Lynds E., ed. The best reading: second series: a priced and classified bibliography, for easy reference, of the more important English and American publications for the five years ending Dec. 31, 1881. N. Y., Putnam, 1882. 4+119 p. D. \$1.

"The success which the various editions of 'The best reading' have met with has encouraged its publishers to offer in a supplementary

volume the titles of the leading books published during the five years since the last edition of that work was issued. This volume has therefore been compiled on the same general plan as its predecessor, following the same principles of inclusion and exclusion, using the same marks for rating, etc., so that familiarity with the former work will facilitate reference to this. It is, however, complete in itself, and can be used entirely independently of the first series."—*Preface*.

KINGSLEY, J. S. Bibliography of 1500 works necessary for the systematic zoölogist. (Pages 145-224 of his *Naturalist's assistant*, Boston, 1882, 228 p. O.)

NASH, E. W. Catalogue of the library of E. B. O'Callaghan, [sold Dec. 4, etc.]. N. Y., 1882. Portrait + [3] + 223 p. O.

A carefully made auction catalogue deserves to be noticed. The prices brought at this sale prove that lovers of Americana are still rich.

PUBLISHERS' trade list annual, 1882, embracing the latest catalogues supplied by the publishers; preceded by a verbatim reprint of *The Publishers' weekly* record of books issued from July 2, 1881, to July 1, 1882, with complete index by authors, titles, and subjects; also the American educational catalogue for 1882 (10th year). N. Y., F. Leypoldt, 1882. Q. net, \$1.50.

WOAS, Franz. Repertorium der Journal-Literatur der Eisenbahntechnik. I: 1880 u. 81. Berlin, Springer, 1882. 16 + 260 p. 8°. 5 m.

#### Catalogs and cataloging.

HARVARD UNIV. L. Bibliog. contrib., no. 8: Calendar of the Arthur Lee mss. in the Library; [by Miss K. V. Smith]. Camb., 1882. 43 p. l. O.

N. Y. STATE L. 1st suppl. to the subject-index of the general library, 1872-82. Albany, 1882. 7+414 p. O.

Contains many "references to books previously in the Library which treated of subjects not indicated upon their title-pages, and which were frequently more full or more important to be referred to than books which named the subject in their titles;" the latter alone were included in the previous index.

"This catalogue should contain four facts with regard to each book, its *subject*, its *author's* name, a *portion of the title*, and *date of publication*. Not unfrequently it mentions also the *place of publication*, the *size* and number of volumes."

FULL NAMES.—Grandison Finney (Memoirs); Mrs. Grace Atkinson Oliver (A study of M. Edgeworth); J. Wilson Danenhower (Narrative

of the "Jeannette"); J: Smith Futhey with Gilbert Cope (History of Chester county, Penn.).

#### Indexes.

CONVERSE, Josiah Holmes. Library Company of the Baltimore bar: a complete subject-index of the text-books and books of leading cases, with a list of abbreviations of reports, July 20, 1882. Balt., Sun Printing Estab., 1882. 2+175 p. T.

POOLE, W: F: Index to periodical literature. 3d ed., brought down to Jan. 1882, with the assistance as associate editor of W: I. Fletcher and the co-operation of the A. L. A. and the L. A. U. K. Bost., Osgood, 1882. 27+1442 p. l. O. \$15.

The preliminary matter is preface, list of co-operating libraries, abbreviations, titles, and imprints, and a novel chronological conspectus of the serials indexed. To librarians it is not necessary to praise this book, and to criticise would require months of use. Its faults, if it has any, are not on the surface.

"THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for October speaks in terms of high praise, as well it may, of Mr. W. M. Griswold's author and subject-index of that representative magazine. A surprising gift from across the water, it calls it; a model of industry and accuracy; a little work of genius in its way, etc. And it confesses the German deficiency in the matter of indexing. The *Revue critique*, by the by, transforms Mr. Griswold's trade-mark into "O. P. Index (*nom prédestiné*)."—*Nation*.

### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Democracy*—"The *Library journal* asserts that it is well known in Washington that the author of 'Democracy' is Mr. Clarence King. But we have reason to doubt this."—*Ath*.

So have we, but we have still more reason to believe it.

*Wayside gleanings for leisure moments*; [compiled by Mrs. Anna L. Möring]. Printed for private circulation, [Camb.,] 1882. 150 p. sq. O.

C. M. Clay, ps. for Mrs. C. M. Clarke, in "The modern Hagar," N. Y., Harlan, 1882, 2 v. D.

F. Anstey, ps. of — Guthrie in "Vice versa," London, 1882.

Harry Scratch, ps. used by H. W. Burton in the *Norfolk Virginian*, in 1877.

Leila Hanoum, ps. used by Mme. Piazzzi, a Hungarian by birth, in "Un drame à Constantinople."—*Gazette des femmes*.

Milton Bard, or *The Milton Bard*, ps. of J: Loftland in "Poems and essays," Balt., Murphy, 1846.—H: H. Wheeler.

P. B. A.—Remontrances au roi; par P[ierre]. B[elardeau]. A[vocat]. Lyon, 1598. 8°. — T. de L. in *Polybiblion*.

"MR. CUTTER, in his 'Rules for a dictionary catalogue,' says 'A phrase—One who loves his country, A friend to peace—or even a shorter appellation—A lawyer—is not a name,' and consequently not a pseudonym. There may be some who will not agree with this, when we remember that Carlyle wrote 'Sartor Resartus' (The Tailor Patched) under the name of Teufelsdröckh (Devil's Dung), and when we consider that if many German names were rendered into English they would make phrases: Bierstadt would be Beer-city; the poets Landsteiner and Immermann would become Land-of-stone and Always-man."—*E. D. of New Bedford in Good literature*.

A non sequitur. Even if Devil's Dung were not a name in English, it would not affect the question whether Teufelsdröckh is a name in German. The only point for the cataloger to consider is whether the words used by the author constitute a name in the language in which he uses them, not what they will become in some other language. That is entirely beside the question.

I must have expressed my idea badly since E. D. has evidently not understood it. Perhaps it would have been better to say "A descriptive phrase like . . . 'a lawyer' is not to be considered as a name." When an author puts on his title-page "By one who loves the truth," "By a lawyer," "By a lover of his country," "By a Freemason," those phrases are not used by him, and are not to be taken by the cataloger, as giving the name by which he wishes to be known, but as describing his character. Teufelsdröckh is evidently a name; Devil's Dung would be a name; so would Land-of-stone and Always-man; so would Lawyer. The rule simply amounts to this: If the title-page reads "By Englishman," the work should be entered under Englishman; if it reads "By an Englishman," it should not. Not to make this distinction would open the door to a large number of entries under descriptive phrases which, although necessary in a dictionary of pseudonyms, would be entirely out of place and inconvenient in a catalogue.

C: A. C.

### Notes and Queries.

DONATIONS AND OTHER ACCESSIONS.—Shall I keep a separate list of donations? N.

No. Keep a single chronological list of donations and purchases. As it goes on make an index of donors and sellers and exchangers, so as to be able to turn at once to the pages containing each person's account. In this index it is worth while to enter not merely the name but also the address. C.

STARTING A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—I should like a list of books suitable for starting a Free Public Library, and to know what might be considered a fair amount to set apart for the nucleus of such a library in a city; also what should be the income of such a library in order to secure a fair increase from year to year. H. B.

## Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF  
COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

*Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.*

ADDISON, Joseph. Sir Roger de Coverley ; reimprinted from the *Spectator*, with il. by C. O. Murray. N. Y., Appleton. sq. D. \$2.25.  
"The illustrations are on every page almost, and are exceedingly clever and graceful, the designers having studied the life and costumes of the day."

BACON, H: Parisian art and artists. Bost., Osgood. sq. D. \$3.

"Modern French artists and artists of other nationalities resident in Paris are sketched, their styles criticised and discussed, and examples given of their work."

BENSON, Eugene. Art and nature in Italy. Bost., Roberts. sq. S. \$1.

"Mr. Benson's sketches of Italy, of the country of Giorgione, Titian, Raphael, Tintoret — of the places whose names are full of poetic, historic and romantic associations, are charming. It is surprising that any one can make descriptions of Italy so fresh and vivid. The art criticism, especially that of Fortuny's work, is interesting and admirable."—*Boston Advertiser*.

BOYENSEN, Hjalmar Hjorth. Idyls of Norway and other poems. N. Y., Scribner. S. \$1.25.

"Gives evidence of a true poetical fancy and a surprising power of correct and graceful expression. His method is direct and simple, his imagery is picturesque, and though the metre trips now and then, yet his verse is upon the whole very musical."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

BROWNING, Rob. Agamemnon, La Saisiaz, and dramatic idyls. Bost., Houghton Mifflin & Co. S. \$1.50.

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CAMPBELL, Helen. Under green apple boughs : a story. N. Y., Fords, Howard & Hulbert. il. D. (Our continent lib.) \$1.

CHILD, Lydia Maria. Letters of Lydia Maria Child ; with a biographical introd. by J. G. Whittier and appendix by Wendell Phillips. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. S. \$1.50.

"Recall vividly the phases of the anti-slavery conflict and the early days of the war. Mrs. Child was one of the early abolitionists."—*Boston Advertiser*.

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"To combine in teaching history the brilliance of epigram with the solid power of a view going below the surface of events and politics into the conditions of society by which events are shaped would seem hopeless. Yet this is what Mr. Cory has, to a great extent, accomplished."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

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WILLIAMS, W. R. Eras and characters of history. N. Y., Harper. D. \$1.50.

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JOHNS HOPKINS University has received a present of the library of the late Prof. Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, which was purchased by German citizens of Baltimore for it.

The BATH (N. Y.) Soldiers' Home received on Dec. 14, 400 volumes, costing \$800, from the Grand Army, given as a testimonial to the Hon. J. H. Starin, in recognition of his services to veteran soldiers and sailors. The library is to be called by his name.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., has received \$10,000 from W. A. Banister, of N. Y., for a free public library building, and Mrs. O. C. Felton has given a lot 160 by 60 feet, valued at \$1000. Waite and Cutler, of Boston, are the architects, and, if we understand the following description, they have not had the fear of Mr. Poole before their eyes:

"The building will be of brick in the Queen Anne style, one story high, 42 feet wide, and 70 feet long. The trimmings will be of freestone, decorated with terra-cotta. The inside will be divided into the library proper, capable of holding 19,250 volumes, a reading-room, 20 by 27 feet, a trustees' room, librarian's room for reference-books, and a withdrawing-room. A gallery will extend around the upper part with a capacity for about 20,000 more volumes. Stained glass windows will be put in throughout and small dormer windows between the rows of books. The rooms will be lined with ash 5 feet high, and the reading-room will have a large bay-window. There will be a separate entrance to the librarian's and trustees' room. The building will be heated by a furnace and lighted with gas."

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# INDEX.

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By L. E. JONES.

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page, the first figure which column, the second how far down in ninths. 129<sup>11</sup> means page 129, first column, one-ninth from top to bottom.

The colon after an initial of a given name, means that it is the most common name beginning with that initial, e.g., A: means Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; K: Karl; L: Louis; M: Mark; N: Nicholas; O: Otto; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William.

By omission of many capitals, proper names and capitalized words are made more prominent.

By free use of abbreviations, mostly self-explanatory, more references are given in the same space. The apostrophe to mark omissions of letters in abbreviations is disregarded as unnecessary.

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